PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NO SLIPPERY PAVEMENTS.

What the Ordinance Requires of Citizens.

There seems to be a careless disregard of the requirements of the city law by persons owning property not only in the wards where the travel is not great, but right in the main part of the city. When some of the police officers, under instructions from the captain, patiently called the attention of some citizens to the fact that their sidewalks had not been cleared as they are required to upon them, they were kindly ready to mind their own business. The citizens seemed to think that they could do as they pleased about their pavements.

There is an ordinance, passed a number of years ago, but which has not been enforced to any extent, which requires the removal of all snow and ice in short order. If the owner, occupant or occupants, or persons having charge of any lot which points or abuts upon that part of any street, the side walks of which have been carried or paved, or which have been directed to be carried or paved by any ordinance, shall neglect or refuse to remove the snow therefrom, and from the gutters adjoining the same, within six hours of daylight after every fall of snow, he shall forfeit and pay, upon conviction thereof, the sum of $5 for each offense.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

A CORDIAL GREETING TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE CITY.

Skating, Swinging, Eating and Greeting, Made a Most Memorable Happy New Year Meeting.

A most social and enjoyable day was spent by large numbers of young men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday. The occasion was the New Year's day reception to the young men of the city. The rooms were handsomely decorated, were rendered especially attractive by reason of the fine exhibition of the work of the amateur photographers of the city. The afternoon programme was as follows: Misses F. A. Lewis, C. M. Pidcock and James L. Dudley rendered a musical and literary programme, which was enthusiastically received. Free gymnastics and furniture on the horizontal bar afforded pleasure to considerable number during the early evening.

The programme in the evening was in part as follows:

Tenor.....Elmer S. Runyon
M. C. VanArsdale,
Quartette.....C. E. Whitworth,
A. J. Garrett,
Elmer S. Runyon,

Violoncello and Piano Duet.....
Miss Alice Holmes and M. C. VanArsdale.
Indian Club Swinging.....W. W. Martin.
Vocal Duet.....C. E. Whitworth, fell to the ground and broke her right hip. She was taken to the home of her father, Mr. John Kiely, of Greenbrook road and Dr. Hedges and Carmon attended her. Last evening the paperpans set the fracture.

Mr. Wiltsey, of West Front street met with a painful accident at the North avenue depot Wednesday evening. He had just descended the steps leading to the street when he slipped on the icy pavement and fell on the sidewalk striking his head against the steps, thereby inflicting an ugly wound. He was carried into the baggageroom, where he suffered intense pain. Dr. Fritts, the railroad physician, attended him, and the unfortunate man was later removed to his home. It was at first thought that his skull had been fractured but an examination revealed the fact that it was not.

JOTTINGS.

—Monday evening the new Council will meet for organization.

—Guy Bros., minstrels, are booked to appear at Amphion Hall Monday evening next.

—At about six o'clock last evening a coal train was wrecked at Roselle causing considerable delay in travel.

—A man named Harris who was apparently insane was locked up in the station house yesterday morning.

—The G. A. R. Memorial Monument committee will hold a meeting in G. A. R. Hall to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

—The new silk mill at Sterling is completed and is being filled with looms. It will be ready for the weavers by the middle of January or the first of February.

—Those whose exploits in killing English pheasants have been published will be surprised to know that there is a penalty of $25 for each English pheasant killed before 1893.

—A special meeting of the Wom[illegible] prayer meeting will be held at Vincent chapel [illegible] at 6.30 p. m. Owing to the work [illegible] it is desirable that as many as possible attend. [illegible]

—A home-[illegible] contest [illegible] on the other days. The contest was between [illegible] the local champions, and the terms were that the one who first cried "hold, enough!" should pay for all the bananas eaten. One of the contestants gagged on his 25th, and the other on 28. It was a marvelous gastronomic feat indeed.

—John H. Frech, for the past 14 years train despatcher at Bound Brook for the Central Railroad Company, has resigned to accept a similar position at Readi[illegible], Pa., in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Company. J. W. Dent, formerly in charge of the night freight at Jersey City, is Mr. Frech's successor.

—The expenditures for pensions for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to $109,358,534. In the previous year we paid $87,644,772.11, while in the year before that we paid $80,298,808.77. The cost of the G rman army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at $91,736,393 Besides our pensions our army cost $30,000,000.—Ex. The ex-German pension list is not stated.

—The New York papers are lifting up a sorrowful wail over an alleged growing scarcity of applejack in this State. In view of the fact that New York consumes a very large majority of the applejack manufactur d in New Jersey, it is perfectly natural that its people should feel aggrieved. Applejack is so small a factor in New Jersey comfort that no scarcity of the article has been noticed within our borders, and even if such scarcity should exist, it would be largely regarded as a blessing rather than a calamity.

—The visit of Winfield Scott Post to the M. E. Church on Thursday night was as usual very much appreciated. The veterans, with their white caps and capes, presented a very martial appearance, and their movements at calling post s in their orator's address of presentation, showed them still to be not entirely unacquainted with the tricks of war. Their attendance on such an occasion was highly appreciated, for who better than they, who had every one of them, faced shot and shell in the defence of the flag on Southern fields, were qualified to hand it over to others as a perpetual reminder of the duty they owe to their national fatherland and their fellow men?—Winfield Leader.

The New Mayor's Greeting to the City.

Alexander Gilbert, Plainfield's newly elected Mayor, as previously announced, yesterday at 10 a. m., when he caused the first alarm to be sounded over the new fire alarm gong. The New Year's greeting of the new chime gong was heard in every part of the city and near suburbs.

RAHWAY'S ADJUSTMENT.

The Commissioners File Their Final Report.

Wednesday Judge Magie sat in a special session of the supreme court and received the final report of the Rahway commissioners of adjustment. The commissioners were appointed Dec. 31, 1888, at a salary of $1,800 per year each. They were Judge J. D. Bartine of Somerville; James H. Durand and N. V. Compton of Rahway. Their report filed yesterday virtually winds up the work of the commission. It was for the Fourth Ward. The total amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments of the city was about $1,000,000. A large part of this has been stricken off and the balance placed in good collectable shape.

STATE TEACHERS.

New Officers for the Ensuing Year Elected.

The New Jersey State Teachers' Association closed its annual session at Trenton, Tuesday, after listening to an able address by Dr. Patton, of Princeton College.

The following were officers were elected: President, Dr. H. B. Cook, New Brunswick; Vice President, C. E. Mason, Camden; Corresponding Secretary, L. C. Wooley, Trenton; Recording Secretary, J. H. Balsart, Long branch; Treasurer, B Holmes, Elizabeth.

PERSONAL.

Mayor-elect Gilbert will assume the duties of his office next Monday at noon.

The approaching marriage of Mr. William Whiteman and Miss Mary Mullin, both of this city, is announced.

Dr. E. P. Roberts has returned to his home on North avenue from a pleasant visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Miss Lulu Piker has returned to her home on West Front street from a pleasant visit to Miss Emma Dash of Westfield.

Mr. Addison Laing and family of Brooklyn, N. Y., are visiting at the residence of Mr. J. P. Homan on West Fifth street.

Mr. Daniel, Nolan formerly of this city, but now of Yonkers, N. Y., spent yesterday with his parents on Manning avenue, North Plainfield.

Tuesday evening the children of Mr. O. T. Waring entertained a number of their friends at the residence of their parents, corner of Park avenue and Ninth street.

Mr. Max Werner of Messrs. A. H. King & Co., New York, spent yesterday with his brother, Mr. Harry Werner, of the Werner Clothing House in this city.

The remarkable sight was presented to-day of Mr. Peter Wooden shoveling the snow from his sidewalk, about 100 feet on Somerset street. Collector Spencer says Mr. Wooden is 80 years old. The job was done better than such jobs are frequently done by young men.

Mr. Seymour G. Smith, the brother of our esteemed townsman, Mr. Chester M. Smith, is favorably mentioned as a candidate for the 5th ward city of Plainfield. If Mr. Smith is as full of all good qualities as his relative in Westfield, his pathway to the Mayor's chair ought to be a remarkable easy one, and Plainfield will honor itself by getting him into its most distinguished office without hesitation or delay.—Westfield Leader. Our contemporary had better wabosh. It probably means Councilmen of Council. The Mayor-elect is Mr. Alexander Gilbert.

"Pyramus and Thisbe."

A new dramatic Association has recently been organized in this city. It is to be known as the "Pyramus and Thisbe." The first performance will be given at the Casino of the Union County Country Club January 23d. The patronesses are as follows:

Mrs. Annie J. Cox, Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, Mrs. J. Evarts Tracy, Mrs. Dexter Tiffany, Mrs. W. E. Stewart, Mrs. D. VanVliet, Mrs. Rowland Cox, Mrs. George Van Boskerck, Mrs. W. H. Sterling, Mrs. W. R. Lowe, Mrs. F. D. Lowe, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. T. O. Herring, Mrs. Hugh Hastings, Mrs. E. L. Mains, Mrs. Charles Hyde, Mrs. G. P. Mellick, Mrs. F. Edgerton, Mrs. M. W. Tyler, Mrs. O. T. Waring, Mrs. W. B. Wadsworth, Mrs. J. Mowry, Mrs. C. W. McClelland, Mrs. Morgan Taylor, Mrs. Howard Fleming, Mrs. W. Pond, Mrs. G. H. Goddard, Mrs. Samuel Huntington, Mrs. James Clark, Mrs. J. Edgar Corlies, Mrs. H. M. Stockton, Mrs. C. de Medina, Mrs. Van Nest Talmage, Mrs. C. J. Fisk.

To Furnish Light for Plainfield.

The Plainfield Gas and Electric Light company organized recently by the election of the following officers: President, E. B. Pope, Secretary and Treasurer, H. G. Runyon; Directors, William Rushlik, H. G. Rushlik and C. B. Pope. This new company having leased the entire plant of the Plainfield Gas-light company and purchased outright the Plainfield Electric Light company's plant, this service is now ready to furnish public and private lighting. The company promises a better service and a material decrease in the cost of illumination to consumers.

The Great Fog.

The dispatches yesterday morning said that a million miles of fog was moving eastward from the West and would be here to-day. It arrived, and so dense was the fog over Plainfield during the day that objects could not be distinguished 200 feet away.

At two o'clock this afternoon the sunlight penetrated the fog and cleared the atmosphere.

The newly-elected officers of Perseverance Lodge No. 74, Knights of Pythias of this city and Goodwill Lodge of Scotch Plains will be installed this evening.

—The News carriers are very happy to-day over the cordial and generous reception given them by each of our subscribers as they visited. The people were all hearty in their words of praise for the latest evidence of THE NEWS enterprise to shower in the cup presented as a New Year's gift.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Death from Asphyxiation.

ELIZABETH, Jan. 2. (Special).—Theodore Scherer, wife and boy of Elizabethport, were found in their home this morning asphyxiated from coal gas. The boy is dead and the mother is in a critical condition but the father will probably recover.

Librarian's Report.

List of new books added to the Public Library during Dec., 1890.

American Economic Association. Publication 4 v.

Bancroft, H. H.—Literary industries of the Pacific States.

Collin, C. C.—Freedom Triumphant.

Cook, E. T.—Studies in Ruskin.

Fiske, Jos.—Good Order Teachers.

Gray, Dean—The Church's Certain Faith.

Green, Sir G.—Index to dictionary of Music.

Grimpe, R. de—Peckaiont.

Holmes, O. W.—Over the Teacups.

Hudson, R. H.—Cardinal Newman.

Jameson, J. Franklin.—Essays in Constitutional History of the U. S.

Johns Hopkins University—Studies, series 8.

Large, B. Hagner—Education of Women in Europe.

Lecky, W. E. H.—England in 18th Century v. 7.

McCosley, J. P.—Christmas in Song, sketch and story.

Moore, C. H.—Gothic Architecture.

Ritchie, L.—Intercourse between U. S. and Japan.

Ohlsheit, Mrs.—Royal Edinburgh.

Picard, J. L.—School supervision.

Poulton, E. B.—Colors of Animals.

U. S. House—Manual of the Rules and Practice of the House, 1890.

U. S.—Life of R. W. Hoyarton.

Washington, G.—Writings, v. 8.

Willoughby, W. W.—Supreme Court of the U. S.

Elizabeth's New Officials.

The city Council for 1891 organized last night, the Democrats making a sweep of all the city officers. The only Republican retained was the City Surveyor. It took several hours for the Democratic majority to agree on a slate, but they finally buried their differences and compromised on the following list, all of whom were elected by a party vote: President of Council, P. Hamilton Grimsley; City Attorney, Frederick C. Marsh; City Clerk, James Manning, Jr.; Street Commissioner, Patrick McKoe, City Surveyor, John Cruse; Chief of Police, George C. Tenny; Captain of Police, John Long, Jr.; Overseer of the Poor, Ad-olph Cordunan; Clerk, James Carey; City Physicians, Drs. James S. Green, Jr., and R. S. O'Reilly; Sealer of Weights and Measures, E. A. Day; Station-house-keeper, John Desmond.

Sons of Temperance.

Howell Division No. 97, S. of T. celebrated its 23d anniversary Tuesday evening. Besides the members present was a large delegation from Star Division of New Brunswick, F. W. F. and L. B. Pratt of Dunellen and several other visitors. Supper was served by Mrs. John Gurney, our local sumorist. The members and visitors were entertained with humorous speeches by Mr. Chr. sty, music by J. H. Johnson, reading by Stook of Star Division, speeches by W. B. Ayres, music by sisters Clement. Rising Sun Recitation by Master C. Clark. At the conclusion of the entertainment a collation was served before the members and friends departed for their homes.

List of Advertised Letters.

Remaining in the Dunellen Post Office for the month ending Dec. 31, 1890:

Cornell, Mrs M F — Bignill, Mr F
Cornell, Mrs M — Bignill, Mr P
Fine-stein, Emily (2) — Gault, Mrs Jul
Gale, John (2) — Gaul, Mrs Jul
Gavin, Mrs — Gentleman, Miss Laura
Jolner, Phillips — Smith, Mr Geo H.
Lewis, Thomas — Smith, Capt William
Moran, Daniel — Turner, Mrs
O'Donnell, Hugh — Wyckoff, Mr Adam
Quinn, Miss Jane — Wyckoff, John H
Wyckoff, Mrs — Wyckoff, Mrs John H

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. JAMES H. HAROLD, P. M.

Estate of the Late Daniel Runkle.

An inventory of the personal property of the late Daniel Runkle, President of the Warren Foundry and Machine Company, of Phillipsburg, who died recently in this city, all filed by the executors in the Surrogate's office at Belvidere, shows it to be worth $460,000. Mr. Runkle is survived by his widow and two sons. The latter has been elected President of the above named company, and has also taken his father's place in other corporations.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1891.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Thursday	27	20	22	25	27	40	40
2. Friday	39	41	42	45	50		

—The Borough Common Council will meet in regular session this evening at eight o'clock.

—The colored people held a fair and bazaar in Custer's Hall last evening which was well attended.

—The Liberal Dramatic Society of Brooklyn is booked to appear in Music Hall Tuesday evening, January 6th.

—We received too late for to-day's issue a list of the donations to the Muhlenberg Hospital for the past six months. It will appear to-morrow.

—A paper by Mr. Andrew J. Mellick, Jr., entitled, "Two days in the Low Country, Antwerp, and a rainy day at Rotterdam," was read at the Unitarian service, Second place, Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. It was listened to with much interest.

The longer you wait the worse it is. Birdseye trouble night away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you want. It will at once relieve the bowels, eliminate the liver and cool your skin.—Adv.

SENTENCES PASSED.

A Special Session of Court Wednesday Morning.

The usual session of the Union county court of special sessions was held at Elizabeth Wednesday. Judge McCormick presided, with Associates Hyer and Wiley. In the Orphans' Court and other civil branches they were several motions, and in the criminal branch Prosecutor Wilson arraigned several prisoners, whose cases were disposed of as follows:

James Thomas Hodgins, who was accused of stealing an overcoat from the bars of Lorenz Wolf, pleaded guilty to the petit larceny. He was sentenced to the county jail for three months.

Chas. Kely, a youth, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. In excuse he said he was intoxicated at the time. He was sentenced to the county jail for sixty months.

Kate Dolice pleaded guilty to malicious mischief. The charge of the State was that she had broken several panes of glass in the windows of W. A Miller of Westfield avenue. She was sentenced to the county jail at hard labor for five months.

In the case of Stephen Williams, who is accused of stealing a watch at Lyons Farms, the court deferred sentence until January 10.

Walter Gordon was released on his own recognizance.

The Morning Star.

Venus is once more a morning star, and the world will no longer endure a place at her presence; but the golden galaxy of the opposite section of the heavens will contain the queen of the planets a little after four o'clock this morning, where there is still enough darkness left to cause her wonderful brilliancy to be the more apparent. She will rise earlier every morning, shining with a peerless lustre that always makes her the most conspicuous of all the planets. It now enjoys a voyage that this planet takes 225 days to make one turn around the sun. We know ourselves the difference in warmth, between day and night, and how large a part the sun plays in the changing temperature. To our minds it hardly seems possible that the petit can ever be inhabited; but if it should be, the interest in ascertaining what kind of beings could exist in eternal cold and darkness will cause a continuation of the investigations until the new theory is either proved or exploded.

A Lambertville Midget.

Lambertville has a midget who will rival the Mexican midget, Lucrezia Zagara, who died a few months ago, and who was exhibited throughout the United States and Europe as the smallest person on earth. The Lambertville midget is Mary Kelly, daughter of Patrick and Bridget Kelly. She is eighteen years of age and two high feet. The parents are of ordinary size and health. Mary is lively in her way. She can understand everything that is said, but cannot talk and only utters a few words. She enjoys good health and occasionally goes out for a promenade with her parents.—Milford Leader.

Plainfield is All Right.

Mr. J. M. C. Marsh is gradually disposing of the limp which he acquired by a fall on the ice. He was a lawyer in Plainfield last Wednesday. The limp, by the way, did not prevent Constable Marsh from a two-forty chase after Bill Perrine in his endeavor to escape Justice Pearsall's office on the evening of the accident, and landed him safely in the jail at Elizabeth. Mr. Marsh's accident simply shows the crooked ways some Plainfield lawyers have of getting at business, and the pitfalls which await those who walk therein. The fact is recorded "more in sorrow than in anger," as it was hoped that the great religious awakening Plainfield has lately received would teach even the lawyers of that highly nighted hamlet.—Westfield Leader.

Cent-a-Word Column.

FARM TO LET, acquire 46 East Third street, Plainfield, Adam M. Vail. 2-3

FOR SALE—Jersey cow, 4 years old and a double farm wagon. W. Ira Gordon, Clinton avenue. 12-5 ow

SLEIGH for sale. Apply 167 East Front Street. 21-5p

TO LET—One or more furnished rooms, 40 East Third street. 31-2

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, 123 East Second street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Must be good cook and laundress. Call 69 West Eighth street.

WANTED—A protestant girl for general housework. Enquire 69 East Front street. 27-tf.

Special Notices.

STRAW RIDES!!
Two or four horse teams, with fine top buggies, can be furnished parties upon application to Lount B. Coddington, P. O. Box 200, or at 30 Park avenue. 30-1w*

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS
Given by native Parisian and German teacher, two or three hours a week, during the first winter are sufficient to converse well in the language. Knowledge necessary to understood in a foreign country. Exercises of testimonials from Principals of Public Schools and Professors of Universities. In the Berlitz method it is the teachers who perform the work. The Director, formerly Professor of Languages at the same, a graduate of the Berlitz Schools of Languages in New Jersey, Plainfield Post Office box 284. 10-Dtf

GERMAN LESSONS
Given by New York Professor (Hanover) at pupil's residence. Advertiser can refer to parents of pupils in this city. Terms moderate. Address Geo. Tubbs, 412 Third avenue, New York.

H. N. SPENCER,
Grocer and Provisions, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Lunch boxes fresh every day, choice groceries and provisions, white granulated sugar 5 cents per pound, best creamery butter 25 cents per pound, finest grade ammunition.

RODER'S GROUPS,
Decorative work, Artists' materials and brushes, 15 East Front street.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES
and greenhouse plants, beautiful collection for sale and to rent; also BULLOCK'S PATENT FLOWER POTS. Send for catalogue at Dunn's Nursery, No. 127 Middle avenue.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

20 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET.

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly added steam vibrating mechanical screen for our coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for Turning and Scroll Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

31-4

AT LAST

I have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with R. H. Oliver and Co. to act as agent for their Finest Grades of

Smoking Tobacco,

and shall hereafter keep a full line of them on hand at the lowest possible prices.

Robes, Blankets, Belts, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

16, 18, 20 and 22 Somerset Street.

N. H. Guttman,

12 W. SECOND ST.

Thompson Park,

NO. 28 EAST FRONT STREET.

PIANOS and ORGANS.

Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Dunnebers.	Musical Merchandise	Newman Bros. Bohn. Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale,

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

Great Music played for purchasers.

Tuning an Repairing a specialty

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beautiful Brand of soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Dr. Dan's cake this cleanse.

READ AND BE BENEFITTED!

We have given the greatest care possible to our selection of new Japan Teas. You cannot make a mistake in trying these.

The finest quality of Japan Tea that can be found in this country we are selling at 50c. a pound, and the character of the prizes we are offering cannot be excelled.

LOOK! Here are our prizes:—

A first quality garden leaf Japan tea, 50c.; an extra choice garden leaf Japan tea, 60c.; and an extra good quality Japan tea, 35c. Also finest grades of Formosa Oolong, Congou, Gunpowder, Cong-o and Young Hyson Teas kept in stock at above prices. Marseilles Coffee, 30c. "Our Best" superior to the Java sold in most stores. Our baking powder "Pride of Plainfield," 20c. lb., is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest in the market. Warranted strictly pure.

Try a 5c. bottle of our Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla and Lemon. Sure to give satisfaction. Fresh country butter in rolls, strictly fresh eggs, and Hill's oat-braided Flemington sausage received daily.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
20 WEST FRONT STREET.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, **The Plainfield Produce Co.,** 39 and 31 North avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Egg, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from the Producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, and saving cost of middle profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample in the usual way.

In the second place any consumer doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for better quality, at less profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

A. D. HOOLIHAN,
Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 23, 1890. 11-tf

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF

J. C. ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET.

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic.

The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

Amusements.

Amphion Hall.

J. EDWIN HALL, Manager.

Monday Eve. Jan. 5.

Engagement of the famous

Guy Brothers' Elite Minstrels.

Novelties and specialties between the first part and the grand concert orchestra. The Oldest and Largest minstrel organization traveling. Everything new! Brilliant first part; superb orchestra; the finest dancing. Special engagement of Le Strange, the world's greatest male prima donna. Watch for our grand street parade at 12 o'clock.

POPULAR PRICES.

Reserve seats are now on sale at Rogers Brothers' drug store.
Remember the date. 31-4

Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Belts, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

16, 18, 20 and 22 Somerset Street.

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood.

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle.

27 North Avenue.

YARD, 28 MADISON AVENUE.

Opposite Electric Light Station.

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

In the involuntary expression of all when looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of 20m. Window Shades, Borders and Centres with best stocked Headings, at very low figures.

Oil Cloths, Fitters Mouldings and Window Glass.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OPPOSITE DEPOT, 47 NORTH AVE
(Cheapside Building.)

1st 2. B.—All branches of painting a specialty.

Plainfield Evening News.

THIS NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 5:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. ROSEBROOK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND VICINITY AT TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK,

OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE,

AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 3.

TELEPHONE CALL 62.

Resolved, That during 1891 I will not be smiling in public and snappy at home.

Two good resolutions for the new year: Resolved, That I will not lose my temper and that I will not eat too much.

Resolved, That for the next year I won't tell anybody my salary is four times as large as it really is, not even if I am an actor, a singer or a newspaper writer.

Resolved, That I won't tell even the smallest kind of a lie to get the better of anybody in business, knowing well that if I do I shall have to pay up for it a hundred fold sooner or later, and probably sooner.

Resolved, That during 1891 I won't make criticisms about my friends and neighbors that I would not make to their faces. Amendment added as follows: And be it further resolved, That if I have any criticism on my friends and neighbors which I feel as if I must make or burst, I will go in person to them and make it to them instead of about them.

More good resolutions for the new year: Resolved, That I will pay my way as I go and not run in debt; also, That I won't expectorate upon the floor of any car or public conveyance, or upon the floor, steps or stairs of any house, public or private. Then when I go to Europe next summer vacation the natives will not know at a glance that I am an American and a spitter from Wayback.

Two Californias.

There are people not a few in California who indulge the hope that some day in the future the state will be divided into north and south California just as Carolina and Dakota were divided. A Texan will fight if it is proposed to divide his domain, and he lives in the biggest, and what may one day be the greatest state in the union; but Dakotans did not have the same feeling of patriotism, neither do Californians.

In favor of the division of California it is argued that the state has been settled by two distinct classes of people, inhabiting practically two climates and interested in totally different occupations. Instead of congratulating themselves that California has thus such splendid resources within herself, the divisionists urge these differences as a reason why two states should be made.

Now come in the railroad towns in the vicity of Pine Ridge is indescribable. Settlers are pouring into the villages on foot, in wagons and on horseback. Many of them have lost all of their stock and household goods. Some of the refugees who traveled through the blizzard yesterday were badly frozen. Chadron, Lusbany, Rushville and Valentine the panic amounts to a stampede.

A War is a Blizzard.

The Rushville guards are on duty day and night, and refugees and citizens have made forts of the school houses. Armed men patrol the streets at night, and sentinels have been placed along the road leading to Pine Ridge. The peril of Chadron, which is the biggest town in Nebraska west of Fremont, has caused the citizens to organize themselves for a defense of the town. The savages have turned the Catholic mission near Chadron. Gen. Miles will send a company of soldiers to guard the town as soon as reinforcements reach him. Gen. Miles at the head of the Sixth cavalry left Chadron for Pine Ridge at 4 a. m. yesterday. Two troops of the Ninth cavalry at the Rosebud agency have also been ordered to Rushville. It has been snowing furiously all day and the temperature is ranging below zero.

The Hostiles Well Surrounded.

One battalion of the Seventh cavalry is en route to prevent the Indians from retreating on account of the Black Hills. One troop also acted as escort to Gen. Miles, who came back with them from Chadron. Couriers are in from Gen. Carr's command, saying that he is coming from the White river. Col. Sumner and Capt. Wells are west of him, forming a long line to the west of the Indians. This, with the troops from the Seventh, should confine them to the reservation. Yesterday afternoon the burial of Sitting Bull took place at the side of the Episcopal cemetery, just east of camp. Tuesday night Standing Soldier brought in a party of seventy-two Indians whom the Indian agent had ordered on Medicine creek, fifty miles east of here. The party, which included only nineteen well armed bucks, submitted to be disarmed at the agent's office without a murmur. The camps of Two Strike and the rest of the fugitives were plundered Tuesday by the Indians who remained. The bodies of Big Foot's men lie unburied where they fell.

Strikers Want to Settle.

GLASGOW, Jan. 2.—The strikers, at a mass meeting, rejected a proposal to approach the employers with a view to a settlement of the strike and to return to work pending the companies' decision. The North British company for the first time since the beginning of the strike ran a full passenger service. The Caledonian company did a heavy New Year traffic. An attempt will be made to move delayed goods.

A Decline in the Fish Business.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 2.—There were landed at this port during 1890 42,674,700 pounds of cod and other flank fish, 8,900,000 pounds of fresh halibut, 18,256 barrels of mackerel (including importations), 30,000 barrels of other packed fish and 16,000,000 frozen herring. These receipts show a marked decline from those during the past ten years.

SIOUX'S FINAL STAND.

Over Three Thousand Are Now on the Warpath.

SANGUINARY BATTLES EXPECTED

Tremendous Reinforcements Rushed to the Front—Many Settlers Killed, Homes Burned, Stock Stolen, and Every Indication That the Long Looked for Uprising of the Red Men Has at Last Come in Earnest.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., via RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 2.—The Upper Brules have gone on the war path. After two months of unrest and uncertainty the Sioux have finally shown their hand. Over 3,000 of them, under the leadership of such cunning fellows as Big Road, Kicking Bear, Little Wound, Short Bull and Jack Red Cloud, and even old Red Cloud himself, have turned upon the government for what will doubtless prove to be their last stand against the military. American Horse is now the only remaining loyal chief, and his following is so small that it would make no difference whether he counseled war or peace.

Depredations Already Commenced.

Squads of Indians have been leaving for the warpath today. Early in the morning a band of young bucks which has been raging since early morning they started off north, but their destination is not known. It is thought, however, that they will make for the Red Leaves in the vicinity of the old Spotted Tail reservation. Troops have been ordered to intercept them. Depredations have already begun on the ranches, their fiendish work on which has been going since early morning they started off north, but their destination is not known. It is thought, however, that they will make for the Red Leaves in the vicinity of the old Spotted Tail reservation. Troops have been ordered to intercept them. Depredations have already begun on the ranches, their fiendish work on which has been going on for days. Many cattle have been burned and the cattle run off and killed. A scout who came in late Tuesday night from the vicinity of White river, near the mouth of Hay creek, reported that three cattlemen left their ranch after they heard of the engagement between Forsythe and Big Foot's band and that they were not returned yet. It is feared they have been killed.

All Spies Will Be Killed.

The hostiles sent word to the friendly Indians that all spies would be killed. It is reported that John Dyer, chief herder of the government, had to leave the government herd, which consists of about 3,000 cattle, and look out for his own life. The herd has been seized and appropriated by the Indians. Two teamsters, who are supposed to have lived in Rushville, were found killed in the road ten miles from the agency. They had been shot by Indians. Lieut. Herman Kranberg, of Company A, Seventh cavalry, who was shot in the arm and side at, Wounded Knee, died Tuesday night. Several other troopers are dying, although most of the wounded are doing well. Francis Schette, of Troop G, Seventh cavalry, is one of the soldiers killed Tuesday in the battle that took place six miles west of here. The government has been in a hospital, and contains thirty-eight of the hostile Indians who were wounded and captured at Wounded Knee. Most of them are squaws, and many of them are old.

Panic Among the Settlers.

In addition to Carr's command, the Seventeenth infantry and all the cavalry now in Nebraska are soon expected here with Gen. Miles. Scout Lee came in Tuesday night said that the hostiles, reassured by the fact that the soldiers quit the field during the negotiations, had started to attack and burn the agency with its arrows, then stampede the troops and massacre the missionaries. The report was true to some extent, but since then the order of pickets stopped the savages. Gen. Brooke has received 100,000 rounds of ammunition from Omaha.

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O'BRIEN FOR LEADER.

An Alleged Answer of Mrs. Parnell to Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—It is stated on the authority of a close friend of John Redmond that the following is a correct version of what took place at the meeting between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien at Boulogne. His secretary depends upon whether Mr. Redmond or some other person interested in the split represents the facts correctly as to whether the alleged revelation is put forth as a factor, to test the sentiment of the public. The statement is that Mr. Parnell requested Mr. O'Brien to say that he would take the leadership in a spirit friendly to Mr. Parnell, the government would be "squared," so that Mr. O'Brien would not have to serve a long term of imprisonment, but would be free to return to England or Ireland, and Mr. Parnell would retire from the political leadership until the next general election, when, with Mr. O'Brien's aid, he would sweep the country, and ride into power again in a position of such strength that whenever he finds himself in a position of authority with reference to his own party again he will make an alliance with the Conservatives and wreak his vengeance upon the Liberals for attempting to ruin his political prospects. Well informed Irish members declare, however, that absolutely Mr. O'Brien owes to the share retirement of Mr. Parnell, which they do not believe will be the case, the rest of the programme outlined above will not be carried through without a bitter struggle, the famous scenes of the controversy in "room 15," preceding the split, being re-enacted, with probably as deplorable feeling in fact, that the party can never be reunited on any such basis, and that to attempt it would simply be to destroy the possibility of the Irish members holding the balance of power in parliament. Mr. Healy and a number of others could never be reconciled to the plan, and they would be powerful enough to defeat it utterly.

He Will Marry Mrs. O'Shea.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—Mr. Meade was inducted into office as mayor of Dublin yesterday. The crowd present at the ceremony cheered for Parnell and hissed Sexton and Healy. The Insuppressible (McCarthyite organ) says it is evident that Mr. Parnell does not seek the vindication which would come from the annulment of the divorce decree, for he intends to marry Mrs. O'Shea as soon as the decree is made absolute.

The Parnellite Mayor Snubbed.

CORK, Jan. 2.—The newly elected mayor of Cork, Alderman Healy, was installed in office yesterday. He is a supporter of Mr. Parnell, and the Healyites assented themselves from the proceedings. The customary ceremonies at the Catholic cathedral were omitted, the bishop refusing to receive the Parnellite mayor there.

Says Parnell Will Retire.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Mr. O'Brien has called Mr. Dillon that Mr. Parnell will retire if O'Brien will take the leadership. The conference adjourned to await the reply.

HURLED FIVE STORIES TO DEATH.

A Man Accused of Throwing His Mother Through a Window.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—William C. McGowan has been arrested on a charge of murdering thrown his mother from a five story window, killing her instantly. An officer saw the woman fall at about 11:30 o'clock, and he ran to her side. She got up, and reached her he heard her murmur, "Oh, I didn't think you would do that." Then her head fell back and she died in his arms. The officer then went up to the room and arrested McGowan in the room from which the woman was thrown.

McGowan's father and sister, who were in another room, said they heard a scuffle between William and his mother, and on the strength of these statements he was locked up. The sister, Maggie McGowan, was detained as a witness.

Clinton Prison Burned.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 2.—A fire broke out in the kitchen department of Clinton prison about midnight, and the new portion of the prison—the kitchen, the hospital, the storerooms, the shoe shop and the machine shop—is in ruins. The new portion of the prison contained 270 prisoners and they made a regular stampede to escape, but all were saved. The prisoners were transferred to the old prison in good order. The loss is estimated at $80,000. All the provisions were burned and word had to be sent to Montpelier for food. It is believed some of the prisoners will have to be transferred to other institutions until the building is rebuilt. The fire started in the lamp room.

He Wanted His Daughter Dodey.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 2.—Judge Robinson, of the superior court, held court in this city in order to finish the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Joseph H. Beach to secure control of his daughter Daisy. Since a divorce was granted Mrs. Beach some months ago the child, who is 11 years old, has been with its mother. During the trial, which lasted three days, Beach introduced many witnesses to prove that the mother was an unfit woman to have charge of the child. Judge Robinson decided that the child should remain with its mother. Beach was given permission to see the child at reasonable hours.

He Shot Two Men.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—M. B. Lapping shot Vivian Heath and W. Wilson, employes in Adamson's chattel mortgage office. Adamson, the proprietor, is now serving a term in Stillwater. The firm foreclosed a mortgage of Lapping's, and yesterday he walked into the office with a big revolver and began shooting. Both Heath and Merrick were wounded, but not fatally. Lapping has not been captured.

He Is Champion Club Swinger.

BATH, Me., Jan. 2.—Edward Brown, of this city, who recently lost the world's championship club swinging match, challenging Homer Crawford, has just regained it by swinging nine pound clubs six hours and forty-one minutes, or ten minutes longer than Crawford. Crawford used clubs weighing eight pounds and ten ounces. Brown's averaged sixty-five full swings to the minute.

Both Dead in a Well.

MACOMB, Ills., Jan. 2.—While working at the bottom of a fifty foot well Millard Mollard and William Cochran were overcome by gas, and their lifeless bodies were recovered an hour later.

A FIGHT IN A FURNACE.

Bloodshed at Braddock on New Year's Day.

THE RIOTOUS ROUGHS ROUTED.

Almost 300 Striking Hungarians Attack the Workmen at Carnegie's Edgar Thompson Steel Works and a Terrible Battle Ensues and Many Heads Broken.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—The first day of 1891 at Braddock and the Edgar Thompson Steel works furnaces will be known as one of bloodshed. Seven hundred men, mostly Hungarians and Irish, engaged in a fierce riot. It was the result of an attempt to inaugurate a strike there on the part of 300 Hungarians. Some of their number had refused to stop work, and the strikers demanded that they should go out. They still refused, and an assault followed. There was quite a skirmish, during which several men received slight scars and scratches, but the disturbers were soon repulsed and they left the place.

Then they went to their homes in Dugan's Hollow, where the bulk of the Hungarian population reside, and laid the plans for the outbreak, which terminated seriously, and probably fatally, yesterday afternoon.

The Battle Almost.

Shortly before 2 o'clock 300 Hungarians arrived with clubs, revolvers, pick handles, axes and other weapons, and marched into the furnace, where nearly 600 men were working. The work was soon taken up by the invaders, who made a rush. Inside of five minutes a b[illegible] progress all over the furnace [illegible] had the advantage for a [illegible], although they were fewer in numbers than the others. They fought desperately while the workmen were scattered about the furnaces.

The latter did their best to defend themselves, but were not armed and could do nothing but run. They were forced to one side of the works and then they bunched themselves.

The Hungarians Routed.

The battle became more fierce. It was a general melee. Heads were battered over their heads with shovels, axes, clubs and anything that was available, and these weapons made some ugly wounds. When [illegible] were scattered together they were joined by other workmen from the steel works and all other departments of the mill, and in a few minutes the Hungarians began to find themselves overpowered. They ran out of the furnace on the side next to the river and started up the bank. They were followed by the pursuing and thoroughly enraged workmen, who hurled clubs, stones and pieces of cinders after them, chasing them all the way to Port Perry.

In the mean time excitement incident to the riot spread over Braddock like wildfire. In a short time the steel works and furnaces were surrounded by an excited crowd numbering fully 5,000.

Two Will Probably Die.

There were about twenty men injured, of which only six were seriously hurt. Of these two are expected to die. Patrick Niland, the yard boss, was probably the most seriously injured. He was caught in the fight while trying to separate the men, and was frightfully beaten about the head and shoulders. He was carried to his home near by on a stretcher, where one of the company's doctors was hastily summoned and dressed the wounds. Michael Quinn, a workman, who was engaged at one of the furnaces, was also badly beaten about the head, but his injuries are considered not serious.

Another Hungarian who was severely injured is Joseph Vrbo. He received a bad cut in the head, and his injuries are considered serious. Both of these two are expected to die. Patrick Niland, the yard boss, was probably the most seriously injured. He was caught in the fight while trying to separate the men, and was frightfully beaten about the head and shoulders. He was carried to his home near by on a stretcher, where one of the company's doctors was hastily summoned and dressed the wounds. Michael Quinn, a workman, who was engaged at one of the furnaces, was also badly beaten about the head, but his injuries are considered not serious.

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A Participant's Account.

"I was at my furnace when these Hungarians rushed into the mill like a lot of wild animals. Everything had been reasonably quiet all the forenoon, and we were not expecting their visit. I tried to defend myself, but it was no go, and we were hustled so that we could not do anything with the men until they got us over to the upper side of the furnace. Four of the Hungarians got hold of me and began beat me with clubs. One of them had a shovel, with which he struck me three times in the head and twice in the side. They all acted like a lot of brutes. There was no occasion for the trouble, except that the Hungarians thought they could force us to support their strike."

A Policeman Disarmed.

Thomas Jennings, a policeman, who ran into the furnace when the riot began and attempted to arrest one of the Hungarians, was disarmed by a dozen of the latch and. His revolver and mace were taken from him, and he was thrown headlong out of the mill. A strange part of it is that, so far as can be learned, only one of the Hungarian crowd was hurt. His name is Jacob Klobnosky. He was thrown off a trestle about fifteen feet high over a number of the workmen and trampled into a pile of sand in one of the furnaces.

This strike has some remarkable and peculiar features. It is there is arrayed organized skilled labor against the lowest grade of unorganized labor. The former are content with the sliding scale which the association has signed, and are willing to accept the reduction under which the season of 1891 opens.

The latter, composed of unorganized Hungarians who are workmen of the very meanest order, are unwilling to abide by the scale, which has worked here thus far advantageously to the workmen, notwithstanding the present reduction.

Under Martial Law.

Several of the officials of the works were also attacked by the rioters. General Manager Schwab was also followed from the works of Braddock and the Edgar Thompson furnaces are now under martial law and Sheriff McCandless, with a force of deputies arrived from Pittsburg and took possession of the town and works. Two hundred workmen were sworn in as deputy sheriffs, and probably that many more as many more men as are needed will be sworn in as deputies today. There are but 100 of the Hungarians left in town on the sheriff gets all his deputies sworn in he will have no trouble in keeping the Huns under control. So far six of the rioters have been arrested and are now in Pittsburg and placed in jail. Others will be arrested as they come to the office to get their money.

A Bold Express Robber.

ALMA, Ia., Jan. 2.—A bold express robbery occurred here this morning. While Agent Peasley was attending to some business for a late train three men stepped into the room and covered him with revolvers. Several of the gang then entered the express car and helped themselves to $4,000 in cash and made good their escape.

THE MARRIED A JAPANESE.

A Young Philadelphia Woman's Strange Fancy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Mis. Mary Hilliston, the accomplished daughter of Joseph S. Hilliston, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and Yoshi Nitobe, a young Japanese, were married yesterday at the Friends' meeting house, Fourth and Arch streets. Every effort has previously been made by the bridegroom's relatives and friends to prevent the consummation of the union. Argument and persuasion, however, were alike unavailing, and although the young lady's friends think the match far from desirable, the man of her choice, who had, out of regard for her, become a member of the Society of Friends.

As I have said the father of the bride endeavored to have the young couple debarred from the meeting house. A special meeting was ordered and held to consider the question, and reported favorably upon granting the use of the building for the ceremony.

After the wedding a reception was held at the residence of William Hilliston, a brother of the bride. Mr. Nitobe is about 30 years old, and is a man of high rank in his native country. For six years he has been traveling and reported favorably upon, studying to fit himself to occupy an important government office. Mr. and Mrs. Nitobe will leave in a few days for San Francisco, en route for Japan.

FIGHTING IN PERU.

Seventy-five Insurrectionists Laid Low by the Troops.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Advices from Peru give details of a revolution which has occurred in Lima on Dec. 21. Pierola, the Boulanger of Peru, has been quietly at work for some time among the lower classes and soldiery, and a revolution which would place him in the position of dictator. On the afternoon of Dec. 3 several of Pierola's chosen followers obtained admission to Fort Santa Catalina with but eight of their men. A prearranged signal was given, and the insurrectionists suddenly took possession of the fort. The government troops were called out, and for two hours a fierce fight was waged, which ended in the defeat of the revolutionists.

The Peruvian consul said yesterday that there was no fear of a further outbreak. On the day following the affair, he said, the people flocked to the palace and assured President Bernudez of their loyalty to the government. The correspondents of W. R. Grace & Co. make light of the trouble, and say that there is no further danger of a revolution. Had the followers of Pierola succeeded, it would thoroughly have unsettled Peruvian affairs, both political and commercial. Seventy-five of the insurrectionists were killed in the fight.

Missionaries Robbed by Pirates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Chinese papers give details of the robbery of Rev. Dr. M. M. Phillippe, of the American Methodist mission at Soochow, and his assistant, Miss Sedby, by pirates near Canton. The ladies were in a boat going from Shanghai to Soochow, when the pirates overhauled and robbed them of all their valuables, including $1,000 in gold. They reached the ladies with great rudeness. The United States steamer Alliance has returned to Nagasaki from the Caroline Islands, and the American residents are reported in danger. The reports were found to be true, as the natives at Ponapo were greatly incensed against all foreigners, as the missionaries had come to Strong island or Uaia, where they are safe. Japanese hoodlums in Tokio selected the day of the opening of the diet to throw stones at a carriage containing Count Okuma, who viewed the procession from the Russian embassy. The minister's wife was badly hurt.

This Date in History—Jan. 2.

1[illegible]—Death of Publius Ovidius Naso, Roman poet.
1[illegible]—Death of Titus Livius, Roman historian.
1721—Birth of John Manners, marquis of Granby; died 1770.
1735—Birth of Gen. James Wolfe; fell at Quebec, 1759.
1747—Birth of Ruth Swinton Legare, of South Carolina; American statesman.
1757—Birth of Thomas Erskine, lord chancellor of England; born 1728.
1767—Death of Dr. John Mason Good, writer; born 1764.
1808—Death of the Duchess of Wurtemberg, daughter of Louis Philippe; a good sculptor.
1837—Death of Dr. Andrew Ure, Scottish chemist; born 1778.
1881—Death of William IV of Prussia; accession of Frederick.
1878—Death of ex-Governor John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts, aged 57.
1888—Gen. Joe Johnston died at Baltimore; born 1808.
1888—Abel Parker, ex-governor of Rhode Island, died at Trenton; born 1807.

GEN. WOLFE.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested for forty years by the safest and speediest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv

Home Comforts

AT SMALL COST.

The cheapest and easy way to [illegible] is what we are ready to sell you at.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

When we make to order, also a full line ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 First Front street, [illegible] P. O.

RICE'S

The place to get [illegible] Cor. Door and Kenilworth

A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. Also

Great Reduction

in price. In addition we issue a

Discount Pass Book

a cash system. Call and examine prices and [illegible] prices, and we are satisfied you will have your orders with

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Exactly and Every Article.

A free delivery to all parts of the

City and Borough

What all other remedies fail Piso's Cure must do and only positive cure for SYRUP, CONSUMPTION, LUNG and KIDNEY DISEASE.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Thousands gratefully testify to its having saved their lives. To Mothers and Daughters it is peculiarly blessing. $1 Bottles at for $5. All Druggists have it. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y.

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc., At greatly reduced prices, at

STEPHENSON'S

18 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Puddings, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

FUR CAPES AND MUFFS!

Woolen Mittens, Gloves, Hose, Leggings,

UNDERWEAR.

Dress Goods,

Wool Blankets and Comfortables,

a specialty now at

EDSALL'S.

where you will always find a good assortment of the best goods at the Lowest Prices.

To The Public!

We have just received an entire new stock of

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Hudson county sugar cured hams and Breakfast Bacon, very fine; early June, Champion and Marblehead Peas; Hominy, Succotash and Mottled and Family Corn; Bamboo pitcher Pears and Lemon Cheese brand of fine new Tomatoes in bottles and glass cans. A choice lot of California fruits in glass and tin cans. Choice dried fruits a specialty. Special prices given to Church Societies for their festivals. A complete line of Confectionery always in stock.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & BLUME,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

SUBSTANTIAL

Holiday Presents

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Woollen Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Suspenders, Fine Dress Gloves, Fur Caps, Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

48 WEST FRONT STREET.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. BOYD,

Fine Custom Tailoring, 42 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire

BUY THE

GARLAND AND BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Denecklau's,

18 WEST FRONT STREET.

S. P.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and hot water work done at short notice.

DEMAREST,

—THE—

Park Avenue Grocer,

Our Motto—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.

EXCELSIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS.

FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Stalk Farm Creamery. Finest roll and creamery butter sold in Plainfield.

P. M. Demarest,

PARK AVENUE

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

Christmas Cards

and

NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Christmas Presents of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Holiday Bargains

Men's and boys' Winter caps, gloves, neckwear, mackintosh and rubber coats.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,

GOLD HEADED CANES.

Best Goods for the Least Money.

U. B. Crane,

12 Park avenue.

OPENING!

CHRISTMAS and HOLIDAY GOODS.

The largest and most complete selection ever offered in this city, at the lowest possible prices, to suit every preference, all ages, all tastes, and all pocketbooks.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

First Class Caterer.

ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPTNESS and DISPATCH.

STEPHENSON'S

42 NORTH AVENUE.

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler

13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. If you will call at

THE BEE HIVE

you will find the most complete assortment of Plush goods ever shown in Plainfield.

Plush frames from 5 cents upwards, lined with white hand glass, comb and brush at 90c., $1.00 and $1.75.

Also a full line of Plush work boxes, Infants satr, Jewell cases, Glove and Handkerchief boxes, collar and cuff boxes and shaving sets.

Ladies' circulars, Rubber goods $1.00; New market, Rubber Coats, Children's circulars, $1.00; Boys' rubber coats, $1.25.

A full line of ladies', men's and children's, lined and unlined Kid Gloves.

Don't forget to see for the Boy's Fur Top Gloves. We have them for little fellows from three years up.

Silk Handkerchiefs 25c., 40c., 50, and 75c.

Silk Umbrellas $1.25, $1.50 up to $5.00.

A good Christmas present is Our Celebrated Wide shirt which we are selling at 50c. also 69c. The same for boys 45c.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL.

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE,

P. O. BOX 1611;

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

Messenger Service

B. & O. Telegraph Co.

Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLIFER, Manager.

FRANK LINKE,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Wholesale and Retail

Liquor Dealer.

SOLE AGENT FOR BALTIMORE'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

Bottled Under My Own Label.

AND DEALER IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER

And Ales Also for home and private families.

No. 42 West Front street, 129 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.

All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Kline's Extracts.

Pure Fruit Flavors.

Lodges.

Hallock & Davis
5 W. Front St.
(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

A half dozen beautifully laundried unbleached muslin shirts make a desirable holiday gift.

GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.
19-15-tf

"THE DAIRY"
Headquarters for
Fresh Creamery Butter.
Eggs, Milk, Buttermilk, Fancy Cream and Cottage Cheese. CANNED GOODS in every variety.
DELICATESSEN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. CALL and EXAMINE.
Corner Madison avenue and Front street.

THE LATEST STYLES
of
FALL AND WINTER
Suits and Overcoats
ON HAND NOW.
All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices
Schwed Brothers.
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
EAST FRONT STREET

CHOOSE the BEST
Perfect Parlor Stoves
and
Othello Ranges.
Choice Timothy Seed.
Furnace, Range and Stove, repaired and cleaned.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HARDWARE, PLUMBING and TINNING
A. M. GRIFFEN.
Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

A FINE
Assortment of
GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.
Eugene M. Laing,
NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Winter is Approaching,
And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to loosen the feet in a warm pair of
SHOES.
I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Stacey Adams' fine shoes." Call and see them.
John J. Kenney
COR. FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.
Arrive—7:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:05, 5:05 p. m.
Close—7:30 and 10:30 a. m., 12:05 and 5 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND BASTON MAILS.
Arrive—9:05 a. m., 2:05, 6:05 p. m.
Close—7:30 a. m., 4:05 p. m.

Transit mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 4 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.
Office open from 9:00 to 10:00 a. m.
Mail closes at 5:00 p. m.

E. R. POPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REED,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Notaries and Masters in Chancery, Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CHARLES A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Second streets.

R. VOORHEES, D. V. S.
Office and residence, 107 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 1 and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 54. Connect with Ward Front street.

A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also Map Engraver, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil engineering in all its branches attended to. Surveying in city and country. All parts of country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

ACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public. Office, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 287 Broadway, New York City, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
18 North Avenue,
Fine Groceries,
PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B'S TEA

R. O. HOWELL.
THE NORTH AVENUE GROCER,
Has just received his fresh supply of
Gilman Farm
Canned Goods,
And is selling them at the prices as last year
Creamery Butter
Fresh every week from a Jersey Creamery.

All Kinds of Job-work Done,
Prompt,
Neat,
Cheap.
A trial order is Solicited.
EVENING NEWS
Job Department.

NEW FIRM
N. B. Smalley & Co.
DEALERS IN
SALTED

A NEW YEAR'S OPENING.

Brilliant Assemblage at the President's Reception.

THE WHITE HOUSE VERY GAY.

Senators, Diplomats, Judges, Military and Naval Officers and Other Distinguished People Pay Their Respects to the Chief Magistrate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Social and official Washington was present yesterday at the executive mansion to pay their respects to the chief magistrate of the United States at the beginning of the new year. The drizzling rain, which began during the night, continued all day and had the effect of making the attendance very light. Within the executive mansion a scene of unusual brilliancy, in striking contrast to the sombre and dismal appearance without, was presented. The whole first floor was thrown open almost as one room. About the halls were placed drooping palms and upon the mantels were potted plants and flowers. The blue room, where the receiving party stood, was tastefully decorated. The mantel was banked with natural roses and a fringe of smilax, and the chandelier entwined with running fern. Darting out like stars from a dark sky the brilliant rays of the electric light found their way through the ferns and shone upon a scene of moving forms, bright faces and elaborate toilets.

"Hail to the Chief."

The red room, into which visitors were ushered on their entrance to the mansion, was simply decorated. From this room the crowd passed into the blue room, thence into the green room and thence to the great east room, which was elaborately decorated with palms and ferns. Upon the mantels were potted flowers encased in wicker baskets. The whole first floor was lighted by electricity for the first time, and the general effect was very beautiful. When the Marine band played "Hail to the Chief" the receiving party entered the blue room in the following order: The President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Attorney General and Mrs. Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Mrs. Dimick, Secretary Tracy and Mrs. McKee, Secretary and Mrs. Proctor, Secretary and Mrs. Noble and Secretary and Mrs. Rusk. The ladies of the party formed a line, with the president and Mrs. Harrison on the end, as the guests entered the blue room. Next to Mrs. Harrison stood Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Windom and other ladies of the cabinet formed the receiving line.

A Sea of Pretty Faces.

Back of the receiving line was a sea of pretty, upturned faces, ladies invited to assist in entertaining the guests. Among them were: Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Dimick and Miss Georgie W. Boyd, of Philadelphia; Miss Blaine, the Misses Windom, Miss Miller, Miss Wanamaker, the Misses Halstead, Mrs. Rusk, Miss Jeannette Halford, Mrs. Black-burn, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Jones (Ark.), Mrs. J. P. Andrew, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Payne, the Misses Herbert, Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, Mrs. Porter, Miss Rachel Sherman, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Michener, Mrs. Clarkson and Miss Alice Sanger. The toilets of the ladies receiving were: Mrs. the secretary's reception was in a brocaded delicate pink silk with flowers.

It Was a Brilliant Concourse.

The diplomatic corps was ushered in headed by Baron Fava, the dean of the corps. He was presented by Secretary Blaine. Following came the German, Mexican, Japanese and French ministers and others all attired in full uniforms and many wearing decorations upon their breasts. As they passed along the line each in turn was presented to Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the receiving party. They wended their way through the brilliant throng until the east room was reached. Following came the members of the International Bureau conference and the American International conference. The judicial branch of the government came next, and was represented by Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Bradley, Gray, Harlan and Lamar. They were followed by the judges of the court of claims and the local judiciary. Senators and representatives in congress next filed in. The army was represented by Maj. Gen. Schofield and a number of officers of lesser rank, all in full uniform. A long line of naval officers followed, including Commodores Ramsay, Farquhar, Folger and Sicard. The general reception to the public began at 12:30 o'clock, but the slushy and slippery sidewalks made walking very disagreeable, and the attendance therefore was very light, and the official reception closed a half hour earlier than usual.

Other Notable Receptions.

[illegible] Mrs. Mason, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Holbrook, Miss [illegible] Mitchell, Miss [illegible] Mrs. Linden Kent. Miss [illegible] Reed held no reception. Mrs. [illegible] Tracy also omitted the [illegible] With this one exception the cabinet ladies gave the usual receptions after noon, and their doors were thronged throughout the evening.

The Firemen Get an Advance.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 2.—General Superintendent Bell has granted the firemen of the Western New York and Pennsylvania road an advance of a little over 10 per cent. in wages. He equalizes the rights of the firemen, makes provision for impartial trials for all firemen, guarantees full pay for the time they remain suspended or discharged when an investigation shows that the men are blameless. The men are jubilant, and say the action of Mr. Bell will prevent them cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on the employes.

A New York Blaze.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The seven story brick building at Nos. 261 and 263 Center street, owned by A. Trenkmann, was gutted by fire from the third floor to the roof this night. The loss will reach about $200,000, as follows: Building, $30,000; E. Sheffer, machine manufacturer, $40,000; the Cleveland Typewriter Company, $80,000; the Union Panel works, $40,000, and other small losers.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Home and from Various Places.

Andrew Bergmann, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing, at New Milford, Conn., of Thomas Jordan, was sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 30, 1892.

The mines of Colorado produced in 1890 as follows: Silver, 29,000,000 ounces, gold, 34,-312,126; lead, 94,760,000; copper, 3,000,000. Total, $40,981,236.

At Abilene, Kan., the Wallace county bank has closed its doors. Liabilities about $60,000; assets are nominally $90,000, but are almost entirely in valueless western lands and equities.

Some Democratic papers are claiming thirty-two members as co-operators in the assembly, for New York city, but the constitutional requirement that each county must have one member would reduce New York's quota to thirty.

Dr. J. B. Hays was attacked on Union square, New York, by ruffians, who attempted to rob him.

Joseph Kohler, a butcher employed in a New York abbatoir, after drinking hard imagined he was a wild steer and ran amuck on Seventh avenue with horns on his head and a knife in his hand. He stabbed four persons.

SEVERAL BADLY HURT.

A Serious Wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 2.—Express train No. 7, leaving Hoboken, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, due here from Hoboken at 8:30 o'clock last night, met with a serious accident at West Paterson. The locomotive and baggage car left the rear switch and crashed into a train of flat cars loaded with pig iron. The result was that the engine rolled over on its side a total wreck. The next car, the train crashed together, smashing two passenger cars and two sleepers. None of the passengers were hurt. The fire started in the locomotive as this juncture caught fire, and the whole engine was soon enveloped in flames, leaving it a total wreck.

Both the engineer and fireman were scalded in a frightful manner by escaping steam. The following are the wounded:

Engineer Morris Lounger, of Washington, N. J., leg crushed and badly scalded; Baggage Master Scanlon, of Binghamton, N. Y., leg crushed; Brakeman Bernard Foster, of Binghamton, hurt about the head, caused by being thrown against a pile of pig iron.

An ambulance and physician were sent to the scene. The injured were cared for in a sleeper.

The Persecution of the Jews.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Mr. Froude, in a letter on the subject of the persecution of the Jews in Russia, says: "This proud sensitive German resents foreign interference with its internal affairs. I fear that the action that has been taken by the English people is now likely to injure what to help the object of our sympathy." The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says reports have been received from Russia that severer anti-semitic measures are being enforced; that hundreds of Jewish shops are being closed daily and that thousands of families are being expelled from different villages. Moscow Russia. A great exodus of Russian Jews, especially to America, the correspondent says, may be expected in the coming spring.

Secretary Blaine's House Damaged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A fire started shortly before noon in the handsome residence of Ja. G. Blaine, on Lafayette, on Dupont Circle. The property belongs to Secretary Blaine. Much excitement was created during the reception at the White House by the secretary's residence. The fire, and the president sent a special messenger to confirm the report. A general alarm was sounded. The fire originated in the third story of the house and made its way to the various cupolas. This rendered the task of extinguishing it very difficult. The principal loss was by water and smoke. The loss on the building will not be large, but the damage to furniture and carpets may amount to several thousand dollars.

Senator Moody May Not Return.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 2.—Judge Moody has been here looking after sensational affairs. He is very uneasy, and while he will not admit it defeat in the election of senator are not flattering. He will have great difficulty in prevailing upon several dissatisfied Republicans to support him. The Independence Pulitzer thinks there is no probability of Moody's securing enough Independents to offset the vote he is sure to lose among the Republicans, and his election is quite improbable, if not impossible.

Bullet Versus Snowball.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—While a number of boys were pelting each other with snowballs on Twenty-sixth street, near Eleventh avenue, last night, one of the missiles struck Lieutenant Wood, a watchman who was on his way to work. He became enraged and fired his revolver at the boys, the bullet striking John Mahony, aged 16, in the right shoulder, inflicting a serious wound. Wilson was arrested.

[illegible] Fatal Work.

[illegible] Jan. 2.—John Galvin, a [illegible] age, was shot through [illegible] and instantly killed by [illegible] shortly after 12 o'clock [illegible] and Biddle streets. Galvin [illegible] of a second story window [illegible] to the noise made by people celebrating the advent of the new year, when Gessell, with a revolver in the air, the ball striking Galvin.

Indians Charged With Murder.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 2.—Three full blooded Indians were brought here last night from the Chickasaw nation by deputy United States marshals. They are charged with the murder of Austin Lilly, which occurred on Christmas day while Lilly was on his way home from Sisseton, where he had been spending Christmas. The prisoners appear unconcerned.

Struck by a Train.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 2.—Samuel Baker, a well known farmer, 82 years of age, residing at a boarding house in this city, was struck by the Brigantine branch express of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City railroad and instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled. The horses were killed and the wagon demolished.

Fatally Stabbed at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—During the progress of a dance at 329 Canal street William Hendricks and Peter Quinn became involved in a dispute over a woman. A few hot words started a fight during which Quinn stabbed Hendricks in the neck with a pocket knife. Hendricks is dying.

Weather Indications.

Generally fair and considerably colder, preceded by cloudiness.

COAL LUMBER
And
Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 BROADWAY

PICKING UP DOLLARS
Is quite as easy as getting bargains. Money is offering good dollars that make them almost gifts. Just read what we offer:
Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up.
Woven wire springs, $3, $3.00.
Rugs from 22½ up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.
First-Class Storage Warerooms!
Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

JUST GET ON IT!
A Safety Bicycle.
For Enjoyment.
For Comfort and Health
To Lessen your Doctor's Bills.
To Increase your Appetite.
The agent for a number of the best wheels in the market is
Geo W. Morrison, No. 11 Somerset Street.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Plain Builders, and fancy wood mantel makers, shop corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. HERRMANN. J. PETERSON.
8 Regent street. 13 Somerset place.
10-10-y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty—Fine stair work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1104.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 8[illegible]

P. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evergreen. P. O. Box 1222. Jobbing attended to. Estimates cheerfully given and [illegible]

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 912.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st,
Opposite M. E. church.
RESIDENCE, 82 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 661.
W. J. Pierson, No. 15 Vine street. H. P. Gayle, No. 11 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
20 Somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelvings, Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & BELICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
ROOM, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J.
Store doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,
Planing and hub cutting power, in connection with factory, Grant avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Children's toys cutting a specialty. Near block street connected with the shop.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE
46 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
DEALER IN BLUE STONE, FLAG STONE
49 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE.
Money to Loan on approved security From street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ASEL S. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows, cultivators, and everything on the Farm; for sale cheap. John F. Wadley, Second street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
To be sold on Richmond Place, Somerset street. Address
E. F. R. CRANE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 46 North avenue. 165 feet above the sea level.

To the Public!
Having Purchased from C. A. Reeves the business known as the
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,
We are prepared to do all kinds of work in the best and most workmanlike manner. The most comfortable rooms for ladies to wait while their laundry is being done. Our work is guaranteed equal to none. Our prices will suit any and everybody. Give us a call and be convinced of the truth of our statements.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
24 EAST FRONT STREET.
H. W. Marshall,
Proprietor.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Trains leave New York, foot of Liberty street:

Leave Plainfield at 6:40, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

Express trains, 8:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:40, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

Express trains, 8:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND BASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 6:40, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 6:40, 8:00, 10:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Leave Plainfield for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, Binghamton, Buffalo, Chicago and the West, at 6:40, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield for Somerville at 6:40, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, Binghamton, Buffalo, Chicago and the West, at 6:40, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

Express trains, 8:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00 p. m.

For Flemington, 7:30 a. m., 2:05 p. m.

For Lambertville, Trenton and Philadelphia, 6:40, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

Express trains, 8:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00 p. m.

For Bound Brook, 6:40, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

Express trains, 8:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00 p. m.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

For Freehold 8:00, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

SOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at 7:10, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, 4:00 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington at 7:10, 8:45, 10:45 a. m., 12:45, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.

Sundays at 7:10, 8:45 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

Atlantic City 8:45 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Freehold 8:45, 11:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

J. H. OLMSTED, Gen. Pass. Agt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

Protected throughout by the interlocking switch and block signal system.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

On and after June 21, 1891, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:

9:35 a. m. FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars for Pittsburg, Chicago, Columbus, Cleveland and St. Louis, daily, except Sunday.

7:40 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Chicago and Cincinnati, daily.

8:45 p. m. PACIFIC EXPRESS, with Pullman sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo, daily except Saturday.

For Fast Line, Washington and the South, 1:05, 3:35, 6:20, 7:30, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., On Sunday at 1:05, 6:20, 7:30, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

For Philadelphia, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

Sundays at 1:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m., 4:00, 8:00 p. m.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY:

2:35 p. m. (Through parlor car and day coach) week days.

For Ocean Grove, Asbury Park and Long Branch, 9:00 a. m. week days.

For Sea Girt, 9:00 a. m. week days.

For Brown's Mills in the Pines, with through car, 9:35 a. m. week days.

For Farmingdale, 9:00, 9:35, 10:00 a. m., 2:30, 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Lakewood, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Toms River, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Barnegat, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Tuckerton, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Beach Haven, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Manahawkin, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Little Egg Harbor, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Absecon, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Somers Point, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Cape May, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Cape May, 2:35 p. m. week days.

For Wildwood, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Anglesea, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Sea Isle City, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Ocean City, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Avalon, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Stone Harbor, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Holly Beach, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Anglesea, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Cape May, 9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. week days.

For Wildwood

IDEAL CO-OPERATION.

HOW FOUR AGREEABLE NEW YORK WOMEN MANAGE TO LIVE.

It Costs Them $750 a Year Apiece, but They Have a Delightful Home—One Woman Acts as Agent—They Have Hired a House—How They Furnished It.

"Don't talk to me of co-operative housekeeping," said a prejudiced woman. "Above all, don't talk of co-operative housekeeping for women alone. It can't be done. I tell you no roof is broad enough to cover three or four women who think they can keep house together. A hornet's nest would be a little paradise beside such a home."

But co-operative housekeeping can be made a success. There must, of course, be more or less of individual comprehension, community of taste, good judgment and plain, every day common sense employed in its workings. Method too. There must be no hit-and-miss, go-as-you-please fashions adopted, but a regular, unfaltering system. Moreover, when choosing co-operators, two kinds of people should be particularly avoided—those who love everybody to gush and those who believe they have a special permit to run the entire universe.

Suppose for one moment that you are "a lone, lorn creetur," wearied of boarding, and that you desire to take unto yourself seven other souls who not only think the woman who is eternally telling you how sweet and lovely you are, nor yet the one who is constantly defining your duty. Take rather the woman who can hold her tongue and mind her business, if such a rara avis can be caught.

Uptown, in one of the nineties, this experiment has been tried and with most beautiful results. Four women, two of whom are well known journalists, the third an author and the fourth an artist, have taken a pretty house at a rental of $1,500 a year. The author, by virtue of her years, her lovely gray hair and a bank account, is the manager of the establishment, doing all the ordering, marketing, paying of bills, etc.

At the end of each month the accounts are pounded to the others, and each one settles for her share of the comforts and luxuries enjoyed. The lady manager puts these accounts under four heads—household expenses, including rent, gas, coal, etc.; service, which includes all help, in doors and out; table expenses; breakage and wear and tear. She keeps an itemized account of all these expenses, and insists that the others shall examine her books at the end of each month.

The service consists of a maid, who does everything about the house save the washing and ironing, which is attended to by a laundress who comes Monday and Tuesday of each week, and a colored man, who attends to the furnace, takes care of the front walk, steps, windows and vestibule. If special service is required the manager acts at her discretion.

In the matter of food it is quite fortunate that this quartet has a unanimity of taste. For breakfast there is always a cereal with cream, fruit, eggs, toast and coffee. There are always chops in the refrigerator. Each member of the family comes down at her own hour to find the oatmeal and coffee hot, the eggs ready to be boiled at a moment's notice, and if she wishes a chop has only to order it quickly broiled. Every one is away for luncheon. For dinner there are always a soup, a plain salad, a roast, three vegetables, dessert and coffee.

If wine is wished that, too, is paid for from the common purse, though if one wishes to bring home a toast in the line of wine or fruit or delicacy it is offered by the others. Indeed, the newspaper woman generally get the fruit down town, as it can be bought so much cheaper than at the uptown groceries. The subject is usually discussed at breakfast, and if fruit is required Miss A. or Miss B. volunteers to bring it home. Mrs. D. pays Miss A. or Miss B. for the box of grapes or box of pears, and it is charged in the table expenses.

The entertainment of guests is provided for after this manner: Guests are usually bidden to dinner on one of the evenings when the laundress is in the house, in order that she may assist the maid of all work; however, there is no strict rule to be followed. Any member of the household may bring home a friend to an informal dinner, and he perfectly sure that there will be enough and to spare. Each member keeps a list of her guests, and when she has had twenty-one, which is considered an equivalent for one week's board, she has $5 added to her share of the monthly table expenses. In case this happy family should choose to give a ball, all expenses, including invitations, postage, refreshments, special service and entertainment, are paid in the same manner as the household expenses.

The co-operative housekeeping of this dove cote moves so smoothly, so akin to clock work, that these ladies have gone a step or two further and pride themselves on a co-operative milliner and a co-operative manicure and hairdresser.

The milliner is a worthy woman with not enough capital to set up an establishment, and a protege of a member of this co-operative household. She comes on certain days and proceeds to make over and construct hats and bonnets.

In furnishing the house each woman brought what pieces of furniture she had. The kitchen and laundry furniture were bought from a common fund. Each member had already her own sleeping apartment, and the new furniture that was necessary was bought as their choice dictated. The author bought the rugs for the reception room, hung the walls with her pictures, lined the library walls with old prints she had picked up in Europe. The artist did all sorts of beautiful things with her brush and bought cushions and divans. The newspaper women furnished the dining room. All contributed books and bric-a-brac. The bedrooms, down the center, are individually in antique mahogany and hangings of gold color, another is a dream of white and gold and blue, still another is dressed and furnished in oriental chintzes, and each one thinks her bower the prettiest.

"And how do we get on?" repeated a member of this exquisite household. "Beautifully. And maybe in the future. We let each other alone. We do as we please; ask no foolish or impertinent questions; do not attempt to reform each other. If one chooses to go immediately to her room after dinner, feeling a bit cross, the rest do not look at each other and say, 'Now, I wonder what ails her?' If one is ill we do not fuss. We do not expect to be entertained or gushed over. We act like reasonable human beings, and we get on admirably."

The expenses of this establishment are about $5,000 a year, or $750 for each member. This is no greater expense than fashionable boarding, and gives these women the delightful advantages of a home.—Edith Sentell Tupper in New York World.

Vanity of Elderly Women.

A street car incident which has come to an eastern newspaper man is illustrative of the refinement of sarcasm. As an old lady on entering a crowded train caught the strap, and by chance took her stand in front of a lady passenger apparently as old as herself.

The possessor of the seat was up in a moment.

"Here, my aunt, madam," she exclaimed, with audible courtesy. "You are older than I am."

"Older than you," retorted the other. "I beg a thousand pardons for contradicting my elder, but instead, madam, you are mistaken. Keep your seat."

"But I am sure you are older than I."

"And I am equally sure that I am not. Will you be good enough to resume your place?"

"Not while an elder woman stands."

The situation was growing interesting. But though all smiled no one seemed moved to relieve matters by offering a second seat.

Both old persons were pretty well warmed up by this time. First one sniffed, then the other, as old ladies sometimes will when heavily tried.

The vacant seat was still before them. Finally an overture of peace came from the persistent lady who had kept her feet.

"I don't want to be disagreeable, madam, and if I'm older than you I'll sit down. Let's tell our ages, and the older yields."

The aggrieved woman did not relish this much, but the pressure of an audience forbade a retreat.

"Well, madam," she replied, forcing the semblance of a smile, "I shall be most happy. Will you announce your age? Then I shall take pleasure in telling mine."

"I was born in March, 1817. And you?"

"What, March, 1817! Good heavens! So was I. And what day did you arrive, pray?"

"The 7th. And you?" There were bright red spots on the cheeks of both old ladies now.

"I have nothing more to say," was the reply. "My birthday is the 6th. I am much obliged for the seat." And with admirable dignity she sat down amid considerable laughter.—Chicago Post.

The Orange Party.

Some years ago I was asked to arrange an entertainment for a social gathering of young people.

"Give us something novel," said the hostess. "We are tired of old things."

"How would an orange party do?" I asked.

"A party where the young ladies are expected to wear orange dresses and the young men orange neckties?"

"Yes, and more than that; the refreshments are to consist of oranges of all kinds, and served in many different ways. The cake is to be"——

"Orange cake."

"Yes, and the lemonade"——

"Orangeade."

"Yes, and the icecreams"——

"Orange."

"And the invitations are to be"——

"Written on orange paper."

"And the shades of the gaslights"——

"I see it all, and like the idea."

"But I would make the party educational by having a short lecture on the different varieties of the orange as they are served. Then I would have music on the banjo, if it is possible to get it, by a minstrel from the south. Real log cabin music, such as is played under the orange and grape fruit trees."

The party was successful. I sent south for Spanish moss, orange blooms and several new varieties of Florida oranges, and secured some fine navel oranges from California. We had an abundance of grape fruit, and, if I should ever lecture, the negro did not fail to make himself delightful with his banjo and songs.

We had read a poem to the orange tree, and all sang "Way Down Upon the Swanee River" and "My Old Kentucky Home," and "The Mocking Bird" to the banjo, after which we had Spanish music on the guitar.—H. Butterworth in Youth's Companion.

Trying to Give Away a Baby Carriage.

"I supposed," said a Brooklyn woman yesterday, "that it was the easiest thing possible to give away an article of positive use and value, but I find it is not. I own a perfectly good baby carriage, for which my big 4-year-old baby has no longer the slightest need, and for six weeks I have been trying to bestow it as a gift upon somebody. I could have sent it direct to some hospital or day nursery, but I had a fancy I should like to pick out personally some poor mother who would be delighted with such a windfall. But I have not been able to find her. I began with the sister of my nurse, who is the wife of a hard working mechanic, but I was told she had already secured and was paying a dollar a week upon the carriage with blue plush and a satin parasol.

"A friend's washerwoman came and looked at it and decided it was too large and cumbersome for her use. She continued to carry her big baby to and from the person she leaves him with while she is out at work. I spoke to a physician who had, I know, a considerable charity practice, and he told me after a fortnight's interval that his offer of the carriage to four different poor and working mothers had aroused no enthusiasm. Every one of them expected to have 'a new one before the summer.' I called in a woman from the street who was carrying a baby of weight seemingly beyond her strength.

"She looked it over without ardor, but finally said she would take it and would come back for it the afternoon. However I saw her again. The effort now is becoming interesting, and I shall continue it until the poor who will be thoroughly glad to own the carriage is encountered. She must exist somewhere in this big city."—New York Times.

Do You See the Moral?

A French publisher who had heard of young Balzac as likely to do well went to see him when the intention of giving him 2,000 francs for a book. Upon finding he lived in an obscure part of the town, however, he determined to reduce this sum to 1,800 francs. On arriving at the house and discovering he lived on the fourth floor it struck him that 1,500 francs would be ample; but on rounding his smile and finding him entertaining a party he offered but 1,200 francs, with which he bought "La Dernière Fee."—San Francisco Argonaut.

To Take Off a Tight Ring.

Finger rings that are worn constantly often become too tight, and when from some cause or other it is necessary to remove them the task becomes very difficult and in some cases painful. A very good way to take a tight ring from a finger is to put a thread under the ends of the silk in a needle, and pass the needle under the ring. Pull one end of the silk upward with the hand, and twist the remaining silk around the finger several times until it reaches the nail. Then pull on the other thread, and the ring will slip off very easily.—Exchange.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT FOR GIRL AND BOY READERS.

Timely Information About Toboggans and Double Runners—Improvements That Have Been Introduced This Season in the Way of Steering Apparatus.

There are small toboggans for boys as from $1 to $2.50 each. Toboggans measuring 4 feet long by 12½ inches wide cost $6; one 6 feet long by 15 inches wide will cost $6.50. Toboggans of this kind are made of rock maple, and the runners are turned in width and are composed of seven slats each, oval shaped on the bearing surface, with three of the slats slightly thicker than the others. The Canadian Indian toboggan was a flat piece on the bearing surface and formed of one or two pieces of thin wood. This form not only lacked strength, but it offered the greatest resistance to the snow. Flat toboggans, therefore, are comparatively slow. They are still made, however, in four sizes, of seven slats each of equal thickness. They are from 3 to 8 feet in length, 18 inches wide, and the price varies from $2.50 to $6.50. Chimes and plumes for toboggans add to the appearance of the turnout and the merriment of the occasion.

The single improvement in toboggans this season is a light oak or hickory side rail which passes through a patent fixture, and, being fastened at one point only, permits a free bending movement of the toboggan.

"BOB" WITH SAFETY BRAKE.

Next to toboggans come the double runners. Double runner coasting has grown in popularity in the country districts, and its single drawback has been the danger of losing control of the sled; but now not only has the foot steering apparatus of the double runners been improved, but there has been devised an effective brake, warranted to bring the sled at any moment completely under the control of the operator. You can buy, tells The New York World, authority for the foregoing, double runners, with top from four to ten feet in length, and with foot steering apparatus and perfect brake attached, at from $5 to $12 each. Fancy styles run up as high as $16. Boys' double runners, also with safety brake attachment, sell at $5 and $6.50.

Ten Little Sunflowers.

The School Journal calls attention to the following parody on "Ten Little Injuns," which was made one of the pleasing features recently in an entertainment for young folk. A row of ten sunflowers were roughly painted on coarse white muslin, cutting out the centers of the blossoms the size of the faces of the little girls who stood behind the curtain. They sing together these lines, and at every couplet one face disappears:

Ten little sunflowers blooming all the time,
One of them wants to nod and then left nine.

Nine little sunflowers nodding o'er a gate,
One had its head snapped off and that left eight.

Eight little sunflowers looking up to heaven,
One looked the other way and that left seven.

Seven little sunflowers all propped up with sticks,
One of them got sunstruck and that left six.

Six little sunflowers in the sun did thrive,
One of them got contented and that left five.

Five little sunflowers in a steady pour,
One of them took cold and died, that left four.

Four little sunflowers waving tail and free,
The wind whispered "Come to me," that left three.

Three little sunflowers in the evening dew,
One got malaria and that left two.

Two little sunflowers having lost of fun,
One had nothing else to do and that left one.

One little sunflower blooming all alone,
It said "Good night" to all, and that left none.

During the singing of the chorus, which should be sung from one to ten, then from ten to one, each little sunflower head appears and disappears in its turn.

One little, two little, three little, four little, five little sunflowers;
Six little, seven little, eight little, nine little, ten little sunflower girls.

Tale of a Turkey.

This is the season in which prime, fat turkeys attract unusual attention. Everybody is more or less interested in this, our national bird, as the holiday of holidays approaches. Not only does the turkey become cock of the farm yard walk and an object of interest to all the households in the land, but it is the subject of many literary efforts. We find the following brief but very graphic tale of a turkey in Farm Journal. It is told in two chapters.

CHAPTER I—CHRISTMAS MORNING.

CHAPTER II—CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

Tailor Dresses.

The fashions in tailor made dresses alter but little. The skirts are almost molded to the form at the back, and are usually closely plaited at the back. There are no draperies. The bodices are cut generally in Eton fashion, sometimes with waistcoats. The plain materials are trimmed with fur and closely braided. The sleeves are put in high on the shoulder, but are not of the enormous size which they were some months ago. There is, however, a great variety in the new materials.

THE OLD KITCHEN.

For back in my youth my thoughts have been
To the house where the hours of my childhood were passed,
I loved all the rooms to the pantry and hall,
But that blessed old kitchen was dearer than all.
Its chairs and its table, none brighter could be,
And all five seemed polished with exercise free,
To the nail in the ceiling, the latch on the door,
And I loved every crack in the old kitchen floor.

The grand old fireplace with its mouth high and wide,
The old fashioned oven that stood by its side,
Out of which so often came pudding and pies
That fairly threatened and dazzled our eyes.
And then, too, St. Nicholas, style and date,
Came down every Christmas-eve stockings to fill.
But the dearest of memories I've held up to view,
Is the mother who trod on the old kitchen floor.

Day in and day out, from morning till night,
Her footsteps were busy, her heart always light,
And when it seemed to me sometimes not a tear,
The smile was as gentle her face used to wear.
I remember so plainly what joy filled our eyes
When she told us stories of the storied Past children so prize.
They were now every night, though we'd heard them before
From her lips at the wheel on the old kitchen floor.

To-night these old visions come back at their will,
Her footsteps were busy, her heart always light,
And when it seemed to me sometimes not a tear,
The smile was as gentle her face used to wear.
The band is broken, the wheel hid away,
And the fingers that turned it lie in the cold clay.
The heartstrings so sacred it was to twine them,
And the voices of children ring out there again.
The sun through the window looks in as of yore,
But strangers feet are now heard on the old kitchen floor.

—Household.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Some of the Many Industries Which Men Have Taken Away from Women.

The whole female sex have been deprived of the employments by which they once earned money, and they are simply compelled to crowd into the poorest paid places now claimed by men. A hundred years ago men would have scorned to do the baking, and the brewing, and the candle making, and the soap making. It was the work which women had done from time immemorial, and as it was hard work they were cheerfully allowed to do the sole right to it. In our grandmothers' day women were the butter and cheese makers of the world, they were the jam and pickle and candy makers too, and the spinning, and the weaving, and the dyeing were done by them.

The men would have resented any prophecy that they would take all these industries from women, but they have. The butter and cheese making of this country, and of all countries, remained in women's hands until machinery was invented, and then the work became important enough for men to undertake it. If was man would have used the spindle and the distaff? Now he cheerfully spins and weaves by machinery and calls himself a manufacturer.

Women were once the stocking knitters of the world, and the industry supported thousands; now knitting is a lost art, while machinery turns out the hosiery of civilized countries. It is civilization that has caused women to be helpless and dependent, and, where the strain is greatest, to be desperate. What wonder is it that they clamor for the places held by men when men have taken their employment away from them? How long ago has it been since women molded all the candles used?

How many decades since they were the exclusive lace makers and embroiderers? Now men are lace manufacturers, and women are robbed of their best means of livelihood. Women once did all the work of dry salters, of perfume making, of a dozen other callings now closed to them. A hundred years ago women were the only nurses and midwives in the world, and men have crowded them out of these peculiarly female callings, and which they have not filled as satisfactorily.—Laura C. Holloway in Drake's Magazine.

A Queen Sets the Fashions.

Marie Antoinette had as much influence upon the dress of her time as any woman who ever lived. When she entered Paris in 1770 she waved her hand to a milliner—named Mlle. Bertin—who made her fortune by it. This queen was one day making her toilet, when she discovered some peacock's feathers which had been placed on her dressing table by accident. Mechanically she picked one up and put it in her hair. The effect was so pleasing that she added another. She called for more, and on leaving her dressing room astonished every one by the originality of her head dress. The king admired, all Europe applauded, and thus the custom of wearing feathers spread.

In 1775 she was one day dressed in a material of brown lustring, when the king observed, in a happy moment, that it looked to him like fleas. Immediately the color of fleas became fashionable, and such was the rage that the different shades between old and young queen were surmised, and the whole gamut of fleadom was run. Finally the vendors of silks pre-ented a new set of samples of the queen, of gray color, and the king this time remarked of one that it was the color of the queen's hair. This color quickly superseded all others, and in order to get the exact shade—some of her majesty's hair was obtained through bribery and sent to Gobelins, Lyons and other places where the silks were made.—Cloak and Suit Review.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT FRANCHISE IN DANGER.

"If the Company Does Not Live Up to its Contract We Will Know What To Do," so says Councilman Hegeman.—Other Business.

The Borough Council met in regular session on last Monday evening. When Clerk Jones called the roll Mayor Plate and Councilmen Buckle, Emmons, Hegeman, Sexton and Smalley responded.

The minutes of the previous meetings (regular and special) were read and on motion approved.

E. P. Gavin and others petitioned for three electric lights on Greenbrook road between Harrison street and the residence of Mr. Cadmus. The petition referred to the bad condition of the thoroughfare. It was referred to the Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps.

Claims were presented as follows.

Job Coddington	$8.80
J. F. Bowne	11.25
A. Lowber	6.75
L. Cozad	45.95
F. A. Dunham	11.25
[illegible]	11.50
Julius Stahl	1.60
Geo. Conover	11.25
Peter Ford	2.00
P. T. V. Nevius	2.10

All the above were referred to the Auditing Committee and afterward to the Auditing Committee

The report of Collector Spencer showed a total collection of borough taxes during the past year amounting to $6,983.13. The report was received and ordered filed.

The monthly report of the borough magistrate showed that four arrests had been made in the borough during the past month, three of the persons being convicted and the other discharged. The report was received and ordered filed.

Mr. Emmons moved that the ordinance referring to the posting of bills and other notices on telephone and telegraph poles be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances. It was so ordered.

Mr. Smalley offered the following:

Resolved, That the report presented by the borough magistrate be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Markets and Licenses for investigation. It was so ordered.

Mr. Buckle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That owing to the accident of the borough surveyor and no bill having been presented at this meeting, his salary for the month of December be paid him. It was adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. Sexton authorized the mayor and clerk to pay some falling due January 20th, amounting to $1,600. It was so ordered.

Mr. Emmons from the Committee on Laws and Ordinances moved that the ordinance which had been referred to the committee to again placed on the table. The motion prevailed.

A resolution offered by the same gentleman to the effect that the election of Messrs. Henry H. Brokaw and Justice H. Cooley as members of Warren Engine Company, No. 1, be ratified, was adopted.

Mr. Emmons stated that the contract with the New York and New Jersey Globe Gas Light Company would expire January 15th, and as the Electric Light company would not be prepared to light the borough streets at that time he would like to hear the opinion of the Council as to whether or not it would not be advisable to empower the Committee on Lights to make arrangements to light the streets until the electric light plant was erected.

Mr. Smith thought the committee should be so empowered.

Mr. Emmons further stated that the company was under a bond to light the streets in a specified time.

Mr. Hegeman inquired if the company had asked for an extension of time.

Mr. Schring replied that they had not. But that if they built only one station instead of two and used water power as they had determined they could have lived up to their contract. Continuing he said: "In conversation with the superintendent a few days ago he intimated that the company should be given an extension of time in order to complete their contract, owing to the existing circumstances. I do not think it necessary to renew the contract with the N. Y. and N. J. Globe Gas Light company, nor do I see any use of making a short contract with the above mentioned company. I have in my possession a letter from the N. Y. and N. J. Company agreeing to light the present street lamps for the remainder of this month or as long as the Council may specify at the rate of $1.65 per lamp, per month. It is a slight advance on the former prices."

Mr. Schring then read the letter which was in reply to one he had written to the company. He then stated that one works would be in running order F. hruary 1st.

By request of the mayor Borough Counsel Reid interpreted the clause of the contract bearing on the subject under discussion. He said: "In the event specified the Council will refuse double the price of gas for such night it remains out." Mr. Reid of the opinion it would not be necessary to have the contract altered by ordinance. The Council could recover upon the penalty of forfeiture of the bond for the whole amount of the company's contract.

Mr. Sexton, Hegeman and Buckle were of the opinion that a representative of the company should be present at the meeting and explain matters to the Council at this time. Mr. Buckle said that he thought the Council was to blame in not having the matter before the body at previous meetings. The Auditing Committee had the various claims carried over to the present meeting.

Mr. Hegeman thought the question before the house was one of the utmost importance. He said that he was not prepared to discuss the Gas question, but would know what to do.

EXCITED ACTORS.

They Threatened to Mob Their Manager at the Depot.

A few days ago Mr. J. Edwin Hall the manager of Amphion Hall, engaged a company from the London Gaiety Theatre in New York to play for three evenings at the above-named hall, begining New Year's afternoon. At both performances on that day large audiences were present, but the curtain was not up at the appointed hour. It being intimated to the manager of the company that unless he forthwith paid the cast the play could not and to produced in the hall. The manager promised so do so, but neglected it and last evening although a good-sized audience had assembled, Manager Hall refused to allow the play to proceed,and so informed the audience, stating that their money would be refunded at the box office.

Everything went on smoothly until the company reached the dressing room. There the storm broke in a manner for the actors. He refused to pay up, and it took all the members of the company were going a mob him. The women were crying and the men were white with rage. One of the men said that he had been in Plainfield three days and had only received two cents.

Before the angry actors succeeded in their intention of mobing their manager, Police Captain Conover appeared on the scene and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. The threats of the company evidently frightened the manager, for he did not leave for New York on the same train as they did, but waited for a later one.

JOTTINGS.

—The city Common Council will meet for organization next Monday evening at eight o'clock.

—The new fire alarm system was again tested this morning.

—Services in honor of the Sacred Heart were held in St. Mary's Catholic church last evening at eight o'clock.

—It is over thirty years since a new county was created in New Jersey. Union county was the last, in 1858.

—Something new to all postal cards is promised. They are to be of dainty colors, such as society will no doubt receive with especial favor.

—An exchange says: "If marriage is a lottery, the Postmaster General should stop the transportation of wedding invitations through the mails."

—"Progressive conversation parties" have been introduced as a new form of amusement. When a man finds that his wife has used his razor to open a fruit can, he's that kind of a party all by himself.—Ex.

—The women's union prayer meeting will be held in Vincent chapel Monday, Jan. 5th, at 3:30 p. m. This is a special meeting held in connection with the week of prayer, and all are cordially invited. Topic—"Confession and Thanksgiving."

—There are 316 newspapers of all kinds published in New Jersey. Of this number forty-five are dailies, one tri-weekly, four semi-weeklies, two fort-nightly, six semi-monthly, twenty four-monthly, one quarterly and 236 weekly.

—The question of purity in food is a matter of the greatest importance, and deserves more careful and constant consideration; yet so ingenious are the methods nowadays adopted to adulterate, and the processes employed to cheapen manufacture, that it is often very difficult to determine the merits of any particular article of food. W. Baker & Co. advertise in another column a breakfast cocoa which they say is prepared from the finest cocoa seed only, exclusively by mechanical process, and as no chemicals whatever are used in its preparation, all possibility of impurity is avoided. Read their advertisement.

—We have already had so much from correspondents about the Blatz license that more on the subject seems likely to become unprofitable reading, yet some anonymous contributor sends us a column more—notwithstanding our standing notice that the names of writers must accompany communications to receive any recognition whatever. In this instance the letter is in defence of Mr. Blatz. As he has received his license after the court had heard all the objections we can see no good to come from harping further on the subject, unless it can be shown that there was collusion or crookedness. He has the decision of the court in his favor, and there has been no appeal. What more does his injudicious friend want?

—Clipping rattles are said to be in high favor among young people in many localities in a winter. For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be explained that a clipping parry a small object is suspended by a string from the ceiling and then, one after another, the members of the company present are blindfolded, given a pair of scissors and started toward the suspended object. If a blindfolded person succeeds in cutting the string, a small good; if not a forfeit must be paid. The social effort involved in spending an evening in this way is almost as great as that required by a "thrill drawn" party but all the same it is said there is a heap of fun to be had out of a clipping party and they are very popular when such worldly amusements as dancing and card playing are eschewed.

Serious Operation.

Mrs. Daniel O'Sullivan of South Plainfield, formerly of B and Brook, successfully passed through a surgical operation at the home of her mother, Mrs. John Donohoe, at B and Brook Tuesday afternoon. The operation was the removal of an ovarian tumor, and it was performed by Dr. Donohue, assisted by another New Brunswick doctor and two medical students. Dr. H. T. Fisher of Bound Brook and Dr. Farmer of Somerville administered chloroform. Dr. Fisher has the charge of the case, and at last reports she was doing as well as could be expected. The operation gives the sufferer an even chance for life, and it may save her. Mrs. O'Sullivan has been married about two years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[In this column expressions of opinion from readers of THE NEWS are always welcomed. Communications must be signed by the full name of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, but if desired the name will be withheld from publication. Letters must be confined to matters of public interest, and must be written on one side of the paper only. Their names not necessarily for publication.]

A Grateful Government and a Grateful Soldier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—In your issue of Dec. 31st reference is made to my receiving a pension as the result of the efforts of the last "twenty-five years."

I desire to say that never until within the last eight months have I made the least effort to obtain a pension, though often urged to do so by my friends.

Only a feeling of health finally influenced me to make application. A simple statement of my case was all that was necessary to secure from a just government what I was entitled to.

No special effort, not even the employment of an attorney, was necessary. So really is the government, especially the present administration to be just towards the soldier. I say this for the benefit of the deserving veteran who has not yet applied for what is his just due from a country saved by his sacrifice.

A. UTTER.

A Widow's Thanks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—A Plainfield lady would like, through the columns of your paper, to express her thanks to Mr. H. A. C. Woltman, of West Seventh street, for the annual Christmas gift of a large turkey.

A WIDOW.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Number Recorded in Each County of the State.

From the advance sheets of the tables of vital statistics, which have been prepared for the annual report of the State Board of Health, the following figures have been taken showing the number of marriages, births and deaths reported in the various counties of the State:

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic	273	295	200
Bergen	276	756	720
Burlington	469	880	854
Camden	1,051	2,041	1,740
Cape May	84	208	174
Cumberland	363	1126	728
Essex	2,093	6,107	4,662
Gloucester	234	631	466
Hudson	1916	6766	5000
Hunterdon	326	840	633
Mercer	927	1179	1441
Middlesex	535	1335	955
Monmouth	5 2	1139	1085
Morris	321	886	689
Ocean	202	392	259
Passaic	1000	2808	2105
Salem	180	395	283
Somerset	162	541	402
Sussex	176	229	223
Union	450	1427	1208
Warren	712	1202	870
Total	10,584	30,068	26,500

The following shows the marriages, births and deaths in the principal cities of the State:

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic City	165	281	261
Bordentown	50	95	80
Burlington	88	95	130
Camden	1031	1139	1349
Gloucester City	90	134	124
Cape May	23	50	45
Bridgeton	115	279	203
Millville	205	199	175
Newark	1573	4803	4048
Orange	175	456	405
Jersey	94	416	372
Hoboken	414	1408	1146
Jersey City	1102	3287	4205
Paterson	81	58	1
New Brunswick	140	294	327
Perth Amboy	64	215	165
Plainfield	93	265	218
Rahway	63	154	106
Harrison	103	144	115
Passaic	89	303	212
Paterson	849	1953	1744
Salem	63	95	97
Elizabeth	273	806	728
Plainfield	74	214	190
Rahway	69	199	197
Phillipsburg	289	395	179

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Boehm attended a birthday surprise tendered to Mrs. Boehm's father in New York last evening.

Marshal Thomas Rutherdge of North Plainfield, has so far recovered from his recent injuries as to be able to do duty again.

Rev. W. G. Stinson, pastor of the Dunellen Presbyterian church, has accepted a call to the church at Wauwatosa, Wis., one of the suburbs of Milwaukee. He expects to leave Dunellen the latter part of January.

Mr. Chas. Titsworth, formerly of this city, brother of Mr. John Titsworth of Central avenue and nephew of Mr. Randolph Titsworth of West Seventh street, died suddenly in a hotel in Springfield, Mass., Thursday afternoon.

The New Market Seventh-day Baptist sabbath school held its annual election of officers on December 27 h, at Jolliffe. Superintendent, Cortez Clawson; Assistant, L. T. Titsworth; Secretary, Maud Titsworth; Treasurer, A. W. Vars; Chorister, A. H. Burdick; Assistant Chorister, Corinna Liverpool; Librarian, Sergeant Rogers.

After a small oil jar is suspended by a string from the ceiling and then, one after another, the members of the company present are blindfolded, given a pair of scissors and started toward the suspended object. If a blindfolded person succeeds in cutting the string, a small good; if not a forfeit must be paid. The social effort involved in spending an evening in this way is almost as great as that required by a "thrill drawn" party but all the same it is said there is a heap of fun to be had out of a clipping party and they are very popular when such worldly amusements as dancing and card playing are eschewed.

A party was held at the residence of Mr. Goldson Smalley at Greenbrook New Year's night, at which all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Among those in attendance were the following: Mr. John Tenace and daughters; Mr. W. H. Smalley, Mr. Vorhees Conover, Mr. Elaine L. Smalley and wife, Winfield Smalley and wife, J. Hoop, W. Atchens and wife of New Brunswick, M. Giles and wife and others. Prof. Johnson furnished the music for dancing.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1891.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1. Thursday	32	32	32
2. Friday	32	32	32
3. Saturday	32	32	32

—If you are a merchant, don't advertise in the home paper, but buy a Philips's lamp and use it. It may save you a few dimes and make your better-heads look as though you were doing business in a one-horse town.

MUHLENBERG HOSPITAL.

Donations Received During the First Six Months.

The following is a list of the donations to Muhlenberg hospital from July 1st to Jan. 1st, 1891:

July—Mrs. R. Coz, ice cream, two and three quarts every week from 1st of July to 1st of September.

July 1st—Mrs. Lindsley, flower plants.

" 8th—Mrs. T. H. Tomlinson, one pair of pillow cases.

July 21—Miss Haviland, three pin cows.

" 7th—Miss Wagoner, a bag of lemons.

" " —Mrs. Woltman, one pair of pillow cases.

July 8th—Mrs. Coz, a box of lemons.

" " —Mrs. Webber, a chest.

" 14th—Mrs. Woltman, basket of vegetables.

July 16th—Miss Webber, three pair of pillow cases.

July 17th—Miss Edgerton, three pair of pillow cases.

July 18th—Mrs. Charles Hyde, ten pair of pillow cases.

July 18th—Mrs. Rowland Cox, one pair of pillow cases.

August 6th—Mrs. Charles G. Coleman, five pair of pillow cases.

August 4th—Mrs. Edgerton, three quarts of ice cream.

August 15th—Mrs. Henry Talmadge, a bag of oranges.

August 16th—Mrs. Edgerton, basket of crab apples.

September 1st—Mrs. Frost, bag of pairs.

" 21st—James Callsey, a basket of grapes.

September 23d—Mrs. Talmadge and children, two baskets of grapes and bag of lemons.

Oct. 3d—Ucknown, a folding bed and a steamer chair.

October 20th—Mrs. Woltman, egg plants.

" " —Miss E. Schaffer, one doz. bottles of mineral water.

October 25th—Miss L. Waldrich, toilet set for bedroom, and basket of grapes.

October 28th—Mrs. G. H. Babcock, ice cream freezer.

October 30th—Mrs. R. Coz, one and one-half doz. oranges.

October 30th—Mrs. Woltman, egg plants.

" " —Miss E. Schaffer, one doz. bottles of mineral water.

October 30th—Nellie Haviland, two pair of pillow cases.

November 3d—Mrs. Webber, two pumpkins.

November 3d—Mrs. Worman, two doz. oranges, two lbs. of grapes.

" —Ucknown—Miss Helen Talmadge and Miss Essie Burke, two baskets of grapes and bag of lemons.

November 10th—Helen Talmadge, fifty Bowers, one doz. oranges and flower plant.

November 12th—Mrs. R. S. Livingston, a bar of homeless soap.

November 16th—Miss Embery, two basket of grapes.

November 21st—Benevolent Band of King's Daughters, a table for ward.

November 25th—Mrs. L. Closson, 120 lbs. granulated sugar, two bo hles of onions, two doz. eggs, two lbs. cranberries.

November 26th—Miss R. Stuffer, two bottles of wine and a turkey.

November 26th—Mrs. T. R. Worman, two baskets of grapes, a bag of oranges and bag of lemons.

November 26th—Mrs. R. Tracy, a turkey.

" —Miss Willis, a turkey.

" —Mr. J. A. Smith, a crate of oranges.

November 28th—Mrs. J. F. Scott, six glasses of jelly and basket of celery.

December 2d—Mrs. Charles A. Ball, bag of oranges.

November 28th—Mrs. H. G. Buckle, a turkey.

November 26th—Mrs. Livingston, bag of crackers.

November 26th—Mrs. Huntington, white grapes.

November 27th—Miss Baker and Miss Bangher, one dozen bananas, two doz. oranges and two jars of jelly.

November 27th—Mrs. A. D. Phillips, basket of grapes.

November 27th—Mrs. Andrews, bag of oranges.

November 28th—Mrs. Edwards, wearing apparel.

December 1st—Mr. Woltman, six dozen bottles of mineral water.

December 8th—Father Safford, $10.00.

" 21st—Mrs. Lowe, boy's wearing apparel.

" —Miss Schipper, three bot. les of wine.

December 23d—Mrs. F. H. Willis, a crate of oranges.

December 23d—Mrs. William Thompson, four doz. oranges.

December 24.—Mrs. Tracy, a goose.

" " —Mr. W. K. Lowe, a crate of oranges.

December 24 h—Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, two jars of currant jelly and a bag of oranges.

December 24 h—B nevolent Band of King's Daughters, one quilt, two nightcaps, aprons and four books.

December 24th—Mrs. D. M. Demarest, six towels.

December 29th—Mrs. Kinsley, one doz.

December 26th, Mr. White, ten pairs of mittens.

December 31st—Warren Mission, ice cream.

" " —Mrs. R. C. Dayton, a turkey.

December 31st—Papers given during the year, EVENING NEWS, New Jersey, Central Union and Daily Press.

December 31st—Cape, Catnip, tansy and blossoms.

Christmas register.

The philanth opist.

Seven balls of old muslin.

Ten pounds of rags, magazines and papers have been sent in by different persons.

CLARISSA P. WALDRON, Matron.

—A coffee dried with vegetables is likely to prove a source of illness in the family occupying the dwelling. Better a cup of cocoanuts or some quarters, or keep a sharp watch for any decay.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

What Will be Done by Religious Societies To-Morrow.

[Notices of religious services are published under this head free of charge, but it is necessary that they be furnished before noon of Saturday to insure insertion the same day.]

Workers' training classes will meet at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow at 9. 15 a. m. Visitors made welcome.

Services will be held in St. Mary's Catholic church to-morrow at 8.3 0, 10.45 and 10.30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

In St. Joseph's Catholic church in North Plainfield services will be held at 8.30 a. m. and 3 p. m

Capt. George Morrison will speak at the Memorial chapel at Washingtonville on Sunday evening.

Meetings will be held in W. C. T. U. rooms this evening at eight o'clock, to-morrow at 9 a.m. and 4 p. m.

Mr. Robert F. Wilbur, will address the young people's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock.

First Unitarian church, Second place. The Rev. Hosmer Chace, the pastor, will preach, service 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 11.45 a. m.

Services in the German Reformed church Rev. Dr. Plasfield at 10.30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Weekly service Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

At the Crescent avenue Presbyterian church to-morrow, services at 10 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wm. C. Edwards. Seats free at the evening service.

In Trinity Reformed church to-morrow the pastor, the Rev. O rellus Schaeer, will preach at 10.30 and 7.30 p. m. The subject in the evening will be "Jan the Turnbold." All are welcome to all.

Reform Hall will be open to-morrow all the customary hours at 9.15 a. m., 4 and 7.30 p. m. The speaker of the evening will be Rev. C. M. Rodman. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The meetings of the Women's Temperance Aid Society at Reform Hall every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., 4 p. m. and every Thursday a prayer meeting for men at 3.30 o'clock. An invitation is extended to everyone.

Congregational church, West Seventh street. Morning service at 2.30. The subject of baptism and the Lord's Supper will be discussed. Sunday school at 2.45 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. consecration meeting at 4.15 p. m.

Services in the Park avenue Baptist church to-morrow. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Chas. Rose, at 10.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. Morning theme: "The Ugly Odds We Carry Home;" evening theme: "Sowing and Reaping." All are welcome, seats free.

Warren Union Mission Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. service of song at 7.30 a. m. Devotional exercise at eight p. m., conducted by Mr. Edward H. K. Gurney. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. Mission prayer and conference meeting Friday evening at eight o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal church. At the morning services there will be reception of members, baptism and sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Junior League devotional meeting at 4.45 p. m. At 7.30 p. m. Rev. H. K. Carroll, D. D., L. H. D., will preach. Subject: "How Old are You?"

The First Church of Christ at Vanderbilt hall: Mr. J. B. Cleaver will preach. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Living Hall. Ye" Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. Weekly meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings. Ladies' prayer meeting every Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. All are welcome at the above.

—A correct version of the proceedings in the Knox contest reported in full for THE NEWS, will appear Monday. The version published in The World of yesterday and, republished in The Press of this city, is utterly untrue, and mainly purely imaginary fabrication.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A YOUNG man, German, understanding the care of horse is desirous of a situation. Address George Koppl, Fanwood, N. J.

FARM TO LET, enquire 40 East Third street, Plainfield, Aug. 31, Mon. 2 f

ROOMS TO RENT. Call at No. 112 Richmond street.

SLEIGH for sale. Apply 147 East Front Street. 27-3t*

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 10 East Second street.

WANTED—An active, reliable man; salary $70 to $80 monthly, with increase; to represent in his own section a responsible New York House. Reference required. Look B x 1585, New York. 2-12-m-4-1y

Special Notices.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13th, 1891, from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m.

F. H. GARDNER, Cashier.

Plainfield, Dec. 15, 1890. 12-15 5 s. w.

STRAW RIDES!

Two or four horse teams, with top buggy sleighs can be furnished parties upon application to Louis B. Coddington, P. O. Box 320 or at 23 Park avenue. 30-1w*

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS given by resident professor and graduate teacher, two of these hours a week, during the day. Terms are sufficient to remove well known objections to private lessons and to make them a profitable investment. Extracts of testimonials from Principals of High Schools, U. S. Senators, Members of Legislature, &c. In the Berlitz method it is the teachers who perform the work. The lessons, instead of being a repetition by pupils of grammatical lessons and memorization of exercises, are a talk between teacher and pupil. Prof. L. Virgue, the only responsible teacher of the Berlitz method in Plainfield, in New Jersey, Plainfield Post Office b x 1 0. 10-2m*

GERMAN LESSONS

Graduate of New York Normal College (Hanover) wants pupils or resident. A very low rate will be made to accommodate. Address Professor, Terms or circulars, Address Gymnasium, 453 Third avenue, New York. 12-6m*

ILL. SPENCER.

Grocer and undertaker, 21 and 23 South Second Street. Down beams from every one, choice groceries and provisions, white granite, and gold decorated ware, fine teas and coffees, pure cider vinegar, hand grade ammoniated.

ROGERS GROCER.

Remember the place. Artists' materials at Stelle's, 22 West Front street.

TOILET ARTICLES, VIOLIN and guitar strings, fine cutlery, razors, &c., at Stelle's, 22 West Front street.

WE HAVE CHANGED OUR BUILDING HIGHER AND DRY. Come and see us at Demos's Nursery, No. 127 Hillside avenue.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of those $5 and $10 Bowmarkets left, which we have marked down to $3 each. Camel's Hair Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 25c., with 20c., three are new, fresh goods. Part old mixed. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Outing Flannels in reasonable colors. 10c. and 12 1-2c. Children's Plush Caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

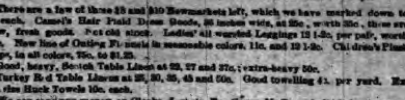
Good, heavy, Scotch Table Linen at 22, 27 and 37c.; extra heavy 50c.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 50c. Good towelling 4½ per yard. Extra fine Huck Towels 10c. each.

We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. Boehm, 7 West Front Street.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of



Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes, Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

Commencing MONDAY will offer their entire stock of

Dress Goods, Underwear, Jackets and Newmarkets,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

Amusements.

Amphion Hall.

J. EDWIN HALL, Manager.

Monday Eve. Jan. 5.

Engagement of the famous

Gus Brothers' 3 Rice, Milwaukee Ins.

Chalk-age silver hand and operatic orchestra. The OLDEST and LARGEST minstrel organization traveling. Everything new; brilliant first part; specialties; the new as dancing. Special engagement of La Scrag, the world's greatest male prima donna. Watch for our grand street parade at 12 o'clock.

POPULAR PRICES

Reserve seats are now on sale at Rogers Brother's 5 cent store.

Remember the date. 31-4

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Agt,

20 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET.

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his new steam re-pairing machine! Coal screen for nut coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He will also announce recently improved facilities for "turning and scroll sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

FUR CAPES AND MUFFS!!

Woolen Mittens, Gloves, Hose, Leggings,

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Dress Goods, Wool Blankets and Comfortables

a Specialty now at

EDSALL'S

where you will always find a good assortment of the best goods at the Lowest Prices.

E. H. HOLMES

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood.

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle, *27 North Avenue.*

YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE.

Opposite Electric Light Station.

BUY THE

GARLAND AND BARLOW Stoves and Ranges

and save 25 per cent.

Chas. F. Denckau's,

70 West Front Street.

N. B.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and water work done at short notice.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble,

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 1.30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

S. W. ROBINSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE QUEER A WEEK, OR, IF 13 OR MORE ARE TAKEN, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 52.

Bess Joke of the Season.

If a man's name was Jehoshaphat Stick-in-the-Mud it is not likely that he would feel otherwise than pleased if he should get news that somebody's baby had been called after him. He would probably twist his sunny neck and stroke his stubby chin whiskers before the looking glass, and, gazing upon his dried apple face, heave a sigh of satisfaction, and say to himself, "Hey, old boy, Jehosh! not so bad after all."

At least the pen of flame and iron which writes men's doings even to far distances in our time records that this is what rather more than half the United States senators have been doing at Washington within a week or two—this or something very like it. A swindler knowing well the vanity and weakness of poor human nature, and accustomed to trading on it, hit upon the happy idea of having a broken leg and first-born son arrive at the same time. He then wrote letters to nearly all the United States senators, mentioning incidentally his broken leg, and for the main line of his letter the fact that his house had a new first-born baby of the masculine persuasion.

The arrival of the boy baby gave him, the writer, William Duvall, the first opportunity he had ever had in his life of venting a feeble instalment of the admiration he had always cherished for the distinguished senator and great man. In short, the broken legged father of a first-born brand new son had ventured to name the baby after the senator.

The little trick took like the plot of the Trojan horse. Senators answered William Duvall by the score, sending a crisp new five or ten-dollar bill or a silver mug properly engraved, sometimes both. It is estimated that William Duvall got silver mugs and name presents for no less than forty new born sons who all arrived within a week of one another. It was noticeable that the more ancient and learned a senator was the more readily he pounded to the delicate hint to-do something for his namesake. Some of the most venerable of the solemn survivals in the senate house were so flattered that they had to tell of it, and thus the story came out, and the broken legged father of forty first-borns came to grief.

But it will be dangerous hereafter for any fond father to name a real baby for a senator.

The farmers are occupying a large share of public attention now. A co-operative agricultural experiment of much interest has been begun in Calhoun county, Ala. Twenty-five farmers from the north have bought 3,000 acres of land there and will farm it in common. A joint stock company has been formed, with a capital of $200,000. The shares are limited to 200, and no person may have more than one share, which will thus amount to $1,000. The shareholders themselves will do the work and divide the profits. There are magnificent possibilities here, if the stockholders can only control their selfishness and temper and dwell peaceably together. There is no reason why they should not do this, either. The best and most expensive farm improvements and machinery can thus be brought in reach of all: there are enough members of the co-operative colony to maintain a school and church of their own; and so many together can make the best possible rates for freight and produce. The co-operative farming colony of Alabama ought to be a shining success.

If some of our highly educated and ornamental army and navy officers can be spared to help prepare for the Columbian fair at Chicago, let them go. They have the position, the brains and the system"...discipline that will enable them to give valuable aid. A few of them are also linguists.

The British minister of agriculture has drawn the lines very sharply against the importation of cattle from the United States on pretense of guarding against disease. But how about Canadian cattle? Is it likely that they are freer from contagion than those of the United States?

It is whispered abroad that the new copyright bill, about which authors have made such a to-do, has been so deliciously and slyly managed by a few great men that it will benefit publishers very much and authors not at all.

Once before Ireland was on the very point of getting local self government, and in the nick of time lost it through a feud that broke out among her leaders. Is history going to repeat itself?

One of the "banker princes," who has just defaulted and run away, gave $2,000 for a set of bedroom furniture just before he went to prison. Nothing small about that man.

"Ajaccuine woman in this country is safe anywhere," eloquently remarks Rev Dr. Talmage. Might one ask if Rev Dr. Talmage ever saw a counterfeit woman?

A BIG NEW YORK BLAZE.

Hermann's and the Fifth Avenue Theatres Burned.

CLEOPATRA DAVENPORT'S LOSS.

Six Firemen Reported Killed and the Financial Losses Very Heavy—Fortunately the Audiences Had Been Dismissed or a Terrible Calamity Might Have Occurred.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Fire which, it is believed, resulted in the loss of the lives of at least half a dozen brave firemen, broke out in the Fifth Avenue theatre shortly after midnight this morning. Within an hour that famous playhouse was practically destroyed, Hermann's theatre was in flames, and the entire block in process of construction was threatened. The flames broke out under the stage of the Fifth Avenue theatre. Watchman "Dan" discovered the smoke, and notified Policeman Adams, who rang in an alarm, and at 12:45 the first of a second and third, turned in by the firemen who responded to the first alarm.

At first the fire did not seem to be serious, and the firemen played on it with streams of water, expecting that the flames would be soon extinguished. At 1:30 o'clock an explosion was heard in the building, and a moment later the upper part of the city was illuminated by a huge sheet of flame which rose from the roof of the theatre, seemingly from the entire building and Hermann's theatre immediately adjoining.

Six Firemen Reported Lost.

It is said that six firemen had gone through Hermann's theatre to the roof and had just succeeded in hoisting a length of hose up when the furnace opened directly at their backs. Five of them could not be seen from the street, but one stood outlined against the sea of flame that rose from the burning buildings. A shout was heard for men to come to the rescue on Broadway, but before they could be procured the fireman was seen to take a farewell look at the burning pile and then to deliberately walk into the flames and disappear. A deadly silence that lasted for a full minute reunited, and then a moan of agony arose from the crowd. Firemen were seen to bend their heads and wipe away the tears that they could not prevent from flowing.

The Entire Block on Fire.

At this time the whole block, from Twenty-eighth street to Twenty-ninth street, was in flames, while on the Twenty-eighth street side of the Fifth Avenue theatre the flames burst from the windows and doors and threatened the Everard banks and other buildings on the opposite side of the street. Guests of the Hermann house were early turned into the street. The Stuyvesant house, opposite the Broadway entrance to the burning theatre, did likewise, and was in serious danger.

When the news spread that several firemen had fallen into the flames it struck a terrible blow at the heart of the city. Instinctively how many firemen were on the roof when the flames burst out, but it was said that there were fully six if not more.

A Thrilling Escape from Death.

During the performance in the theatre last night a sharp odor of smoke was noticeable, and before Mr Harry C. Miner left the theatre he went all over it and made a personal investigation of the theatre, but without discovering anything. Many explosions which could not be accounted for were heard just prior to the falling in of the roof. No one knows what caused them, but it is supposed they were due to the ignition of fireworks and gas.

At 1 o'clock all the scenes and all magnificence, the entire block on Broadway and 150 feet on both Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets was like a seething, furious furnace. The wind blew the carried cinders and huge blocks of burning wood on the roofs of the neighboring buildings. Here the use of water was of little avail, but on the burning refuse and protected their homes.

The Loss of the Firemen.

The firemen were in a state of agitation over the report that many of their number had perished in the flames. One fireman who saw the roof as it caved in described the scene with breathless realism. The man stood on the edge of the roof pulling at the hoses, he said, the rest of the men being further back, when the whole roof seemed to burst out and rise and then settle back with a crash.

"Poor fellow," he continued, "he looked at us and then he looked into the fire."

The others must have gone down with the roof, but he might have held on until help arrived. He would have had the ladders up in a moment had he but waited, but he lost his head.

Cleopatra Davenport Homeless.

Fanny Davenport was playing "Cleopatra" in the Fifth Avenue theatre. Harry Miner was at the scene of the fire at midnight. He estimates his own loss at $100,000, and Fanny Davenport's at $50,000. Her costumes, especially prepared abroad for "Cleopatra," wardrobes of her company and the scenery of the play were wholly destroyed. Hermann lost everything he had in his theatre, estimated in value at $40,000. The Gilsey estate also lost $100,000 on the Fifth Avenue theatre.

Hermann and Barrett Theatres.

The Fifth Avenue theatre was the property of the Gilsey estate, and was recently leased to H ary Miner. The former lessee was John Gilsson, who ran it for years as a combination house. It had more than a metropolitan reputation, being a favorite house for the legitimate productions. Fairini, Booth, Barrett, Mary Anderson, the Salvini-dale, Adelaide Neilson, Julia Marlowe, the list of names identified with the history of the theatre is long and interesting. This season it practically opened with the Kendals, followed by Margaret Mather as Jane Eyre, and then Fanny Davenport took possession with her gorgeous presentation of Cleopatra.

Fanny Davenport's Superstition.

A curious circumstance of a stage superstition is the worship of a certain number. When Miss Davenport saw the scenery of the second act she cried out in dismay as something that she had not noticed before, the Winged Sphinx, on the drop and declared she would not play under it. She was told that it was essential to the Egyptian character of the piece, and persuaded to abandon her superstition.

"Very well—I will play," she said, "but bad luck will follow."

Fanny Davenport will have come as foretold. First the seizure of her costumes by the custom house, and now their destruction, with the theatre by fire. Few professions is the belief more general. Specialties of artistic than this "Cleopatra."

Senator Abbott Ill.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 3.—Senator Abbott, who has been dangerously ill here of pneumonia, is reported better.

PEACE AT BRADDOCK.

Not an Undercurrent of Riotous Feeling Is Discernible.

BRADDOCK, Pa., Jan. 3.—All was comparatively quiet about the Edgar Thomson Steel works. An undercurrent of riotous feeling is easily discernible, however, and on a fair speech of encouragement to all of that is necessary to a renewal of violence. The strikers are awed into subjection only by the presence of many deputies and the Pinkerton freight. Greeted greeted their own lives and the property of the Carnegie company. The prompt arrest of a score of the rioters lent its further aid in preserving the peace. Sheriff McCandless' orders closing all the saloons in the borough have been responded, and there is little drinking. General Superintendent of the furnaces, was instructed by the sheriff to select as many deputies as he deemed necessary. Two hundred and fifty men were accordingly responded to Mr. Schwab's call for volunteers.

These deputies were each supplied with arms and instructed to be "ruthless but courageous." At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon about 400 Hungarians collected around the company's general office to receive their pay. The crowd was in a high state of suppressed excitement and suspicion. They quarreled among themselves. Several times the suppressed murmurings swelled to a sullen roar of anger, and but for timely and repeated interference by the interpreter an outbreak that would have been devilish in its fury was averted. Finally, however, the army of strikers was paid off. As they passed down Thirteenth street a squad of officers spotted the rioters and promptly arrested those recognized. Eight-teen were taken in charge, making twenty-five of the rioters now in jail. All of the furnaces have been successfully banked, and the danger of destruction from chilling averted.

It is stated that the men paid off will not be re-engaged by the company under any circumstances. Hereafter none but English speaking men will be employed. The works will resume operations on Monday.

Mysterious Abduction of a Girl.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 3.—This community is excited over the disappearance of Mattie, the 10-year-old daughter of Brayton Hungerford, of this city. She was visiting relatives at East Watertown, two and a half miles from here. A man named Reed, who had been employed by the girl's father in charge of horses, called a horse and cutter from the stable and drove to the place where the girl was staying and told the people that her brother was dying and wanted to see her. The girl started with him and both disappeared. Later the horse was found wandering in the streets of this city. The girl's scarf was in the cutter. At 7 o'clock last night Mattie appeared at her uncle's home in this city and sank exhausted to the floor. She stated that the man Reed carried her into a barn near this city, and kept her there all day, threatening to kill her if she made an outcry. At dusk he left her and drove toward the city with her to her uncle's home. A reward has been offered for Reed's capture. Threats of lynching are freely made.

The Work of Train Wreckers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—On further investigation the attempt to wreck a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad at West Paterson, N. J., Thursday night, was not an accident, but the result of an attempt to hold up the train with the purpose of robbing the passengers. The switch which was supposed to have been left open was found spiked, and the spikes, and four men who were seen standing on the bridge near the switch, apparently awaiting the approaching train, are in custody. Others are being searched for by the police. Rewards for their arrest will be offered by the company.

A Fatal Gas Explosion.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 3.—While Michael Reddy and Benjamin Bray were engaged in opening a headway in the heads of Nos. 3 and 4 in the Centralia colliery the latter held his lamp over his head to inspect the place as to its safety, when he ignited the gas and a terrible explosion occurred. Reddy was burned in a horrible manner, and died before being hoisted to the surface. Bray was seriously burned about the face, head and hands. He may recover. Henry Benfield, who was working near by, was slightly injured.

A Buggy Factory Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—The large manufacturing establishment of the Ohio Buggy company, at Fourth and Naghten streets, was almost totally destroyed by fire last evening. For a time the whole section of the city in that vicinity was threatened. The flames were extinguished after a three hours' battle. The losses aggregates about $175,000, being $100,000 on the stock and $75,000 on the building. It is covered by insurance. More than 200 men are thrown out of employment.

The Paperweather Will Contest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Paperweather, whose husband, Daniel B. Paperweather, died and left Davenport's $5,000, the $1,500,000 each to three children, has filed a petition for the appointment of a temporary administrator of the estate. In support of her petition she says that the executors, including the defendants' counsel, Thomas G. Hitch, but asks that the third, Justus L. Bulkley, be made temporary administrator.

Lonsdale and Shrewsbury Matched.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A match has been arranged between the Earls of Shrewsbury and Lonsdale for a twenty mile driving contest, from Leicester to Melton. Each will drive a tandem of thoroughbreds. The first five miles are to be with single horses, the next five with pairs, the next five with riding postillions and pairs and the last five with single horses and saddle mounts. The stake is a large one.

Parker Need Not Return.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Governor Brackett, after a prolonged hearing of the case, has refused to grant extradition papers for the return to Pennsylvania of Gleck Parker, who is charged with robbing the jewelry store of C. H. Smith & Sons, Market street, Philadelphia, last November. The governor considered the evidence insufficient to prove Parker's alibi.

High Water at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—Preparations for a flood were made along the river banks today and merchandise, lumber and other goods were removed from the water's edge to places of safety. The river is twenty feet and rising slowly. It is not likely the river will rise less than more, which will do not any serious damage to property at this point.

A Too Enterprising Reporter in Trouble.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The court of appeals has confirmed the sentence of one month's imprisonment pronounced against the journalist, Mermeix, for his offense in tampering the jurors in the Eyraud-Bompard trial.

WHY THE SIOUX REVOLT.

Father Craft Says Starvation Is the Cause.

GEN. MILES READY FOR A FIGHT.

The Indians Reported to Be at Bay in the Bad Lands—They Are Surrounded by the Soldiers, Horse and Foot and Soon Give Up the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Maj. Gen. Schofield has received a telegram from Gen. Miles at Pine Ridge agency stating that the troops are gradually but surely hemming the Indians in on all sides. From Pine Ridge as a central point he is in person directing operations. The troops now available for service consist of twelve regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and several batteries of artillery. This force is now about the Indians in the Bad Lands, which locality is about fifteen miles south of Pine Ridge agency. Since Gen. Miles arrived he has sent Gen. Brooke to the front, and Gen. Brooke will assume active command of the troops while Gen. Miles will assume general directions of the campaign from Pine Ridge. The troops have now all passed beyond the line of railroad, the army of strikers was paid off. As they passed down Thirteenth street a squad of officers spotted the rioters and promptly arrested those recognized. Eighteen were taken in charge, making twenty-five of the rioters now in jail. All of the furnaces have been successfully banked, and the danger of destruction from chilling averted.

At Bay in the Lava Beds.

The point in the Bad Lands selected by the Indians for a final stand is described as composed of lava beds, somewhat similar to those of California, and not unlike the ground, in general contour, where the battle of the Little Big Horn was fought. In all about 3,000 Indians have assembled at this point, which is on the White river. With them the Indians have driven as they moved large quantities of cattle, and are well supplied, it is said, with provisions. Of the 3,000 Indians only about 500 are believed to be warriors, the others being women and children.

Miles Will Fight Now.

Gen. Miles in his dispatch intimates his intention of making no more efforts to bring the Indians in peaceably, and if they refuse, to resort to such means as will be necessary to compel them to return to the agency. He expresses confidence in his ability to quickly terminate the Indian troubles, having them, as he has, completely surrounded.

Secretary at Washington.

War department officials refuse to give the text of his telegram, but give the above as its substance. Secretary Proctor laid the telegram before the president, and unless orders are sent from here counter manding the expressed intentions of Gen. Miles, a peaceable or bloody termination of the Indian row will be looked for within the next forty-eight hours.

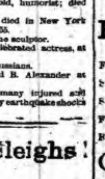
A Letter from the Wounded Priest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The New York Freeman's Journal today publishes a letter from Father Craft, the Catholic Indian missionary, who is totally shot through the lungs in the Indian affair on Monday. The letter is dated Dec. 30. Father Craft says that from the beginning of trouble with the Indians they have been disappointed, cheated, starved, deprived of both their own customs and those of the whites, and driven to desperation. He believed to be warriors, the others being women and children.

Four Burned to Death.

CORSICANA, Tex., Jan. 3.—The Avenue hotel, situated near the Cotton Belt depot, was burned. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel, of McGregor, Tex., and an unknown man and boy were burned to death in the building. The loss is $20,000; fully insured. Several firemen narrowly escaped with their lives while attempting to rescue the inmates.

This Date in History—Jan. 3.



MAZEPA.

106 B. C.—Birth of Marcus Publius Cicero; died in 43 B. C.

311—Death of St. Peter, bishop of Alexandria.

1643—Italian mountain Horrox, celebrated astronomer; born 1619.

1670—Death of George Monk, duke of Albemarle; born 1608.

1710—Birth of Benedict Arnold, American general and traitor; died 1801.

1777—Battle of Princeton: British defeated.

1798—Birth of Lucretia Mott, celebrated philanthropist.

1799—Death of Josiah Wedgwood, potter; born 1730.

1833—Birth of Douglas Jerrold, humorist; died 1857.

1854—Robert Patton, patriot, died in New York city; born in Ireland in 1755.

1865—Birth of Larkin Mead, the sculptor.

1866—Death of Mrs. Drummond B. Alexander at Washington; born 1812.

1886—Eight persons killed, many injured and much property damaged by earthquake shocks in Nicaragua.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Scalded and Mangled by the Explosion of a Cylinder Head.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 3.—The towboat Anna Roberts exploded a cylinder head at 3 o'clock, opposite this place, tearing open the boiler deck of the boat and hurling the mangled bodies of the pilot and deckhand into the river. The boat was bound for Pittsburg and was moving slowly up the river, but with a full press of steam. Most of the crew were killed and injured were sleeping in their bunks at the time of the accident.

All were horribly burned, scalded, and some mangled by the explosion. The following is a list of the dead: Frank Percy, deckhand; Ben Lawson, fireman; James Swail, J. S. Shaw and James Green, deckhands. The damage done to the vessel is very slight. It was owned by a Pittsburg firm, and most of the crew lived there.

Senator Hoar Talks.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 3.—Senator Hoar told a Gazette reporter that he was at home on a business visit, to fulfill an engagement made before the session opened. "I have nothing to say," he said, "about any pending question except what is already known." He said that the proceedings of Monday's conference of Republican senators, and said that while the action on the elections bill would depend upon a very small majority, the chances looked more favorable now than at any time since its introduction in the house last year. He said: "The Republican party will not scriven itself from the recent reverse which it has encountered by abandoning its principles. No party will succeed, nor should succeed, by inviting defeat. It is the opinion of a majority of the voters and their seeking to conform itself to that opinion, whether it be right or wrong. We can get a fair trade with the French Democratic antagonists, especially from their southern leaders. I am always proud that the people of the south are my countrymen when I think of their superb constancy. Indeed, I am inclined to speak of this as did the good lady whose kindness of heart was so great that when her children told her she would speak well of Satan himself, replied, 'I wish you all had his perseverance.'"

A Union League Club Man Arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Sheldon B. Shaw, a member of the Union League club, of this city, was arrested in Brooklyn Thursday night on a warrant in a suit brought by his blind niece, Lucy F. Tufts, who accuses him of appropriating $12,000 of her estate, of which he is trustee. Shaw, who has been living with another woman, is also sued by his wife for divorce.

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Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, AND PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository.

16, 18, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

Home Comforts

AT SMALL COST.

The cheapest and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in

PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window Shades to order, also a full line ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 Park Front street, next to P. O.

RICE'S

Telephone call 75 B. Cor. Dunn and Emily Sts.

A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. Also

Great Reduction

in price. In addition we issue a

Discount Pass Book

to cash buyers. Call and examine goods, and prices, before you purchase elsewhere. Polite salesmen will wait upon you at any time.

R. W. RICE & CO.

Emily and Front Streets.

A free delivery to all parts of the City and Borough.

Thompson Park,

NO. 27 EAST FRONT STREET.

PIANOS and ORGANS.

Bradbury, Decker & Sons, Dominion.	Mattel Manufacturing	Newman Bros Manufacturing

To rent and for sale,

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

SHEET MUSIC played for purchasers.

Tuning and Repairing a specialty

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, ETC.

At greatly reduced prices, at

STEPHENSON'S

48 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Puddings, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

AT LAST

I have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with W. B. Kendall & Co. to act as agent for their Finest Grades of

Smoking Tobacco,

and shall hereafter keep a full line of them on hand as the lowest possible prices.

N. H Guttman,

12 W. SECOND ST.

GIVEN AWAY

The manufacturer of a New and Beatiful Brand of soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Don't miss this chance.

To The Public!!

We have just received an entire new stock of

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Hudson county sugars no end ups, Fresh and American peas, extra sifted early June, Champ sons and Marrowfat Hurlbert, Hubbard Morris and Tardy Corn; Hubbard apples Beans and Lima. Choice brands of table raw Tomatoes, in both 3 and 2 lbs cans. A choice lot of California fruit in heavy syrup. Choice dried fruit and pickles a specialty. Special prices given on Canned Goods by case or can. A complete assortment of Keeler's Dundee Jams

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & MCMAHAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

SUBSTANTIAL

Holiday Presents

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine Neck wear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Woolen Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Suspenders, Fine Dress Gloves, Fur Caps, Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

48 WEST FRONT STREET.

LATEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES, BEST WORKMANSHIP

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. SOTT,

Fine Custom Tailoring, 42 North avenue, opposite U. R. R. Depot.

The large and exclusive custom tailoring establishment of the city.

Dress Suits to Hire

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the involuntary expression of all who examine our new Fall line of Wall Papers.

A fine assortment of 30c. Window Shades, Fringes included entire with best scotch shade cloth. Very low figures in

OIL CLOTHS, PROVER MOULDINGS and WINDOW GLASS.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OPPOSITE DEPOT. 47 NORTH AVE (Cedar Building.)

ESTD. B.—All branches of painting specialty.

DEMAREST,

THE

Park Avenue Grocer,

OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE,

EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAM,

FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Pilot Flour. Cannery. Please call and examine goods and prices.

P. M. Demarest,

28 PARK AVENUE

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

Christmas Cards

and

NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Christmas Presents of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Holiday Bargains

Men's and boys' Winter caps, gloves, neckwear, mackintosh and rubber coats.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,

GOLD HEADED CANES

Best Goods for the Least Money.

U. B. Crane,

13 Park avenue.

OPENING!

CHRISTMAS and HOLIDAY GOODS.

The largest and most complete selection ever offered in this city, at the lowest possible prices, to suit every preference, all ages, all tastes, and all pocketbooks.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

First Class Caterer,

ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPTNESS and DISPATCH.

STEPHENSON'S

42 NORTH AVENUE.

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler

13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday trade now in.

Don't forget the number, 13.

SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

If you will call at

The Bee Hive

and see the most complete assortment of Plush goods ever shown in Plainfield.

Plush dressing cases satin lined with white hard glass, comb and brush at 85c., $1.00 and $1.75

Also a full line of Plush work boxes, Infant's fine wool fingers, Gloves and Hand crochet boxes, collar and cuff boxes and shavings sets.

Letter circulars, Rubber goods $1.00; Newmarkets, $1.50, Children's circulars, $1.00; Boys' rubber coats, $1.25.

A rich line of ladies' and children's, lined and unlined Kid Gloves.

Don't forget to ask for the Boy's Fur Topcoats. We have them for little fellows from four years up.

Silk Handkerchief 25c., 49c., 59c. and 75c.

Silk Umbrellas $1.50, $2.0 up to $5.00.

A good Christmas present in our Cashmere Stockings which we are selling at 50c. and 65c. The same for Lovers.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1407.;

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals constantly on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & P. A. CO.,

Messenger Service

B. & O. Telegraph Co.

Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Manger.

FRANK LINKE,

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealer.

DEPOT OF PALLENTHIN'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,

AND DEALER IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER.

And Bass Ale for bottle and private families.

No. 43 West Front street, 179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.

All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Kline's Extracts,

Pure Fruit Flavors.

Lodges.

Fraternity and Protection.

Membership, 150,000. 1890. Death benefits paid over $12,000,000 since organization. Wednesday Lodge, Sept. Masters of Honor, meets First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., in Hand's Building, East Second street. Paid-Sold.

R. C. Frase, Director. W. Adsit, Secretary. 12 15 tu

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A half dozen beautifully laundered and perfect-fitting shirts make a sensible holiday gift.

Geo. A. Hallock. Jas. W. Davis. 12-13-tf

"THE DAIRY"

Headquarters for

Fresh Creamery Butter,

Rose, Milk, Buttermilk, Pusey Cream and Cottage Cheese. CANNED GOODS in every variety.

DELICATESSEN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. CALL and EXAMINE.

Corner Madison avenue and Front street.

THE LATEST STYLES

of

FALL AND WINTER Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

EAST FRONT STREET

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves and Othello Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnace, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and cleaned.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND TINNING

A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

A FINE

Assortment of

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

NO. 3 PARK AVENUE.

Winter is Approaching,

And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to incase the feet in a warm pair of

SHOES.

I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Nancy Adams' fine shoe." Call and see them.

John J. Kenney,

COR. FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Arrive—7.30, 8.45, a. m., 12.05, 1.05, 5.20 p. m.
Close—7.30 and 9.30 a. m., 1.05, 5.30 and 8 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.

Arrive—9.40 a. m., 2.45, 6.50 p. m.
Close—7.30 a.m., 5.30 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 5.30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Office open from 9.30 to 10.30 a. m.
Mail closes at 6.30 p. m.

E. B. POPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REID,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRANE & MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. K. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Veterinarian, No. 20 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m. 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 44. Residence 106 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Particular care to all parts of the country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 257 Broadway, New York city; room 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

18 North Avenue

Fine Groceries,

PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

R. O. HOWELL.

THE NORTH AVENUE GROCER,

Has just received his fresh supply of

Gilman Farm Canned Goods,

And is selling them at same prices as last year.

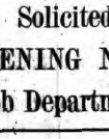
Creamery Butter

Fresh every week from a Jersey Creamery.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt, Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.



NEW FIRM

N. B. Smalley & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS

POULTRY AND FISH.

Sugar Cured Hams a Specialty.

TELEPHONE CALL 34.

N. B. SMALLEY, H. H. PERROW, } 94 SOMERSET ST

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss Abbott, P. O. Box 1090.

MISS JEANNETTE MATTESON,
Teacher of piano, 20 Grant place, offers her services to pupils' residences. Liberal terms. Best of references. No. 141 Somerset street.

CORNER STONE GIRLS' AND KINDERGARTEN. Miss Stetson and Miss Morris's School for Girls and Little Children, will reopen at corner of Washington street, will reopen September 9th, 1890.

JOHN DILLON'S ADVICE.

He Counsels O'Brien to Reject Parnell's Proposals.

AT PEACE OVER THE PARIS FUNDS

It Is Said Both Factions May Now Draw Upon Them for the Good of Ireland.

Bishop O'Callahan's Action Raises a Storm of Parnellite Indignation.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A telegram from Paris states that Mr. Dillon has cabled Mr. O'Brien advising him not to accept the proposals of Mr. Parnell, involving Mr. O'Brien's acceptance of the Irish leadership temporarily, under an understanding that Mr. Parnell should be the power behind the throne and should soon return to the actual leadership. Mr. Dillon is said to have confined himself to merely recording his opinion, without any urging, leaving Mr. O'Brien to act on his judgment, with as little outside influence as possible.

Both May Use the Funds.

It is stated from the same quarter that the only immediate practical outcome of the conference has been that an agreement is reached whereby certain funds on deposit in Paris may be used by both the factions for the good of Ireland. Mr. Parnell, it is further stated, has instructed Mr. Harrington to draw at once on the fund under this agreement.

The Bishop Raised a Storm.

The action of Bishop O'Callahan, of Cork, in refusing to permit the installation of Mayor Horgan at the Catholic cathedral has worked up the Parnellite feeling to frenzy, not in Cork alone, but in Limerick and Dublin. Timothy Harrington denounces it as a high outrage, not upon Mayor Horgan alone, but upon the people of Cork, and as a virtual abdication on the part of the clergy that they claim the unlimited right of dictation in Irish politics. John O'Connor, who is in charge of Parnell's United Ireland, is equally outspoken, and protests that the action of the bishop will react with decisive influence upon the enemies of Mr. Parnell.

Chamberlain's Unpopular Speech.

The English Liberal-Unionists, especially of the working class, are giving open expression to their dissent from the action of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that the alliance with the Tories should be maintained, irrespective of home rule, or against what he calls anarchy and English nihilism.

In the large manufacturing towns this view is especially repudiated, the voters on the party rising that while they support the integrity of the empire they cannot pledge themselves to any alliance with the Tories that goes beyond that.

The Emperor May Sustain Emin.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—There is a strong feeling in Berlin in favor of sustaining Emin against Baron Wissman in Africa, Emin's vigorous proceedings having strongly appealed to the kaiser's warlike instincts. It is not certain yet that Wissman's method will be approved. The Kaiser is said to have recently expressed himself privately to the effect that what was needed in stations between Wadelai and Zanzibar was not colonization work as Germany has on hand in Africa is less discipline and methodical plodding and more boldness and original understanding.

For this reason he is thought to be likely to view with leniency any audacious adventurousness on the part of Emin in the interest of German extensions in East Africa.

Convicted of Murder in Ireland.

TIPPERARY, Jan. 3.—At the Nenah assizes Sullivan, a tenant farmer, was charged with complicity in the murder of Patrick Flahive in Ballyhaise, Kerry, last August, was tried. It is alleged that the actual murderer was Patrick Kennelly, who escaped to America.

The motive for the murder was that Flahive intended to cut the crops on a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. The jury, after being out two hours, found a verdict of guilty. When asked if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, Sullivan replied: "I am not a bit in dread of the highest earthly judge. My Lord, the next judge, will not condemn me for it." The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged at Tralee on Feb. 3.

Eloped with an Actress.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The son of Count Pista Karolyi has disappeared from Buda-Pesth, and it is supposed the young man has eloped with a popular actress, who has also been missed from her usual haunts. The count, who is one of the wealthiest and most prominent of the Hungarian nobility, has telegraphed all over Europe in the hope of intercepting the runaways and preventing his erratic heir from being drawn into a marriage by the actress, who is credited with motives more mercenary than romantic.

Parnell Holds a Reception.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Mr. Parnell held a private reception at Dr. Kenny's house last evening, after which he started for Avondale. He will leave there Monday for Boulogne. During the day he had interviews with Mr. Timothy Harrington and several officers of the league.

Monongahela River Miners Out.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—The threatened strike of the Monongahela river miners has been inaugurated, and 3,000 men are idle in general. Those yet working will, it is said, stop today. The strike involves from 6,000 to 10,000 men. The operators say for a long fight. Should this be true, it means many hardships for the miners and their families. The advance demanded is a half cent per bushel and has been refused by the chief officers of the United Mine Workers.

He Left Four Million Dollars.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 3.—The funeral of the late J. L. Hubbard, the owner of the Bishopsgate Paper mills in Greenville, took place yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Nelson officiated at the services, which were very simple. He leaves an estate of over $4,000,000, which he left entirely to his wife and only son.

Justice Brewer Off for Washington.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—Associate Justice Henry B. Brown and wife left for Washington in Gen. Alger's private car at 9:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The car was hitched here at 7 o'clock this morning. Justice Brown will be installed on Monday evening and will begin his duties at once.

Six Men Were Lost.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 3.—News was received by the schooner Union of the wreck of the British bark Topey, off Cayman Beach, on Dec. 16. The captain and five men were lost. Seven of the crew of the Topey were rescued.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Random From Various Places.

The Congressional Democratic state central committee have re-elected Clinton B. Davis chairman.

Secretary Windom has appointed A. L. Drummond of New York, chief of the secret service division of the treasury department, and H. H. Rand, of Wisconsin, a chief of division in the fifth auditor's office, treasury department.

Admiral Mason S. Cooper, of the Hayden navy, the oldest son of Rear Admiral George H. Cooper, of the United States navy, died of erysipelas at Brooklyn, Jan. 2. He was 45 years old.

Hon. Daniel Clarke, judge of the United States district court for New Hampshire, and one of the most prominent characters in the political history of the state for more than half a century, died Jan. 2. He was 81 years old.

Alexander William Kinglake, the celebrated English historian, particularly famous as the author of the "History of the Crimean War," is dead. He was born in 1811.

At New York, Dewitt Kemmerer, a fireman on the elevated railroad, was mutilated to death in a collision on the Sixth avenue line at One Hundred and Fiftieth street.

A fire and panic among school children in Wortley, England, has resulted in six death.

Thomas Geoghegan, a leader of the "Stable gang," at New York, was fatally shot by Policeman George E. Jones, of the East Twenty-second street station. He had fired three shots at the policeman.

Michael Timothy, head farmer at the Richmond County almshouse, New York state, who died Tuesday, it was thought from a fall, proved to have been murdered by John Pfaffer, an insane inmate.

Kate Norton, a handsome young woman, was suffocated by gas while asleep after a party in honor of her reception at New York, and Harry Hyles, of Philadelphia, was rendered unconscious from the same cause.

More scandals have been developed in the Bangor post office, a chief of examiners bartering good places for his subordinates in exchange for loans from them on promissory notes which they were to neglect to collect. Part of the money is said to have gone to Commissioner Raum.

Mr. Blaine's note rejecting England's latest proposals was delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote a few days ago. He intimated to Mr. Blaine that any seizure of a British vessel outside the three mile limit would be met by immediate and forcible resistance.

Heavy rains have caused a rise in the Ohio and other rivers that threaten danger at various points. An ice gorge above Johnstown, Pa., causes alarm there.

Alliance men have a big majority on joint ballot in the Minnesota legislature, though the Republicans have the senate.

John E. Walsh, agent of the New York state commissioners of emigration in 1852, died at Buffalo Jan. 2. Mr. Walsh was a well known Democrat.

Legislators Going to Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—A few assemblymen have arrived in the city preparatory to the opening of the legislature, but by far the largest influx was made up of seekers after office. Lieutenant Governor Jones is here, but not a senator has yet arrived. Assemblyman Sheehan telegraphed that his father was critically ill in Buffalo and that he could not leave him. The caucuses will be held on Monday night, the Democrats meeting in the assembly chamber and the Republicans in the parlors. The Democratic slate as so far completed names William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo, for speaker; Colonel John P. Dunn, of Troy, for clerk; Thomas J. Rorke, for sergeant-at-arms, and probably Irving F. Cragin for stenographer, although Tammany may want the latter position. Cragin is a former stenographer of Governor Hill's and a resident of Buffalo. The sessions open on Tuesday at noon. After the roll call the speaker will be elected. A committee will wait upon the governor and as soon as they return the governor's annual message will be read. Then will be an adjournment for one week to give the new speaker a chance to appoint his new committees. The senate will meet and listen to the governor's message and then adjourns for one week.

Elmira's Sensational Trial.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The sensational trial of Harry Warren, for killing his father, J. Frank Warren, was continued all day yesterday. The court room was crowded. The widow of the murdered man and mother of the prisoner was on the stand about all day and gave one of the most appalling histories of brutality ever listened to in a court room. Her husband was a fiend according to her story. He had made several attempts to kill her, and had assaulted her many times. She said that he was assaulting her on the night of June 12 when her 16 year-old son shot him dead. A Rochester policeman swore to Warren's cruel treatment of his wife while living in that city. Herbert Warren, the defendant, told the story of the murder last night and made a good impression on the spectators.

Daring Mail Robbery.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A daring robbery was committed here by which Uncle Sam is loser to the extent of $5,000. Under cover of the heavy fog a sneak thief climbed upon the mail wagon, which runs between the stock yards, the Illinois Central office and the main office, and abstracted a pouch containing the daily money order remittances from the Blue Island office amounting to $600 in cash, the stamp sale remittance amounting to $175, and twenty-six registered letters representing, so far as can be learned, money and valuables to the extent of $2,250.

Long Sentence in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 3.—Judge Lippincott, in the court of general sessions, yesterday sentenced Frederick Porter, the young burglar who engineered the recent numerous burglaries in the Hudson district of Jersey City, and who pleaded guilty to nine indictments, to state prison for ten years. Harry Edwards, the Pennsylvania railroad brakeman who pleaded guilty to stealing $84,000 in bonds from a man named Hamilton in the railroad depot, got seven years and six months.

Business Paralyzed at Scottdale.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Jan. 3.—The Scottdale Rolling Mills and Pipe works and the Charlotte Furnace and Coke works at this place have been shut down indefinitely. One thousand men are out of employment. Next week the Frick Coke company will close 1,200 ovens in this vicinity. This will throw a large number of workmen out of employment. The business of the town is almost paralyzed.

Weather Indications.

Slightly colder and generally clear, followed by slowly rising temperature and partial clearings.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 Broadway

PICKING UP DOLLARS

I-n't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering goods at such rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:

Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up.
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.
Rugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 36c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

JUST GET ON IT!

A Safety Bicycle

For Enjoyment.

For Comfort and Health

To Lessen your Doctor's Bills.

To Increase your Appetite.

The agent for a number of the best wheels in the market is

Geo. W. Morrison, No. 11 Somerset Street.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Estate Builders, and hard wood mantels a specialty, corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. HERRMANN. J. PETERSON.
8 Regent street. 13 Somerset place.
10-10-3m

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty—Fine store work, interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William G. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grantview avenue. P. O. Box 23

P. V. SAUER,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Fanwood. P. O. Box 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates cheerfully given on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of East Front avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 942.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder
is being promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church.
RESIDENCE, 82 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 461.
W. J. Pierson, No. 13 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 13 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
30 Somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantels, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases, Office Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & BLACK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & MILL,
Practical carpenter and builder, Jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, 20 Berckman street, Plainfield, N. J. Shop, Park avenue, near railroad.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE
45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING
49 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE.
Money to Loan on approved security
Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL R. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, grass seed, etc. Call and see the many bargains at the Farmers' Exchange, John P. Wolfe, Rear Depot, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
31 1-2 West Front street, ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
can be purchased at Edgewood Park, Fanwood station. Address
H. P. R. CRANE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mulford Real Estate Broker, 45 North avenue. Lots all above the car level.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most workmanlike manner.

Goods called for before nine o'clock will be returned by four o'clock. Orders left with us will be promptly attended to.

Agents wanted in Plainfield.

14 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall, Proprietor.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Trains in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time in use in effect Dec. 28th, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 7.15, 8.07, 9.42, 11.00 a. m., 12.30, 1.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.40, 6.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m. Sunday 5.45, 8.15, 9.42, 11.00 a. m., 2.30, 5.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 7.15, 8.07, 9.42 a. m., 12.30, 1.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.40, 6.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m. Sunday 8.15, 9.42, 11.00 a. m., 2.30, 5.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 7.15, 8.07, 9.42, 11.00 a. m., 12.30, 1.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.40, 6.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m. Sunday 8.15, 9.42, 11.00 a. m., 2.30, 5.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND BOUND BROOK.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 7.15, 8.07, 9.42 a. m., 12.30, 1.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.40, 6.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m. Sunday 8.15, 9.42, 11.00 a. m., 2.30, 5.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 8.15, 9.42 a. m., 2.30 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTION.

5.45 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, Montreal, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

7.15 a. m. for High Bridge and Easton, 8.07 a. m. for Flemington, High Bridge, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Sunbury, Lyons, Geneva, Clifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, through coach to Williamsport, Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, Pottsville, Mahanoy, Shamokin, Danville, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Renovo, Manch Chunk, 8.50 p. m. for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Pottsville, Mahanoy, Shamokin, Danville, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Renovo, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, 9.42 a. m. for Easton, Allentown and Reading, 11.00 p. m. for High Bridge, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc., 2.30 p. m. for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Manch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg. 5.40 for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 8.15, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 2.30, 5.30 p. m. Sunday except Ocean Grove 8.15 a. m., 5.00 p. m. For Ocean Grove 9.00 a. m., 2.30 p. m. For Perth Amboy 8.07, 9.42 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m. Sunday 8.15 a. m., 5.40 p. m.

For Atlantic City 9.37 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Freehold 8.07, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 2.30, 5.30 p. m.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at 5.45, 8.15, 8.29, 9.42, 11.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 2.30, 4.00, 5.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m. Sunday 8.15, 9.42, 11.00 a. m., 2.30, 5.40, 8.00, 9.44, 11.00 p. m.

For Bound Brook 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.30, 11.59 a. m., 5.00, 9.34 p. m. Sunday at 1.17, 9.08 a. m., 4.17, 11.59 p. m.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen Pass Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

Protected throughout by the interlocking switch and block signal system.

TRAINS LEAVE

On and after June 21, 1891, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:

8.00 a. m. FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus Cincinnati, St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

9.00 a. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

12.00 p. m. ATLANTIC EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1.00, 4.17, 7.00, 9.00 p. m. Sunday 1.00, 4.00 p. m.

For Philadelphia, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday 1.00, 4.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 p. m., 1.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

For Long Branch, Philipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—7.00 a. m., 2.00 and 5.15 p. m.

For Jamesburg and Phillipsburg only—1.00 p. m.

For Easton—7.00 a. m., 2.00 p. m.

For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden via Trent. 8.—7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 4.17, 7.00 p. m. Sunday 8.00 a. m., 4.00 and 9.00 p. m.

A full line of tickets are on sale, and sleeping accommodations can be secured at the ticket offices at Elizabeth.

For further information, see time tables to be had at the ticket offices.

CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line

FARE FIVE CENTS.

To any point along the route within the limits of the Borough.

Will take passengers in time for morning trains and will meet afternoon and evening trains.

Leave H. Rand's as convenient to give a thoroughly first-class stage line.

New routes will be established as rapidly as the business demands.

My present route is from the depot along Somerset street to Washington street, Beyond Somerset street to Grant place.

Connect with the 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30 a. m. trains for New York. Also the 8.37 and 12 m. trains for Perth Amboy. Also the 2.30 p. m. train for Bound Brook. Meet the same trains from New York. Also the 4.30 and 6 p. m. trains from Perth Amboy. Meet the same trains from Bound Brook.

Leave orders at Depot and Post office.

Comrade E. K. Allen.

PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE.

Higgins' Stage Line

The new line of stages connecting with the following trains:

Leave Plainfield at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. for New York.

Leave Plainfield at 8.37 a. m. and 5.00 p. m. for Perth Amboy.

Leave Plainfield at 12 m. and 4.30 p. m. for Bound Brook.

Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Perth Amboy at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

Leave Bound Brook at 1.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Leave orders at Depot and Post office.

Comrade E. K. Allen.

PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Forms of Substation Among the Most Cultured of Modern Peoples.

In concluding an essay on customs of courtesy, Garrick Malley says: The gradual obliteration of the forms of salutation which by olden times was a serious tax upon time, appears among the most cultured of modern peoples, and is directly in the evolution of economy of time through savings of time, but it has still further significance. The forms of ancient peoples and of existing savages and barbarians show the character of accomplished meaning definite by the special act of salutation. They are generally limited to classes and individuals, are sometimes with reference for or to character of caste, are made to personal placation, or are the exchange of supplications to whatever deities or demons may be credited with power.

Cultured people do not now regard these objects to be appropriately connected with salutations of courtesy. They now use a brief, nearly meaningless form, almost indiscriminately, so that it has no special relation to the persons saluting and saluted or to their respective status. The recognition of the human being of another, and is the last mark of real culture, its absence characterizing the savage or the boor. Its spirit is found in Talfourd's lines:

It is a little thing to speak a phrase
Of common comfort, which by daily use
Has almost lost its sense; a word—a look—
Will fall
Like choicest music * * *
To him who sits wore lonely, that another
Of his race lives and feels.

But it is not a little thing that a simple, kind recognition from man to man, even if often perfunctory, should replace the terrors of elaborate ceremony and stupid superstition. It is a sign of the evolution in which

Love took up the harp of life, and * * *
Smote the chord of self, that, trembling, passed in music out of sight.

The Ancient City of Babylon.

According to Herodotus, the ancient city of Babylon stood on a broad plain and was an exact square 120 stadia (equal to 14 miles each way), so that the entire circuit of the city was 480 stadia. It was surrounded by a broad and deep moat, full of water, behind which rose a wall 50 royal cubits (equal to 60 feet) in width and 200 in height. On the top, along the edges of the wall, were constructed buildings of a single chamber facing one another, leaving between them room for a four-horse chariot to turn. In the circuit of the walls were a hundred gates, all of brass, with brazen lintels and side posts. Subsequent writers reduce the circuit of the city to 360 stadia, and the height of the wall to from 60 to 70 feet. The other walls ran along the banks of the Euphrates, and the quays with which it was lined each contained twenty-five gates, which answered to the number of the streets they led into.

The most remarkable edifice in the city was the Temple of Bel, a pyramid of 8 square stadia, the basement stage being over 200 yards each way. On the summit were a golden statue of Jupiter 40 feet high, two other statues of gold, a golden table 40 feet long and 15 broad, and many other colossal objects of the same precious metal. At the base was a second shrine with a table and images and altars. A similar temple stood at Borsippa, the suburb of Babylon; and it is believed that the ancient Babel of the Bible was also at Borsippa, a little below the later Babylon. The city came prominently into notice about 747 B. C.

Aprons an Ancient Article of Vesture.

The royal standard of Persia is an apron. Stout old Gaw, the Persian blacksmith, raised a revolt which proved successful, and his leather apron covered with jewels is still borne at the van of Persian armies.

Under this banner of Persia the Christian Advocate, the housewife conquers. Behold her with her working apron on. It is composed of a simple breadth of gingham or calico, one cut in twain and stitched to either side of the other breadth. A bit also is gathered to the band and covers her breast.

This apron, like that of Gaw, is covered with jewels; on the big glows a blood red garnet—hospitality. Pearls of purity, gems of sweetness, order, industry, in, now hidden and now visible, in its gathers.

System and Forethought play hide and seek along its many bands. Grace, mercy and peace are stamped all over the fabric.

Not for use alone, but for ornament, this most ancient article of vesture is used. The home toilet of the tasteful matron is not complete till she has pinned around her waist a thin slip of embroidered silk, or snowy cambric, or gauzy lawn, the emblazed "ghost of an apron."

The fashionable belle will add ruffles, edgings, dainty pockets and a tasteful sash.

The Purity of Gold.

The purity of gold is estimated by an Abyssinian weight called a carat [Arabian, quirat], of which there are twenty-four, which is subdivided into four parts called grains. The term carat when applied to gold and silver is not a weight unit, but the modern way of stating the purity or fineness of the metal in twenty-fourths. Thus 18-carat gold is metal in which eighteen parts out of twenty-four or three-fourths are pure gold. The method of estimating fineness is traceable from the mare of Europe, having been divided into twenty-four equal carats of twenty-four units. The present method is to estimate fineness in thousands; i. e., gold 750 fine has 250 parts alloy, corresponds to 18-carat gold, 18 hundredths in addition to its value in each case. Our gold coins are 21.19 carats.

Wonders of Littleness.

Both Pliny and Elian relate that Myrmecides wrote an ivory chariot with its four wheels and four horses, and a ship, with all its tackling, both in so small a compass that a fly could hide it them. Elian also says that he had seen and admired at Eretria in Eubœa, on two grains of Cappadocian barley, that in the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign a black smith at London, of Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Mark Scarlet, made a lock of iron, steel and brass, of seven pieces, and a pipe key, all of which, weighed only one grain. He also made a chain of gold of forty-seven links, which he fastened to the lock and key and put it around the neck of a flea, which drew it after her without any trouble. The chain, key, lock and flea altogether weighed but two grains and a half.

Jerusalem's Flowers.

January is remembered by the snowdrop. This flower is not a native of Israel. It therefore is an importation of taste. It is the first flower of the year in Jerusalem. Then as it withers, buttercups in variegated colors appear, and the latter, as the first, belong to the meadowing year, in particular to January, to spring and to friendship in adversity.

Concerning winter's hard child, Jerusalem is not behindhand in its welcome. Its flowers are the first to be gathered, and are sent to the market. Its gardens are the first to give up their treasures. Its fields are the first to show green and gay blossoms.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING SUBJECTS CONSIDERED IN A PLAIN, PRACTICAL WAY.

Directions for Making and Experimenting with a Leyden Jar, and an Electrophorus or Instrument for Obtaining Electricity by Means of Induction.

In order to construct the electrophorus at home take a saucer and try about one inch and a half from the bottom. Melt sealing paper so that it will lie over all the level portion of the tray. At each side of this sheet of paper fix two bands of

OBTAINING ELECTRICITY BY MEANS OF INDUCTION.

paper, as in the engraving, so as to serve as handles. The tea tray should be placed upon two tumblers to support it and to insulate, glass being a non-conductor. The electrophorus is now ready for action.

First, rub the shellac and paper over a hot fire or a stove, and the friction must be continued for some time until the paper has become thoroughly dry and as hot as possible without charring. To do this is done place it quickly on a wooden table and rub it rapidly with a hard, dry clothes brush. Place the paper upon the tray; touch the tray with the knuckle and draw away the paper by the handles fixed to it (see Fig. 1); a spark will result. Then if the paper be replaced upon the tray, and the hand again presented, the same result will follow. This may be repeated several times with success.

To provide a Leyden jar to contain our electricity take a tumbler and partly fill it with shot; insert into the glass a teaspoon, and if all the articles are quite dry we shall possess a Leyden jar.

To charge this jar we have thus provided we must work the electrophorus we have already described. While one person lifts off the paper as directed, another must hold the glass filled with shot close to the edge of the tray and touch the corner with the teaspoon. The spark will then enter

A LEYDEN JAR MADE AT HOME.

the "jar" or tumbler. We can thus charge the jar as we please, and by presenting the finger as in the illustration (Fig. 2) we shall obtain a discharge from it.

Wine Made from Dried Fruit.

In a bulletin issued by the British foreign office the comparative value of raisins and fresh grapes as materials for wine making is considered. It appears that while the beverage from fresh grapes is undoubtedly the best, that made from the dried fruit is by no means unpalatable and is very much cheaper. The mode of manufacture is the same in both cases, except that in the case of raisins and currants the water which has been driven off in the drying process has of course to be restored. It takes something more than three pounds of raisins to make one gallon of wine, which cannot be distinguished from ordinary fresh grape wine in color or taste, for both have the same constituents. Wine making from dried fruit is new to France, and was almost unknown until the vine disease of 1875 and the ensuing subsequent defective harvests, but already several factories are at work, Paris alone having nearly twenty.

The Carriage Wheel Problem.

That oft repeated question, Does the top of a wheel move faster than the bottom? is answered as follows by Popular Science News:

The top of a carriage wheel moves faster, with reference to the observer, than the bottom, because in addition to its motion of translation it has the direct forward movement of the carriage as a whole. The bottom of the wheel moves in an opposite direction to that of the wheel itself, and as the two motions partially neutralize each other the bottom part appears to move slowly, or even apparently stand still. The top, however, is observed to move rapidly. Instantaneous photographs of moving carriages often show this very clearly, the top of the wheel being blurred, while the lower part is quite distinct. Of course in the case of a fixed wheel—a pulley on a shaft, for instance—all parts would move with the same velocity.

How to Produce Antique Bronze Effects.

Antique bronze effects can be given to iron, lead, brass and our composition metal, according to The Horological Review, by dissolving one part of gal ammoniac, three parts of nitrate of iron and six parts of common salt, in twelve parts of soft water. This solution is then mixed with eight parts of a solution of nitrate of copper of specific gravity of 1.160. A uniform film of oily vegetable oil is first applied to the article to be treated, which is then exposed in a heated oven to a high temperature, but not such as to cause the oil to char. The article is then cooled, and the oxygen cut by the decomposing oil forming on the surface a thin coating of brown oxide which adheres to the finely polished surface of the article. The finished piece gives a rich effect.

Words declares that he will put new life into cloth, and leather, he finishes again for dancing and wedding dresses.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

A Useful but Possible Object Transformed into an Article of Decorative Value.

"The desire in decorative work nowadays is to make attractive the familiar and useful objects with which we are surrounded. Instead of loading one's rooms with purposeless objects articles of daily use are made so as to beguile the eye, says a writer in the Decorator and Furnisher, who proceeds to illustrate this sensible idea by describing a shoe box, which is not only eminently useful but a cheerful, pretty thing in a room.

The box is about 2½ feet long and 2 feet high, and is mounted on castors. The box may contain anything you wish. It is lined through with substantial cotton repp of a glowing tomed yellow. The shoe pockets are of a warm material bought with braid of the same or slightly darker tint, and are fastened on all around the inside with brass headed nails. This will give pockets for at least 24 pairs of shoes, easily accessible and in plain view.

The box has a lid; this is lightly stuffed and is covered with a gorgeous design in plush and white cotton upholstery covering. The stuff is put on plain, and a flounce of deep cotton lace—that imitating oriental laces through which runs a cord—is produced on the edge of the lid and beneath, leaving an oblong panel on top, and is fastened down with heavy yellow silk cord. The box proper is covered with the upholstery cotton, allowing for a bias puff a finger and a half deep fastened down with the silk cord. Below this falls a deep flounce of the lace used on the yellow or a flounce of the material may be substituted if more convenient. Of course any other colors or materials may be substituted, but any one else should have months with the dominating colors of the room in which it is placed.

Scissors Case and Needle Cushion.

The scissors case and needle cushion shown in the cut is quite a useful little combination that may be made up as plainly or as fancifully as one likes.

A NEAT LITTLE ARRANGEMENT.

The material may be silk, velvet or anything preferred, and a very neat finish consists of several rows of cord or a narrow tinsel galon stretched on around the cushion pockets and edge of the back. The foundation is pasteboard, and each pocket should be lined with some stiff material.

How to Spot a Dishonest Milkman.

"The milkman who waters his goods generally does so under the impression that the water poured in incorporates itself with the milk and cannot be detected except on chemical analysis. This shows gross ignorance. The milk will hold only its own fluid; all foreign fluid will be precipitated if the mixture is allowed to stand for a couple of days." So affirms Hall's Journal of Health, and proceeds to show how any housewife may spot a dishonest milkman with very little trouble.

Let her take a long, slender bottle, cleanse it thoroughly and let it dry out. If then it is filled with milk and allowed to stand in a cool, not cold, place for forty-eight hours all the foreign fluid will settle to the bottom of the bottle. The soured milk will then fill the middle of the bottle and the fatty substance will be floating on top. Sometimes the top will be a layer of cream, then will come a layer of albumen, another artificial device to make the milk look rich, then will come the soured milk and at the bottom will be the foreign water. The whole scheme of deception can be told by a glance at the bottle. This sort of work is not scientifically satisfactory, but it will always develop the fundamental fact—whether or not the milk is normal.

Turkey Soup.

With the remains of a baked turkey from which most of the meat has been cut off it is easy to make a very appetizing soup. Break up the carcass, and put it with whatever stuffing, bits of meat and skin may be left in enough water to cover. Cook slowly for two hours. Let the soup get cold, then skim off the grease. Heat a pint of milk in a saucepan, and thicken it with two tablespoonfuls of flour and one of butter. Put the soup over the fire again, add the milk, let the whole boil up, and then remove it from the fire.

The Luncheon and Five O'Clock Tea Table.

Instead of being covered with a cloth, the hard-wood polished wood of the fashionable luncheon table often shows an embroidered strip for the center, and squares of fine linen, larger than finger bowl doilies, for each person in addition to its share.

The 5 o'clock tea table is ubiquitous, having found its way from the reception room to the dining room. Its latest form is in polished or dull brass, and covered with an embroidered cloth it makes a handsome bit of color in a room.

Mischief Patties.

Make some fine pastry; roll it thin. Line small patty pans with it, and in the center of each put a spoonful of rich mincemeat. Pour over them a teaspoonful of sherry or port wine. Moisten the margins and lay on neatly cut covers. Press the covers of the patties together lightly, and then brush the patties over with white of egg; sift a little sugar over them; make a small slit in the center and bake them a pale brown.

Miss Parloa's Kneaded Plum Cake.

Two and a half cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of butter, half a cupful of sour milk, two spoonfuls of cream, a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, a spoonful of cinnamon and of nutmeg, a cupful of chopped raisins and flour enough to knead to about six cupfuls. Roll an inch thick and cut in oblong pieces. Bake in shorts in a quick oven.

Cocoanut Cones.

Whip the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, adding gradually one pound of powdered sugar; beat both in separately one pound of cocoanut and one-half pound of ground cocoanut. Butter a sheet of writing paper and lay in the baking pan; build the cocoanut into small cones and bake in a moderate oven.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

A Remedy for Pain in the Stomach Caused by Gaseous Distention, Etc.

One of the most troublesome symptoms associated with disordered functions of the digestive organs of the stomach is the pain to which they not uncommonly give rise. This, says Popular Science News, may take the form of a dull, heavy sensation of weight, heartburn, or the more sensation of weight and malaise referred to the epigastrium. Nothing, according to Professor Germain Sée, gives so much relief in this class of affections as the extract of cannabis indica in one-third of a grain doses. This drug quiets the irritability of the stomach, while the irritability of the stomach is overcome. To effect a cure it is, of course, necessary to carry out the usual treatment, dietetic and medicinal, and when there is hyperacidity of the gastric contents, alkalies should be given three or four hours after a meal. It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that no relief is afforded in atonic or dilated conditions of the stomach.

The Nature of Hysteria.

The basis of the hysterical state is explained by Dr. Bernheim, but writer to be an irritable weakness, so that the influence of external and internal stimuli is increased and made easier. Certain functions, such as cryptic, laughing or blushing, are in most persons purely under the control of the emotions. In hysteria, however, the physiological independence is so reduced that slight emotions of this sort produce maximum effects. Reflex excitability is also increased, minimum stimuli causing maximum reflexes. Hysterical paralysis is either emotional or reflex in its nature. As the centers are more easily excited they are also exhausted more easily.

The hysterical paralysis is a true paralysis in that there is an interruption of conduction somewhere between the seat of the will and the motor centers, so that the patient is not able to bring the paralyzed part under the power of the will. In a case of hysterical aphonia, while the patient was unable to talk on ordinary occasions, could sing without pain. In the first case the emotion of singing was enough to overcome the obstacle to will conduction; in the second the cry was reflex. Hysterical anesthesia is due to an inhibition of the perceptive centers themselves, so that ordinary stimuli are not perceived.

Amount of Sleep Required.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is credited with the following: There is not one man or woman in 10,000 who can afford to do without six or eight hours of sleep. All those stories written about great men and women who slept only three or four hours a night make very interesting reading; but I tell you, my readers, that no woman ever yet kept healthy in body or mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep.

A American need more sleep than they are getting. This lack makes them so nervous and the insane asylum so populous. If you can get to bed early, then rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as Christian for one man to rise at 8 as it is for another to rise at 5.

I counsel my readers to get up when they are rested, but let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public breakfast. Never spring out of bed at sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. Give me time after you call us to roll over, gaze as the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

A Safe Way to Bathe a Delicate Baby.

Some one suggests that a very good way to give a bath to a delicate infant is to lay a small blanket in the bottom of the bath, and wrap it around the child before lifting him out of the warm water. In this way he can feel no chill whatever from the outside air. The nurse should have on a large kneeling apron in which to wrap the baby, wet blanket and all. The bed can then be dried and the upper extremities, keeping him well wrapped up all the time. Put on a warm, short slip for the wet apron and wrap the little one in a warm, big Turkish towel and dry and rub him thoroughly.

Give the Small Children Water.

Small children generally receive water only as they get it in their milk or milk food, alike in summer and in winter. It is probable that the fact seldom occurs to a mother or nurse that a child may be thirsty without being hungry at the same time. Certainly many a discomfort and even sickness in a child is conditioned upon the fact that it has been compelled to eat in order to get its thirst satisfied, and often has to suffer that it became the overstimulated and injured stomach will take no more nourishment at irregular and too short intervals.

A Difference of Practice in Pneumonia.

The theory that whisky is necessary in the treatment of pneumonia is said to have received a blow from a New York physician, who asserts that in the hospitals of that city 65 per cent. of the pneumonia patients die with alcoholic treatment, while in London, at the Object Lesson Temperance hospital, only 5 per cent. die.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Progressive Woman's Clever Ways of Overcoming Conventionalities.

Go to the church, the lecture, the concert or the opera in season, and you will find by the prominence of the fair sex how very easily it dispenses with masculine attendance, says The World. If a progressive woman wants to hear a preacher, a singer, a speaker or an actress, she has but to do it, she will snap her fingers in the face of "form" and go. The advanced woman will go, too, but in a very different manner. She may have a maid, a governess for the occasion, at her side. If the occasion is a grand one and seats are at a premium she finds no trouble at all for her in the dressing room or in the little four wheeler on the street.

One of the most approved plans among the advanced girls of New York is the messenger service. The advanced girl starts out early in the evening, perhaps alone or attended by the elderly maid, who takes her to the car. The ex- ception, the conversational, the lecture or the concert over, Miss Fearless has a ball ready for a messenger boy with his escort and an expense of twenty-five cents or fifty cents gets home safely and speedily. Some of the best paid requirements in society are among the bold, sharp eyed, slender lanky boy of sixteen and gaining a lot of personal freedom. "Quick as a wink," says one, "and I'm off to the theater or home." Governesses and chaperons will soon be among the things of the past, if the progressive girls are to continue to have their own sweet way. There is still hope in the church amusement, and I pay a boy escort for a dime. At receptions and receptions where I go as a guest or a hostess I learn to use those methods. My car is quick and the moment the bell rings I am ready to go. I never accept the escort of a gentleman. It is such bad form, don't you know."

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We have given the greatest care possible to our selection of new Japan Teas. You cannot go into a store to buy a "grade" of Tea, that can be found in this country we are selling at 25c. a pound, and as for grades at the prices we are offering cannot be excelled.

LOOK! Here are our prices and grades:

A fit sock or garden leaf Japan tea, 20c; an extra choice garden leaf Japan tea, 50c.; and an extra good quality Japan tea, 35c.; also finest grades of Formosa Oolong, Gunpowder, Congou and Young Hyson Teas, put in stock at above prices. Marvelous Coffees, which fact is apparent to Java and in our stores. Our baking powder, "Pride of Plainfield," 25c. lb., is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest in the market. Warranted strictly pure.

Try a 5c. bottle of our Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla and Lemon. Sure to give satisfaction. Fresh country butter in rolls, strictly fresh eggs, 321 Hill's celebrated Pumkington sausage received daily.

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After December 15th, **The Plainfield Produce Co.**, 29 and 31 North Avenue,

WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from the producer for Cash, thereby obtaining better quality, also saving the profit which would go to the commission merchant if bought from stands in the usual way.

In the second place our expenses doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and poor accounts, of which by a no greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these large profits.

By selling for cash we are at home from such accounts, and can afford to sell for so much less profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON,
Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 12, 1890. 11-tf

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AND THE SNOW HAS COME.

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IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF

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Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic.

The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

Marsh & Ayers

Having bought out the entire stock, fixtures and good-will of Mr. Peter W. Smith, would inform their customers, and the public generally, that they will continue the business and change no fancy prices, but put down everything at low prices, consistent with first-class work. A trial solicited, etc.

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Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or anywhere in the United States by express or freight. A quantity made to

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Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Wasting Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Office and Residence, 129 East Second street, corner of Washington.

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and 22 Park avenue
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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THAT KEYS CASE.

COUNSELLOR MARSH'S STUNNING CHALLENGE.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Dared to Put Keys on the Stand.—The Case Dramatically Closed Today.

Mayor in Chancery Jos. L. Griggs began on Saturday, Dec. 27th, taking testimony in the contest of the seat of Senator-elect Wm. J. Keys, of somerset county. On the day preceding the late election Hugh Boyle Irons County Committee issued a circular declaring Keys to be ineligible to the office of Senator, on account of his not having acquired a four years' residence in the State. Mr. Chas. A. Reed, the contestant, was represented by Mr. Craig A. Marsh, one of Plainfield's leading lawyers, while Hon. Alvah A. Clark, assisted by Hon. Allen McDermott, clerk Court in Chancery, L. on Abbett, Jr., the governor's private secretary, and James J. Bergen conducted the case for Mr. Keys.

Lewis C. Stringer is one of the inspectors of the seventh Election District of the Seventh Assembly District in New York city in 1887, was placed upon the stand and swore that he knew Mr. Keys, and that Keys had registered on October 29th, of that year, and had voted on Nov. 8th; following at 66 Sixth Avenue, witness had come to Somerville since the last election, and positively identified Keys as the man who registered and voted in New York in 1887. David Mau as another of the inspectors of same election district, and a Democrat, testified that he was well acquainted with the incumbent Keys, having made his clothes for three years prior to 1887, that he was positive Keys registered and voted in 1887, at 66 Sixth avenue. The register books of the four inspectors for that year were offered in evidence, and conclusively proved that Keys registered and voted in New York in 1887. Henry Meyer, Jr., a third inspector for the same year swore that he knew Keys three months before registration day, that he remembered him coming in and registering, and that all would have been impossible for anyone else to vote on Wm. J. Keys' name, without its knowing him as he did. That the only other Wm. Keys with us had ever known, was a man who fell from the roof of a high building in 1884 or 1885 and was killed, and who did not live to vote in the same district. Mr. Marsh, counsel for contestant, caused quite a flurry of excitement among the spectators, by asking witness if he had been tampered with, which was promptly and excitedly denied by Mr. McDermott, although said witness admitted having a conversation with Mr. McDermott on the train. Abraham T. Baird and Jacob R. Sutphen, inspectors of the Nebanie polls, where Keys claimed he voted in 1887, swore that they were at the polls all day Nov. 8th, 1887, and that Keys did not vote there on that day. That owing to the fact that Mr. Keys was a stranger and so different from the other farmers they would surely have noticed him. George Schenck, John S. Ammerman and Jacob S. Wyckoff, all living in that vicinity and voting at that poll, testified that they were in attendance all day, and that they were positive Keys did not vote there in 1887.

C. S. Hoffman, a member of the County Committee, swore to his conversation with Keys on the day preceding election, in which he asked Keys if he voted in New York in 1887. That Keys replied, "I don't remember. What difference does it make if I did?" That he showed Mr. Keys a manual proving him ineligible if such were true, and that Mr. Klotz entering at this time, Keys turned to him and said, "The thing has exploded!" That a few hours afterward witness heard that Keys had made an affidavit to the effect that he had not voted in New York in 1887, and that witness was surprised to hear it, because Keys had told witness that he could not remember.

The article printed in the New York World of Friday, Jan. 2d, and copied by the Plainfield Press of same day, was the result of investigation, and not in accordance with the facts shown, but on the contrary it has been clearly shown by the official record and by the New York election officers that Keys did register and vote in New York in 1887.

Taking of testimony will be closed to-day.

LATER.

The contest closed this morning in a dramatic and exciting manner.

After the examination of John Ammerman and Jacob Herbert, who swore that they were in attendance at the Nesbonic polls all day in November, 1887, and that Keys did not vote there, and Jacob K. Ammerman who swore that he was employed by Keys' farm during the year 1887 and that Keys was not at the farm on election day that year, Mr. Marsh declared that he rested for the contestant and was closed, and turning to Hon. Allen McDermott who was conducting the cross-examination for Mr. Keys, Mr. Marsh said: "Mr. Keys knows better than any other man whether or not he voted in New York in November, 1887, and if you desire to have him testify we will waive all the legal provisions entitling us to no ice of your intension to examine him and allow you to put him on the stand now."

This caused consternation among the Keys party, but finally Mr. McDermott said, "Yes," supposed him, why don't you call him?" To whom Mr. Marsh quickly replied, "Yes we supposed him: but only for the purpose of having him identified by the New York witnesses, but you refused to allow him up your until after they had left town. We never intended to call him as a witness. It is not the custom to call the opposite party."

"We have a couple of other witnesses by whom we can prove that Mr. Keys voted at Madison," said Mr. McDermott. "Will you waive notice as to them?" "Yes, if you insist," said Mr. Marsh, "it will depend on whether they are reputable men, but Mr. Keys may go upon the witness stand if you desire to at once."

"No, we won't put him on the stand, but we will put him just the same," said Mr. McDermott, who is chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and then the case closed.

THE GRAND ARMY CONTEST.

No Less Than Eight Men Anxious to be Department Commander.

The twenty-fourth annual encampment of the New Jersey Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be held in the Masonic Temple, Trenton, on February 16 h and 17th, promises to bring out a vigorous contest for department commander. There are no less than eight men who are desirous of being the department commander, and all of them will seek recognition before the encampment. Each year the contests become warmer and more contested, but the outlook at the present time indicates that there is a fierce combat ahead.

The list of candidates is led by J. A. Widdick, of the B-ridere Post. He has for two years been the senior vice-commander. He will have as his principal competitor Colonel Henry M. Harper, of Cape May City. He has been in the field for several years. Frederick Boerner, of Jersey City, now junior vice, will also be a candidate, and after getting the complimentary vote he desires, will accept the vice-commandership. J. A. Hodges, of Paterk, is also ambitious to be at the head and front of the organization. Trenton has two candidates in Past Commander Bodine and Ernest C. Stahl, both well-known all over the State.

The most persistent candidate is Captain Charles R. Merritt, of Mount Holly, who has declared emphatically in the past few encampments, and who has always polled a fair vote. He claims that he has withdrawn several times in the interest of other men, and will not do so any more. He, however, has South Jersey men, and the honor will be between Widdick, Merritt and the Delaware Valley boys. It is alleged, pooled their issues for a generous distribution of the offices, with an understanding that J. A. Widdick is to receive the honor.—Newark Evening News.

JOTTINGS.

—The Y's will meet at Bethel Mission at four o'clock to-morrow.

—This week will be observed as a week of prayer by the churches of this city.

—At the First Baptist church fifty-three persons were made members yesterday morning.

—The band connected with Guy Bros.' minstrels paraded the streets of this city this morning.

—Sixty-five persons were admitted into full membership yesterday morning in the Crescent avenue church.

—The January term of the Union county court will begin at Elizabeth to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

—Charles Brown of Newark has been arrested by Marshal Battedge in the borough for peddling without a license.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Mo-All Auxiliary will be held at the library to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

—The steam fire-alarm gong don't seem to work satisfactory. Efforts are being made to improve its sounding qualities.

—What is the matter with the new fire alarm gong? It seems to require considerable testing. It was again tested this morning.

—Mrs. Peter Cassidy, wife of Mr. John Taylor Johnson's coachman, died yesterday of pneumonia. Her husband has been in Mr. Johnson's employ for the past fifteen years and with five small children survive her.

—The Christian Endeavor Union, a church paper, published monthly at Dunellen, is edited by Mr. R. H. Greaves, formerly of the NEWS staff. It is a newsy little sheet and is much appreciated and eagerly awaited for by persons living in that vicinity.

—Dr. J. Ryurrs Wain, chief of a department in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital in Philadelphia, has been spending a few days with his old classmate, Dr. Simpson of Fourth and Liberty streets, and is so well pleased with Plainfield that he seriously thinks of removing here, especially as he is called frequently to Trenton and neighboring cities.

—Arthur Julius Soos, who has spent the past several months among the Indians in New Mexico in the interest of the government, returned yesterday direct on the pintos, wearing a full beard, a la Vandyke and a cowboy costume, and carrying a rifle. The journey occupied ten days. He was most heartily welcomed by such of his many friends who happened to meet him, and to-day, as soon as the news of his arrival spread, there were plenty of inquiries and kind words about him. He made many studies among the Indians, and remarked in conversation with a friend that he would not have missed the experience he had had for considerable.

Soldiers-Memorial Monument.

The Soldiers and Sailors-Memorial Monument Committee held a meeting in the rooms of Winfield Scott Post No. 72, G. A. R., Saturday evening. The Committee on Sight for the location of the monument reported that they had decided on the triangle on Crescent avenue. The report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to formulate plans for raising money for the erection the proposed monument.

A committee was appointed to secure photographs of the monument to be put on exhibition and the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 17th inst.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

As already announced as edition on "Gambling" will be given by ex-Mayor L. V. F. Randolph next Thursday evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. In discussing the subject he will not only touch one form of the evil as it appears in some of the Wall street methods of doing business, but he will also speak very plainly on the subject of betting on the various horse races. This is a very important matter in this financial centre, and has been a though full observer of what has transpired there, and whatever he has to say will be very instructive. He is, moreover, a skilled writer and an impressive speaker.

On account of the meeting of the week of prayer the regular social drawing class will be omitted at the Y. M. C. A. this week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[In this column expressions of opinion from our friends of THE NEWS are always welcome, even if contrary to the views of the editor. We reserve the right to reject any letter which we consider improper, however, and must always require that communications be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication.]

A Timely Complaint, Since Mr. Hudson's Bones Have Been Broken By Falling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Kindly allow me, through the columns of your paper, to inform the public generally, and the borough officials in particular, that the sidewalk on Somerset street, in certain localities, have been impassible since the first fall of snow, and pedestrians are compelled to walk in the street, often times at the risk of their lives. In your issue of January 2d, you published the item concerning the clearing of snow and ice from sidewalks, can you tell me why they are not enforced? Especial mention should be made of some of the most valuable property on Somerset street, lying between Sumner and Madison avenues, the owner of which seems privileged and a little further up is the property known as the Hillman estate with nearly a quarter of a mile of sidewalk, which, I am informed by old residents whose long suffering in the matter seems to have grown habitual, is never possible and says a few months in the dry season. Why are a few favored to the expense of many and danger of all who may to walk over this thoroughfare? What we want is a decent sidewalk from Hudson's line to Front street. Nothing more. Positively no less.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lillian Laing of New street is visiting friends in Newark.

Miss Flora F. Miller of this city is at Harrisburg, Pa., on an extended visit.

Mrs. Cornelius Taylor returned in her home in Dunellen to-day from a week's stay with friends in Paterson.

An evening sociable was held at the residence of Mr. Richard Wortman at Griesbrook, Friday evening.

Mr. N. Titsworth of Madison avenue is enjoying a furlough from the military academy he attends in the West, at his home.

Miss Gertie K. Dyer has returned to her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., from a visit to Miss Lulu Mills of Summit avenue, North Plainfield.

The Misses Julia and Lizzie Day returned to their home on Cottage place last evening from a pleasant visit with friends in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. E. B. Schooley, accompanied by his wife and five daughters, of Elizabeth, spent New Year's with his sister, Mrs. J. W. Van Horn of Dyer street.

Mr. Dell Van Cleef, son of Mr. John Taylor Johnson's coachman, died yesterday of pneumonia. Her husband has been in Mr. Johnson's employ for the past fifteen years and with five small children survive her.

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INSTALLATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

New Officers Recently Installed in Several Lodges.

The following officers of Anchor Lodge F. & A. M., were recently installed.

Worshipful Master—P. M., Frank O. Herbert; Senior Warden—Henry E. Lowrie; Junior Warden—Thomas C. Pollock; Treasurer—James B. Turrill; Secretary—James A. Demarest.

Chaplain—E. M. Rodman; Senior Deacon—A. Vanloo; Junior Deacon—P. G. Neighbor; Senior Steward—J. A. Smith; Junior Steward—F. C. Lansdorf; Marshal—H. M. Stoothoff; Organist—C. O. Howard; Tyler—K. Bonteril; Proxy to Grand Lodge—William R. Cock.

Trustees—William A. Freeman, Orville T. Waring, Benjamin C. Bowers.

Representatives to the Masonic Association—William A. Freeman, Orville T. Waring, James E. Turrill.

Finance Committee—W. A. Freeman, C. G. Crawford, W. R. Cock.

Library, Literary Exercises, etc.—W. L. Gavett, Charles A. Reed, T. R. Bertindale.

G. C., John Ulrich, together with his staff, G. V., Jas. Patterson, G. P., J. H. Carsdy; G. M. of A., J. E. Flannery; G. K. of R. S., Samuel Miller; G. M. of E., Morgan Tarton and G. J. G., Col. Geo. H. Polhemus, installed the following officers of Perseverance Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at a meeting held last Friday evening:

C. C.—John Patrick.
V. C.—Chas. Gavett.
Prelate—Cadwallader Jones.
K. of R. & S.—John Wakefield.
M. of F.—J. B. Higgins.
M. of A.—Geo. Clark.
J. G.—R. P. Hanson.
O. G.—J. Grisby.

The newly-elected officers of Goodwill Lodge No. 201, of Scotch Plains were installed the same evening by Grand Chancellor John Ulrich and the following Grand Lodge officers: J. E. Flannery, Cadwallader Jones and Col. G. H. Polhemus. They were:

C. C.—Henry Cook.
V. C.—E. L. Bard.
Prelate—A. Hess.
K. of R. & S.—A. Klemser.
M. of E.—J. Flannery.
M. of F.—R. Johns.
M. of A.—J. Buckley.
J. G.—L. Drexler.
O. G.—J. Archibald.

At the conclusion of the installation exercises the Grand Lodge officers were entertained at a banquet by the members of Goodwill No. 101 and an enjoyable time followed.

State organizer Joseph B. Rollinson installed the following officers of Franklin Council No. 61, Jr. O. U. A. M., Friday evening:

J. P. C.—C. H. Tallman.
C.—L. M. Dunellen.
V. C.—S. R. Prout.
Treas.—M. N. Terrill.
C.—O. Terry.
W.—J. V. Beekman.
I. S.—C. W. Taynor.
O. S.—S. G. Pangborn.
Rep. to P. S. A.—C. C. Davis.
Rep. to S. C.—S. Bodine.
Proxy—C. C. Davis.
Trustee—G. S. Martin.

At a recent meeting of Unity Lodge, No. 109, Knights of Pythias the following officers were installed:

P. C.—J. R. Stiehls.
C.—C. A. B. Dunevan.
V. C.—R. B. Runston.
P.—R. W. Titsworth.
M. at A.—F. Humpeun.
M. of R.—S. Hallsteor.
M. of F.—J. Van Winkle, Jr.
K. of R. and S.—J. M. Hawkins.
Trustee—R. W. Titsworth.
Rep. to G. L.—L. B. colston.

Knights of Pythias Notes.

The Grand Officers of the Knights of Pythias will install the newly-elected officers of Harmony Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Elizabethport, and on Wednesday evening they will install the officers of Olive Branch Lodge at the same place.

Thursday evening there will be a district meeting at the rooms of Volunteer Lodge, Elizabeth, at which all the Grand Officers will be in attendance.

Concordia Lodge, Uniformed Rank, K. of P. of this city, will work the Grand Orient Degree on a number of candidates at a meeting to be held next Friday evening.

Scotch Plains Notes.

Mr. Frantz is on a six weeks sojourn in the South.

Two weddings are to occur in All Saints Episcopal church next Thursday evening.

A new stage route was this morning established between this place and the Fanwood depot.

Mr. Harry Disley has recently remodeled his hotel at Scotch Plains and it now presents a very nice appearance.

Nearly all the horses in this vicinity which have been afflicted with the glanders are now on the road to recovery.

—The Somerset county court was this morning adjourned over until Friday next, owing to the illness of one of the judges.

—The sacrament of baptism was administered to thirty-eight persons in the Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning. At the same service seven new members were admitted into the church.

—The new Common Council will meet for organization to-night. It was rumored last week that a majority of the Council had decided on Mr. Smith for President, and to-day Messrs Mr. Coward for clerk. Last year Plainfield, it is hoped, saw the worst side of these political tricks. This year we hope to see the better side—for the general good of the community.

—The longer you wait the worse it is. Stop the trouble right away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you want. It will set your blood to rights, eliminate the liver and cool your skin.—Adv.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Emma Abbott Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 5 [Special]—Emma Abbott, the great opera singer, died here this morning at seven o'clock.

Engineer and Fireman Dead.

Engineer Morris Lauger and Fireman Smith Dresser, victims of the ill-fated Lackawanna express train wreck at West Paterson last Thursday night, died yesterday morning at the hospital where they were taken. Lauger leaves a widow and a grown family. Dresser leaves a widow. Engineer Lauger had been with the Lackawanna road for nine teen years, during sixteen of which he ran first class trains on the Boonton branch between Hoboken and Washington. Mr. Lauger was a member of Mr. J. G. Langer of Westervelt avenue, North Plainfield.

The following is a short account of the accident:

The locomotive suddenly struck a split low cornel switch and overturned into a train of flat cars loaded with pig iron. The result was that the engine rolled over on its side a total wreck. The rest of the train crashed together, smashing two passenger cars and two sleeper. None of the passengers were hurt. The cab attached to the engine was in this jumble caught fire, and the whole engine was soon enveloped in flame, leaving it a total wreck.

Catholic Church Notes.

Next Sunday evening a lecture will be given in St. Mary's church by the Rev. Father Sullivan. It will be under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Lyceum of this city. Admission to which will be free.

At the quarter to eleven o'clock mass in St. Mary's church yesterday morning, some evergreen with which the altar had been decorated for Christmas, took fire from one of the many lighted candles but were extinguished before any serious damage resulted.

—Candee rubber boots is the timely topic of Sherwin's advertisement to-day. Read it.

—A West Front street merchant hired from his store in stocking feet and otherwise scantily clothed, at about two o'clock yesterday morning and began searching around the beer kegs in the rear of Mr. Charles Smith's saloon for some liquor or other. He continually called the name of a female. A policeman saw him and ordered him off the street as soon as possible. The man was evidently delirious.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A YOUNG man, German, understanding the care of horses and cows, wishes a situation. Address George Kopf, Fanwood, N. J. 5-2

BILLIARD table for sale. Apply at No. 17 Madison avenue. Must be sold immediately for want of room. 5-2

BOY WANTED—Smart and intelligent. Steady place for good boy. J. W. Miles, Somerset street, near Johnson's Drive.

FARM TO LET, acquire 40 Rest Third street, Plainfield, Abram M. Vail. 2 3

FOR SALE—Large 14 room house. Well located. Price low. 20,000. Address "Jones" care of EVENING NEWS. 5-2

ROOMS TO LET with board. Call at 113 Richmond street.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house. No 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—An Muhlenberg Hospital, a nurse for temporary night work only. Apply at Hospital, 3d street, below Plainfield avenue. 8tf

WANTED—Two strong young men, not over 21 years of age, at Novelty Iron Working Works. Apply at the Scott Printing Machine Works.

WANTED—Situation by country girl as general housework in small family. Address for two days "H. H." care of EVENING NEWS.

WANTED—An active, reliable man—salary $70 to $80 monthly, with increase, to represent us in this county. Address, New York House, Reference, Manufacturer, Lock Box 1595, New York. 3-13-m-4-1y

Special Notices.

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE Boots and Shoes also Rubbers; fit guaranteed, call at 27 East Third street. 1-5-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. This is give notice that the partnership hitherto existing between Newton Smalley and Henry Brokaw, under the name of N. B. Smalley & Co., and doing business at 94 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of said firm are assumed by Mr. Smalley, to whom all accounts are to be paid. Dec 1st 1890.

29 Stone } N. B. Smalley
} Henry H. Brokaw.

STRAW RIDES! Two or four horse teams, with fine box sleighs, can be furnished parties upon application to Louis B. Coddington, P. O. Box 859, or at 310 Park avenue. 29-1tw*

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS. Lessons given by native French and German teacher, two or three hours a week, during school hours or after school. 10 lessons for $1. Address, "How agreeable to understand and be understood in a foreign country." Extracts of Conversation, Examples of Idiom, Rules, etc. U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legislatures in the Berlin manual it is the teachers who give the work.

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 1.00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 21 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. HOSMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE LOWEST RATE.

ON, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT 50 CTS PER MONTH.

ADDRESS ALL SUBSCRIBER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 6.

This Date in History—Jan. 4.

1642—England declared war against King Charles.

1809—Birth of Jacob Linn Grimm, celebrated philologist; died 1863.

1821—Birth of Hiram Leady, American abolitionist; died 1890.

1847—Death of Professor Moses Stuart, American divine and A. M. SHAPE, author; born 1780.

1865—Blockade-runner propelled by Celeste, sailed down New York bay at the rate of 14 miles an hour.

1866—Death of George Carstensen, architect of the New York Crystal palace, at Copenhagen, Denmark.

1869—Northern states agitated over the secession of South Carolina; a general fast proclaimed.

1870—President Johnson's message read from the chair and thanked by the house of representatives.

1880—Disturbances in New Orleans; government troops ejected from the state house; legislative assembly as not duly elected.

1881—Death of Commodore Vanderbilt.

1884—Died in New York Professor Alpheus William Draper, M. D., LL. D., aged 71 years.

Knowing things to be true that are not so makes lots of trouble in this world, says Hoard's Dairyman.

Election expenses during the fall campaign are answerable for the winter failure in business of more than one unsuccessful candidate.

The republic of Mexico is advancing in enlightenment. Bull fighting has been abolished in the City of Mexico, and the arena where the fights took place has been cut up into building lots and sold to speculators.

Artie Bates says it is nearly as easy for an American to understand French as the English spoken by a London pugilist, and he thinks it a great pity our British brothren cannot be taught to speak the American language, which is a hundredfold more clear, more classic, more elegant, and more consistent than the tongue spoken in England. Hear, hear!

It is generally conceded that the ablest Democrats in the next house will be mostly southerners. If a southern speaker should be elected it will be the one aim in life of northern Republicans to make him lose his temper and say or do things which will damage the Democratic cause irrevocably. Now the question is, will the quick northern temper be able to keep cool and control itself under the innumerable provocations it will undoubtedly have to fly off the handle and smash things generally? Is it the imperturbable good nature of Speaker Reed that gives him a great part of his hold on men and things.

Can You Save Money?

In The Popular Science Monthly Laura Osborne Talbott reminds us that the American people are the most extravagant people in existence, and that they are growing worse all the time. She says the necessaries of our schools and churches become more expensive every year on the one hand, and that on the other there is less to be hoped for from them. The ideas of our young people in regard to expenditure expand in proportion, till it is hard to tell what such extravagance will bring Americans to in scores of time.

The wise millionaires of the old time, like W. W. Corcoran, only attained their wealth by great self denial and economy. This, in the writer's judgment, ought to be impressed on the children in school. Girls they ought by no means to be allowed niggardliness, they ought to be distinctly instructed both to work and to save. For this purpose Mrs. Talbott believes that school saving banks are an admirable means.

As an illustration of the prevailing improvidence and foolishness of which she complains, the writer mentions the case of a negro school girl in Washington who rarely saw a penny. Being told one day to guess this high toned young lady said that at her home she cook every morning, and of course she herself could be expected to prepare the family breakfast.

There is much truth in the following [illegible]

[illegible] the ablest [illegible] in the next house will be [illegible] southerners. If a southern speaker [illegible] elected it will be the one [illegible] of northern Republicans to [illegible] him lose his temper and say or do [illegible] which will damage the Democratic cause irrevocably. Now the question is, will the quick northern temper [illegible] to keep cool and control itself [illegible] the innumerable provocations it [illegible] undoubtedly have to fly off the [illegible] and smash things generally? Is [illegible] the imperturbable good nature of [illegible] Reed that gives him a great part [illegible]

Lodges.

Fraternity meet Fraternities.
Hall. Monday. 1891.
Hall. Lodge over $20,000,000 share
Lodge. Lodge
Lodge. Lodge
Lodge. Lodge

WOMAN AND HOME.

SIGNIFICANT TRIFLES WHICH ARE OFTEN IMPORTANT.

For Whom Do Women Dress?—She Ruby's Tongue—Between Schoolroom and Attic—A Scrape for Mamma—Typewriters and Matrimony.

"I don't like her, James," said old Mrs. Strong, shaking her head. "She won't do, my son." "But mother you say so of every girl I introduce to you," said James, surveying his fiancee home, after a visit she had paid his mother.

"Well, I can see she is saintly and disinterested, and when a woman's that she's very apt to do great something worse under the surface. A calmly kept body and a carefully kept soul should by go together, my son." "Mother," returned the young man, both surprised and chagrined, "I'm sure Annie is always perfectly dressed, and looks well."

"So she is, but, James, she is not neat. There are little things, I'll admit, but you know straws show the wind's direction. When she was here I noticed her tassel pin was on awry, a button was missing from her glove and, worse still, another from her shoe. Her hair was a trifle disheveled, and there was a great spot on the front breadth of her skirt." James flushed angrily. "All were such little things, mother, you might have overlooked them, and you would, I believe, only you were anxious to find something wrong with her. Every one you mentioned might have been the result of an accident."

His mother sighed, but answered good naturedly: "Maybe he, my son, but I say the really neat people me if I was a woman, and especially a young girl, who has as yet no household cares, should never allow even accidents to presume her in an untidy, careless garb to the world. A fastidiousness would have sufficed to put the missing buttons back, the breakfast on the trouble, to have brushed the tassel securely in, and to have taken out the grease spot."

The young man saw no flaw in the girl he loved, and married her eventually. But today his ill kept home, with its threadbare and one sannyasses, keeps fresh and green in his memory his wise old mother's words. "Neat women," he says now, "are those accidents" have grown to be the greatest abominations, and a source of real trouble to herself and all her family.

The mistake that she failed to take in time has left the whole web of her life defective and with ravelled ends; the beauty gone from her host has vexed her daily, and the grease spot in the front breadth has grown and multiplied. Poor James! It seemed a little thing to him that her tassel swung carelessly or her dimpled, rosy face was only pinned in, but now that the glamor of romance and courtship has yielded to the stern reality of life he finds, nothing little or insignificant, and that a hole in his pocket or a rent in his coat. And poor Annie! She weeps over James' unkind language, and wonders how he can be so cruel over such a trifle, but resolves to do better, only she does not even know how to go about reforming, for she has forgotten long since the very meaning of order and neatness.—Sweet Briar St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

For Whom Do Women Dress?

The idea that ladies who lavish enormous sums annually in personal decorations dress to fascinate their husbands, lovers or men in the aggregate is a vulgar error. A fashionable woman is not half so anxious to win the admiration of the man as to subserve the envy of her own sex. The truth is that gentlemen, as a rule, know very little about the commercial value of female attire, and amongst what they have outlived to pay for their wives' finery. An elegant and becoming toilet, however inexpensive, goes entirely unnoticed.

Not so our fleet family friends and detractors. Cast in their standard of excellence is costume. And when one remembers in a hazy critical way that Mr. Gladstone is a heavy purchaser of books, in which he deals than the lady of Junkin Is of all the articles her choice wore. With a single stroke of glass, rapid, keen and unmistakable, she can "reckon up" the bachelor means of a rival almost to a shilling.

No paradoxical, however conventional to gauge the price of vanity by money, would be correct. A woman of small means, stimulated less and false jealousy than she can deserve her for an instant. She can not, to the object of her envy, afford to waste a forged note, and assume hurriedly at the rate attempt to cope with her genuine extravagance. She is compelled in the selection of her toilet to consult the taste of her husband, and her "no," stamp upon a luxury and distinguish between cheap fine bodyrow and the refined product is to be intended to supply as well as she can.

But mate-eyed men soon see the difference between it is pointed out to them. It is not long before they learn that the ability to judge gentlemen of fashion dress to provoke envy in each other rather than to command admiration. Of course they like to be admired by men, but to be married by a woman is a supreme luxury.—London Truth.

The Baby's Tongue.

During the process of dentition there is a sympathetic disturbance through the whole system of the baby. Many times the child does not seem a disorder, but so long as the appetite continues and no indication of disease appears except frequent evacuations of the bowels, there is no cause for alarm, being nature's effort to relieve the system of foreign poisons.

Careful observation has shown me that very many times when children have had a teething disorder suddenly checked or from it reached, which has made the child very irritable, and has caused the gums to become swollen and inflamed, and rendered life itself a burden to the little one.

One of the points to be considered very carefully, both in health and disease, is the condition of the child's tongue. In spite of the fact that a baby may require the child or physician to look at it frequently when the mother would have it look, the best it be wise to teach it, at as early a period as possible, how to put the tongue out, and to open the mouth so as to expose the whole throat.—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith in New York Ledger.

Between Schoolroom and Attic.

When the girl enters the world after her education is "finished" she does not always find it what she expected. The natural thing is for her to enter society gracefully.

She may have been popular with her teachers because she was a diligent scholar, and survived all the honors of the school. But she finds that book learning and prizes do not make her popular or successful socially.

Much of the most intelligent people I have known have been among the most disagreeable. A woman whose intellect is egg-nerve, who parades her knowledge before those of inferior intelligence or education, is an object to be dreaded.

Many brought to a woman is to offer an insult. It is the duty of every woman to make herself agreeable to those about her. Indeed, the highest duty of life is to be agreeable. Many of the greatest men and women have been remarkable for their agreeableness, and only remarkable in this respect.—Chicago Herald.

Typewriters and Matrimony.

In all the occupations open to women, and the enlargement of women's sphere, the matter of obtaining what is desired by indirection remains. Why was the typewriter invented? It developed more than industrial advance and a new avenue for women. And now we have that the typewriter is more likely to get married than the average industrial woman. Is one of the most promising of all the indirect ways of escaping from the monotony of single life. Thus, even in our enlarging opportunities for women, is the old cry: "The object is still obtained by indirection."

It is no answer to this question whether women shall propose, to say that every woman has a right to marry whom she will, and that all history shows this. The real question is, is she free to marry according to her instincts and choice, and would she be happier, in the majority of cases, if she could honorably approach those to whom she is attracted, instead of waiting to be approached by those who are attracted to her?

It is not fair to leave this question hanging in the air without saying that when women shall propose, to say that every woman will call forth the scorn of men, who think men and women are endlessly different, that if they were made alike the world would be a fearful place, and that, as a matter of life is changed, the pleasure of being wooed is quite equal to the pleasure of wooing.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's.

Children and Servants in Public.

I have seen children who found more sympathy and companionship with the servants than with their parents, and indeed I do not think that a kindly intercourse with the good natured servants who love them does children any harm, especially children who are habitually with their parents. They should never be allowed to vent with servants of any sort, or, for the manners of the table sense to be the most striking mark of distinction between the child, and the servant should be cautioned during his or her meal that the child will observe and copy. Sometimes one need with an ill bred child or grown person with the good natured servant who has manners. You will find your children, if they are sympathetic with you, copying the tone of your hands and figure of talk, just as they will copy your tone of voice and your phraseology.

Sympathy, in fact, is the key to all education. Nothing is ever truly gained in any other way. People fancy sometimes that they are educating their children to live in the world; that to have children's obedience of a single command, and to have fixed no principle in the mind of the child, and established no deeper confidence, is to have gained practically nothing.—Harper's Bazar.

A Learned Woman.

Miss Fawcett's astonishing success at Cambridge has beaten the record, but in its way the career of Ada Mozzel Thompson, former head of Girton College, Cambridge, is almost equally brilliant. In 1881, at the age of 12, she won a Dorset scholarship in the Intermediate Examination, and in 1884 the Oxford Junior examination with honors. In 1886 she was in the first division in the botany examination of the university, and not only won, and in the same year gained the company's scholarship allocated to the subject. In 1888 she passed the advanced examination in botany and zoology, and in the Cambridge senior examinations. In 1889 she passed the matriculation examination of London university, and gained a scholarship at Bedford college, on Lady Stanley's beauty prize and the Somerville prize for science. In 1887 she passed the intermediate examination in arts of London university. In 1889 she passed with distinction the tendency examination in the University of Cambridge. Miss Thompson is now in her seventeenth session in the York High school.—London Echo.

Uses for Palm Leaf Fans.

For house maids attire the palm leaf fan seems to be in great demand. Artistic in itself, it is not out of place, as some articles are, when used in connection with dress. In homes a fairy rests pleasantly beside Lohengrin, when pockets are fitted to the fans. The lower one should be cut in two broad sections from satin, lined with buckram. Two other strips of the same material are placed diagonally above the scalloped ends. A pocket of the fan is left exposed above, which is gilded or dotted with gold. The fan should be of white satin to match the dress, and may be finished with a band of ribbon. This is fitting, to line the back with the same material as that with which the front is covered. The bottom of the lower pocket corresponds with the shape of the fan, the two strips forming the upper portion.

Another fan is made of white satin sewed and using the handle to hang it up by. Such a fan looks like a pretty and elaborate, if a silk one is used, and is gilded or dotted to the edge of the fan. A strip of fine buckram is stretched to the back of the top section to keep the pocket open as far as desired.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Beverage for Oily Skins.

Dry, fair skins, which never take holes, or even lumps when bathed in, deserve the best one said cleaner widely, and it will keep the skin fresh and smooth, in place of being washed off. When the skin of any kind gets to dryness and hotness, and with think, well nourished complexions, too great care cannot be used what shall be put on the skin in the hands. Milk is known medium from the silk, and this thin layer of fat under the skin nourishes the lovely bloom of women. Oily skins should be washed with soap and water and most, or washed oatmeal applications which have something of vermilk in their name, under which the skin remains soft in its own sweetness.—Shirley Dare's Letter.

A Fading Screen.

Make an old fashioned clothes horse (about 4 feet or 4 feet 6 inches) with cheesy or any color preferred. When dry give it a coat of varnish. When this is dry, have in in some dry tube unadulterated cotton flannel and cut flowers of each pencil, allowing one flower for each square of the frame. Cut different colored bits the shape of flowers and materials, leaving an ground a variety of pieces. Arrange them on the flannel in groups of six flowers in each group. Overhand each flower or animal with thread of a contrasting color, working the veins and centers. Tack the flannel on the frame with brass headed nails.—New York Press.

A Young Looking Sculptor.

Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, is a little woman who has not a masculine trait about her. It is forty years since she began the life work which has made her famous, but time has dealt kindly with her. Her head has a wealth of soft brown curls, and her bright, black eyes sparkle with good humor. Her brown hair is brushed back from her high, broad forehead and a black silk net holds it in place. She is usually attired in a neat costume of black silk and velvet, and wears a wide lace cuff about her throat.—Exchange.

Soap for the Hair.

Up and away the best thing for washing the hair is hand soap, procured from the kitchen. Make a strong suds, rub it quickly on the hair, and rinse in several waters until the soap is all out. This removes superfluous oil, and leaves the hair in good condition for a good old rubbing and brushing. The white curls were natural and perfumed toilet soap. Soap suds thickened with glycerine and the white of an egg are responsible for the lovely, satiny gloss as to be seen in the hair of ladies who do not use pretty society lumps.—New York World.

A Lone Island.

Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the novelist, lives in the Queen Anne mansion, overlooking St. James' park, London. Here she has during recent years, and always taught with flowers and fruits. She has the lightest kinds of [illegible] for from discolouring her eggs. Mrs. Linton makes her of having lived in three reigns.—Writer.

Sweetness Thrown Away.

Sometimes the sweetness of a woman's soul is terribly wasting to a child. I would never refuse to say anything without a good reason, and when refusal was necessary I would explain why. Then she would not call her because she desire is then granted at the request. You will find that to adopt this system is to have a tremendous child, and to possess your necessary refusal without complaint.

The origin of pulverizing the face dates so far back as to be lost sight in obscurity. In all probability Eve did it. She flowers and used cosmetics of various kinds. Ovid gives several receipts. Sheep's milk of a vine used for the face, and Martial says that Poloris formed the rain bonnes of the cheek on her face.

An English suggestion to serve pineapples at dinner is to take one out in a solid piece from the top and hollow it out for the fruit. The fruit is then sliced and piled up in its natural shape, with sliced and grown fruit on again. This method considerably simplifies the serving of the fruit.

Miss Braddon, the English novelist, who in private life is Mrs. Maxwell, is described by a tall, dark, queenly woman, with pushed features and a complexion indicating long hours of work. She talks well, dresses expensively and wears costly jewels.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, the editor of Harper's Bazar, is a tall, well formed woman, with pink cheeks and snow white hair. She is a hard worker, but there is no trace in her pleasant countenance of the worry that sometimes comes from literary work.

The Empress Eugenie's wedding present to Miss Beak with was a handsomely gemmed silver bowl. The fair American bride was in Paris at the time of the Empress' downfall, during the closing days of the Empire, when she was one of the belles of Paris.

Lady Wilde, mother of Oscar Wilde, is remarkable for her beauty, brilliancy of conversation and extraordinary memory. She speaks half a dozen languages, has excellent manners, excellent taste and a great social following.

In boxing avoid above all things twisting the body to make a better fit. This is a serious fault with persons who wish to be affable. Do not run the hand forward. Chins in and elbows out.

The high rate of mortality among the shop girls in the mountain shops of Paris (9 per cent.) is largely due to prominence vital statistics. They are unable to sit down throughout the day.

When washing fine white flannels add a tablespoonful of pulverized borax to a pailful of water. This will keep them soft and white.

Men do not like women who smoke with them, however, as a general thing, women manage to successfully visit.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

CORRECT STYLES IN DRESS ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

Morning Breakfast and Evening Gowns for Home Wear—Some of the New Tea Gowns That Are Worthy of Notice, Including a Watteau Model.

Breakfast gowns for home wear are of cashmere in warm, red shades, mouse, fawn or gray blue, made with a jacket bodice, braided all over with black soutache. Harper's Bazar describes the bodice as fitting like a cuirass in the back, and falling open from the throat over a full vest of cashmere, gathered under a braided

WATTEAU TEA GOWN.

girdle. The skirt may be straight and plain, or else in accordion plaits sewed to the edge of the bodice; flowing sleeves in accordion plaits may be added over close inner sleeves. Lounging robes of rough surfaced flannels suitings in large plaids of brown, yellow and black are cut in redingote style, with seams across the hips and large pockets. The front is closed on the left by very large books and eyes, covered with yellow or black silks.

An imported tea gown seen was in velvet brocade, Surah and chiffon, in three different shades of petunia. The skirt, sleeves and bodice were in the Bengaline the medium shade. There was a square yoke of the dark velvet, studded with single blooms, and the entire front was in the same beautiful material, with the Bengaline falled on to it at the termination of the yoke; flowing sleeves in full in loose, graceful folds to the back. At the top of the sleeves was a high bouillonne of the pale chiffon; the same at the neck. The Watteau fan gown depicted in the cut is a Parisian affair in French gray cloth, with trimmings of gold passementerie and drapery of white crepe de chine. The skirt forms slight paniers on the hips, a style now coming into fashion.

Canes and Umbrellas.

The fashionable trade this season demands the natural stick, with just a little silver on it. The new designs for decorating the handle of the stick chiefly of intricate webs or vines of gold or silver wrought about a handle of polished wood. The illustrations here reproduced from The Jewelers' Circular show some new designs. The loop handle is a solid piece of natural wood, but an attempt is made to deceive the eye by clasping it at the end with a ring of gold [illegible] silver. Where the point meets the h[illegible] the handle it is caught again by *another ring*. The knob of the plaster bust of the loop is supplied with an oval piece of silver or gold, which completes the ornamentation. Another handle is of rugged English oak. This shows the effects in the applique or deposit silver work. The ornaments are of detached silver patches, scattered over the rough surface of the knob. One is the head figure of a hooker, while the others are etched and oxidized in pretty conventional figures. The remaining handles represent the network ornamentation.

NEW DESIGNS IN ORNAMENTAL HANDLES.

All shapes of sticks are used, says the authority quoted, but English oak is the favorite because its soft, brown tint and corrugated surface make a beautiful contrast with the yellow of silver and gold. Ranking next to the English oak is hazel, which is also largely employed.

Feather Trimmings.

Feather trimming is costly and perishable, but just the same it is very fashionable. Ostrich feathers are a popular trimming, and are much employed for ornamenting dresses, especially that which has numerous many colored beads sewed over it. They are also used over the hems of flat skirts and down the sides, and the row hands to match being placed on the bodice.

Fashion Echoes.

The Russian blouse, belted in at the waist, is much worn by children.

Prayer books sewed in silver covers artistically wrought are carried at the wedding by the bride, in place of the time honored handkerchief.

Silk petticoats are on the increase.

Hats are of many and diverse forms.

Little girls have the choice between a wide brimmed felt hat trimmed with feathers and the large English bonnet.

Ostrich feathers are in high favor, and are large and massive in their shape and poses, as well as for trimming day and evening toilets, likewise for collars, boas and muffs.

Most of the paletots are made three-quarter length, with high collars and full high sleeves. Some, however, are long and close fitting, composed of some rich material, such as rep or velvet, and lined throughout with a different material.

The long mantles are mostly circular in form, but both they and the paletots depend for their effect on rich elaborate trimming, which is a particular feature of this season's productions.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 20 and 21 North Avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our method of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from the Producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving door posts, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from outside the usual way.

In the second place, any consumers doing an extensive credit business must add large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which we in the greatest cure there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By a time for cash we avoid loans from unfair customers, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and let us show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

A. B. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 13, 1890. 11tf

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AND THE SNOW HAS COME.

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Shoes and Rubbers

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ROGERS BROTHERS.

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10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

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IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF J. C. ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET.

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic.

The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. = Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

Marsh & Ayers

Having bought out the entire stock, interest and good-will of Mr. Peter V. Sutphen, would inform the citizens of Plainfield generally that they do only keep on hand and change no fancy prices, but put down the prices as low as possible, consistent with first-class work. A trial solicited, etc.

Marsh & Ayers.

NO. 19 AND 19 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

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Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION LAST NIGHT.

Councilman Smith Elected President, Clerk Coward Re-elected, THE NEWS Revengefully Omitted from the List of Official Papers, the Important Committees Given to the Democrats, a Not Very Assuring Prospect.

The City Common Council met last evening for organization. It was nearly half-past eight o'clock when City Clerk Coward called the meeting to order. Roll call followed and the following members responded: Common Councilmen Adams, Gallup, Gunn, Hetfield, Johnston, Moffett, Roberts, Rushmore, See, Smith and Spangenberg.

The first thing in order was the election of a presiding officer, and Councilman Roberts nominated Councilman Segmont for that office.

Councilman Johnston nominated Mr. Stephen A Gunn.

Messrs. Johnston and Hetfield were appointed as tellers, and a ballot resulted as follows:

Gunn	6
Segmont	5
Blank	1

The inference is that the blank was by Councilman Gunn refusing to vote for himself.

Clerk Coward declared Mr. Smith elected as the presiding officer for the ensuing year.

The clerk appointed Messrs. Moffett and Rushmore as a committee of two to escort the president-elect to the chair. After they had performed their duty Mr. Smith addressed the members of the Council as follows:

"Gentlemen—I thank you for the honor that you have conferred upon me, and I assure you that all my decisions shall be fair and impartial. I hope that the various committees will work in harmony one for the best interest of the city, and I further hope that the Council for 1891 will go out of office with as good a record as the Council of 1890, and therefore, I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me."

Mr. J. B. Coward was nominated for the office of City Clerk, and as there were no further nominations, Mr. Hetfield moved that the nominee be elected by acclamation. It was so ordered.

On motion of Mr Hetfield, Mr. W. V. Mundy was chosen as janitor, His election was by acclamation.

Mr. Rushmore move that the rules of order, which governed the Council of 1890, govern the Council of 1891. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Hetfield moved that the Central New Jersey Times and the Daily Press be designated as the official papers of the city.

Mr. Johnston moved to amend the motion by including THE EVENING NEWS.

President Smith insisted on having the papers voted on separately.

Mr. Acherson inquired if there was not a motion before the Council in the shape of an amendment.

Mr. Smith declared the amendment out of order and called for a vote on the Daily Press. It was chosen as an official paper by a unanimous vote. Central Times (weekly paper) followed in its wake.

The vote on THE NEWS resulted as follows:

For—Messrs. Ackerman, Gunn, Johnston, Rushmore and See.—5. (Republicans.)

Against—Messrs. Gallup, Hetfield, Moffett, Roberts, Smith and Spangenberg.—6.

The Mayor's message was then read. It is as follows:

Plainfield, Jan. 5th, 1891.

To the Hon. Common Council of the city of Plainfield.

GENTLEMEN:—Deference to what appears to be an established custom prompts me to communicate with your honorable body at the present time, although there appears to be no urgent necessity for it. The affairs of the city, so far as I am able to learn, are in good shape, its sanitary condition is being well looked after by an efficient Board of Health, over my head the management of the public revenues, and when comparison is made with other cities in this State, our city ought little reason to criticise acurately the action of any of its Councils.

Strenuous efforts have passed since the formation of our city government. During that period Plainfield has grown from a small village to a beautiful and thriving city. Her population has greatly increased, her borders have been enlarged, and to-day the possession of a public is unsurpassed by any city in the State. Her population as any city in the State. Her streets are lighted by thoroughfares in every direction are in good condition and the citizens residence, giving evidence not only of the wealth and prosperity of the city, but of the fact that Plainfield has gained in point as during the term of her municipal life.

This is a result worthy of emphasis in this connection is, that this health and vigorous growth has been accomplished without the necessity of running up a debt for future generations to pay or compromise.

Nowhere in the State has the valuation of real estate been so well maintained as in Plainfield, owing to the wise determination of the city not to bond the city.

The State Legislature for certain purposes has authorized the cities of the State to issue bonds. The authority so granted has been recommended for the purpose of enabling cities to provide the city with a suitable building for the use of the city. I am informed that the plans and alterations of an engineering building for that purpose received some consideration at the hands of the Council last year. While at the proper time and under proper conditions the purchase of grounds and the erection of a building for the use of the city and its officers would be commendably proper, in my judgment it would be unwise to do so at present. There are many and very pressing matters with which you are required to grant a building that will be in keeping with and an ornament to the city. There is in the city a building for a depot which is to be leased for sale for any purpose. This expense has mounted itself on more than one occasion during the past few years, and in my opinion it would be unwise to incur further expense for any Common Council to inaugurate it.

It is the responsibility of the people, and the city should be to be kept free from debt in all things. No legislature should hesitate with justice to in carrying forward a measure that does not meet with popular favor and demands on the question of a city bond, but the issue of bonds, to every prudent man to be avoided, except in cases of necessity, and I would caution the people to have their minds settled to question it at the polls.

In harmony with this view I shall be glad to co-operate with your honorable body whenever any thing in your to any proposition looking to the erection of a city building. Such a measure is one of very great moment. The Water Works company of Plainfield has been broken and virtually abandoned. A new company called the Plainfield Water Supply Company has taken the place of the former, and shortly to day a charter granted in 1889 to act upon certain conditions, the use of our streets, and to construct a Water Works system to be in accordance on the part of the city.

The acknowledgment of the rights would be to encourage the control of our streets, and to admit that we have no authority to prevent their abandonment or obstruction.

This charter would not be worth much for a permanent asset we are compelled to do by the decided act of a competent legal tribunal.

The ordinances to prevent obstruction adopted by the Council of 1890 will serve to hold the matter in abeyance until such a decision can be reached if necessary.

The Water Supply Company has undoubtedly come to stay and is entitled to its rights. The only limit its charter also subjects our rights, powers and privileges, among which the right to control the streets would be one of its uncontestable.

In order to avoid expensive litigation the better way would seem to be for each party to acknowledge the rights of the other so far as they legally and equitably exist. In this way much an amicable arrangement which will permit the work to go on under such regulations with regard to openings of streets, service pipes, etc., as the Council may by ordinance adopt.

The question of a street railway will probably be agitated in connection during the year. The time is near at hand when this question must be seriously considered. The rapid increase of population, the filling up of the suburbs, the fact that suburban property can be made more valuable, are all considerations in favor of a street railway to and from the centre of the city. But in granting a franchise for this purpose great care should be exercised to guard against that will not be detrimental to our streets, nor a nuisance to the people along the line. And until it can be shown that the party applying for a franchise intends in good faith without unnecessary delay to construct the road under such regulations and restrictions as the Council may adopt, the franchise should not be granted.

Our tax rate continues to increase and a good deal of criticism is heard in relation to it. If property is not generally understood that the increase of last year was owing mainly to the county road tax. The amount expended on streets and roads large, when compared with the amount raised a few years ago for the entire city, but I have no doubt it has been wisely expended.

We shall avail myself of the opportunity of communicating with you from time to time as other important questions arise, and shall be glad to co-operate with you in carrying forward all measures relating to the public good.

Very respectfully submitted,
A. C. HULST, Mayor.

President Smith then appointed the following committees, giving all the important committees to the Democrats, excepting that of Finance, on which there is much labor and very little glory:

Aims Committee—Messrs. Johnston, See and Rushmore.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. See, Rushmore and Johnston.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Ackerman, Gunn and Gallup.

Fire and Buildings Committee—Messrs. Hetfield, Gallup and Roberts.

Laws and Ordinance Committee—Messrs. Rushmore, Ackerman and Gunn.

License Committee—Messrs. Gunn, Johnston and See.

Police Matters and Election Committee—Messrs. Roberts, Hetfield and Moffett.

Public Lights Committee—Messrs. Spangenberg, Ackerman and Moffett.

Street Committee—Messrs. Gallup, Spangenberg and Roberts.

Water, Printing and Stationery Committee—Messrs. Moffett, Hetfield and Spangenberg.

Mr. Hetfield moved that when the Council adjourned it would be to meet again next Monday evening. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Moffett moved to adjourn. It was so ordered.

And This is Our Reward.

That was intended to be a severe blow "the combine." of Common Council last night but the unwelcome reports I dealt THE NEWS, the one paper of Plainfield read by almost every body—the one which alone voiced public opinion last year in condemning the great wrongs these officials did to person and property. We are sorry they cannot take a broader view of things, and see that ours could be made to their advantage. We believe the public fully appreciate our efforts. Had those men acted right in the first place everything would have continued pleasantly, and they certainly ought to have intelligence enough to know that a bad thing cannot be jabbed in, and then sweetened to command them, rather than condemn. THE NEWS was made an official paper in 1885, one year after it started, and by the almost unanimous vote of Common Council regardless of party, and has so continued every year. We have been entrusted with every job for future experience to pay or compromise.

Nowhere in the State has the valuation of real estate been so well maintained as in Plainfield, owing to the wise determination of the city not to bond the city.

The State Legislature for certain purposes has authorized the cities of the State to issue bonds. The authority so granted has been recommended for the purpose of enabling cities to provide the city with a suitable building for the use of the city. I am informed that the plans and alterations of an engineering building for that purpose received some consideration at the hands of the Council last year. While at the proper time and under proper conditions the purchase of grounds and the erection of a building for the use of the city and its officers would be commendably proper, in my judgment it would be unwise to do so at present. There are many and very pressing matters with which you are required to grant a building that will be in keeping with and an ornament to the city. There is in the city a building for a depot which is to be leased for sale for any purpose. This expense has mounted itself on more than one occasion during the past few years, and in my opinion it would be unwise to incur further expense for any Common Council to inaugurate it.

It is the responsibility of the people, and the city should be to be kept free from debt in all things. No legislature should hesitate with justice to in carrying forward a measure that does not meet with popular favor and demands on the question of a city bond, but the issue of bonds, to every prudent man to be avoided, except in cases of necessity, and I would caution the people to have their minds settled to question it at the polls.

In harmony with this view I shall be glad to co-operate with your honorable body whenever any thing in your to any proposition looking to the erection of a city building. Such a measure is one of very great moment. The Water Works company of Plainfield has been

AN IMPORTANT OPINION

IN THE CASE OF COUNCILMAN RUSHMORE'S REMOVAL.

Corporation Counsel Marsh Considers That Mr. Rushmore Has an Undoubted Right to Retain His Seat.

Since Councilman Rushmore's marriage recently he has resided in the Fourth Ward. He was formerly a resident of the Third Ward, and was then elected to Council. It was reported two days in the Democratic daily in this city that it was the intention of the four Democrats, aided by Councilmen Roberts and Smith, who are with them, to unseat him, and elect a Democrat in his place. Whether there was any truth in the statement or not, Mr. Rushmore deemed a vote to take legal advice, and obtained Mr. Marsh's opinion, which is given in full below, and which, it is said, has satisfied those who had intended acting as stated, that they had not the shadow of a right, and were likely to make themselves ridiculous should they attempt it. Here is the opinion:

Plainfield, N. J., January 3, 1891.

Mr. Townsend Rushmore, Plainfield.

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request for my opinion as to whether by reason of your temporary removal from the Third Ward to the Fourth Ward of this city, and until it can be shown that the party applying for a franchise intends in good faith without unnecessary delay to construct the road under such regulations and restrictions as the Council may adopt, the franchise should not be granted.

Our tax rate continues to increase and a good deal of criticism is heard in relation to it. If property is not generally understood that the increase of last year was owing mainly to the county road tax. The amount expended on streets and roads large, when compared with the amount raised a few years ago for the entire city, but I have no doubt it has been wisely expended.

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A Peddler Convicted.

The case of Newton E. Brown of Newark, charged with violating a borough ordinance by peddling without a license, came up for trial yesterday afternoon before Justice Hardy. The defendant, Brown, has been for a year and a half past driving a cart, loaded principally with cured meats, through the borough, selling to grocers and merchants. The justice adjudged Mr. Brown guilty, and imposed a fine of $5 and costs. It was proven in the case that the defendant was a traveling tradesman, which classed him as a peddler, and he knew of no authority for promising that a man who simply bought and sold meat was a butcher." The case has excited a good deal of interest in the borough, and that verdict of the court was a complete surprise, as most of the borough citizens who knew of it expected that the defendant would be discharged.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

UNION COUNTY COURT.

The Grand Jury Sworn In.—Other Business.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 6th, (Special)—The January term of the Union county court opened here at half-past ten o'clock this morning, with Judge Van Syckel, McCormick, Hoyer and Wiley on the bench.

Shortly after the court opened the Grand Jury, headed by Sheriff Hahn, filed into the court room. It is made up as follows:

Elizabeth—James S. Green, foreman, Samuel Williams, Dr. Edward R. O'Reilly, Dr. Thos. Terrill, Wm. M. Russell, Wm. A. Merrell, Joseph B. Turner, Peter Bennett.

Rahway—Wm. McManus, Freeland Jardine, Moses K. Acker, Edwin M. Slater.

Plainfield—Rowland M. Stover, Edward W. Conklin, George M. Phillips, Joseph B. Miller.

Cranford—Thos. McDairmid.

Fanwood—Wm. C. Stanbury.

Springfield—John C. Parsel.

Summit—John W. Hughes.

Union—C. J. Tess.

New Providence—Israel O'Maxwell.

Westfield—John W. Willis.

Linden—Moses Mulford.

In addressing the jury Judge VanSyckel said: "No grave crime has been committed in the county since the last term of court. This fact should be very gratifying to you. As there is no occasion for a special charge, you may now choose the officers you wish to have to attend you and begin your labors."

The foreman chose Constables Amos Moffett and Sanford Sampson.

Judge VanSyckel then read a list of the cases and assigned dates for trial.

Among the most important cases on the list for this city are those of Chandler vs. the Electric Light Company, Uhrahan vs. Lorg, and Snyder vs. Gee.

The court heard several motions made by counsel and took a recess until 1.30 p. m., when it is thought that the taking of testimony in the race track cases will begin.

Y. M. C. A. Conference.

The Fore aries of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Northern New Jersey held their monthly conference yesterday in the J ney City Y. M. C. A. building. About ten present were J. G. Whittmore, of Bell way; H. A. Cozens, of Newark; W. A. Ventnor, of Trenton; F. D. Stanley and W. J. Dawson, of Morristown; J. B. Manning, of the city; W. Lorens H. Buchanan and S. F. Dodd, of Orange; Rufus D. Leonard and F. E. Moore; General Secretary Arthur Lyons, and the officers of the Jersey City Association. Rhenah Drake of Newark, delivered an address on what the General Secretary's report to be Board of Directors should be. R. W. Lyons spoke on physical work; S. F. Dudley spoke of the difficulties of bowling alleys and how to overcome them. F. D. Stanley spoke on Bible study, and J. H. Manning concluded a "question drawer," in which queries about Association's work were answered. The report of the State Committee showed that its members had attended fifty-five meetings for young men only during the past year, and had delivered six addresses.

A Talk on Personal Purity.

Hon. Rhenah Drake of Newark, N. J., will talk to young men on the subject of Personal Purity at the Y. M. C. A., Sunday next at 4.15 p. m. A telegram from a distant city was received from Mr. R. F. Wilder last Saturday evening stating that, as his train was delayed, he would not be at the young men's meeting the following day. He has since promised however, to speak at the Association rooms on the 18th inst.

The newly organized singing class for boys, conducted by Mr. E. A. Bradley, will meet Wednesday, at the Y. M. C. A. at 4.30 p. m. Any boy desiring to join can report to Mr. Bradley at the above hour. Membership is limited to boys under 15 years of age who will comply with conditions of membership in the class.

—The Legislature will meet on the 13th inst.

Cent-a-Word Column.

BILLIARD table for sale. Apply at No. 17 Madison avenue. Must be sold at once. 6-5

FARM TO LET, inquire 46 East Third street, Plainfield, Addison M. Vail. 6-5

FOR SALE—Large 14 room house. Will be rented. Rent low to a good tenant. SILAS DURAND, Real Estate Agent. 6-5

R SPECTABLE Norwegian girl wants situation as seamstress or chambermaid. Address Miss Dagen, South avenue, opposite Grant Hall, Dunellen. Call Wednesday or Thursday. No cards. 6-5

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 19 East Seventh street. 10-3tf

WANTED—Situation as driver for team by a young man. Can furnish best of references; can also do gardening. Address, or call on Edward Cooper, South Plainfield. 6-5

WANTED—A young girl to do general housework. Call on 62 Central avenue. 6-5

WANTED—Situation as coachman, or to take care of a one horse private place. Can furnish best of references. Address, or call on, Coachman, care of Evening News. 6-5

WANTED—A respectable young girl to do housework. Apply with references, 7 Cole Wenonah, 10 East Ninth street.

WANTED—An Mobilizing Hospital, a position as nurse or attendant. Address, or apply at Hospital, 24 street, Bound Brook. 6-5

THE ST. GERMAIN, VIBLE and grocery, next to Post Office, is now open for business. Fine BILLIARD and POOL room attached. Choice brands of Cigars, Tobacco and Cigarettes. 6-5

ROGERS GROUPS, Statuettes, Busts, Medallions, Artists' materials; 25 Dunellen, 28 West Front street.

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER.

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF!

Pay Cash and Save Dollars.

Prize in stock taking on the 15th instant; we will offer extra Special inducements to purchasers of original packages of goods.

Remember the cheapest store

Last Year, This Year, Next Year and Every Year.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.

20 WEST FRONT STREET.

GET THE BENEFIT

of paying cash for your goods.

SHERWIN, 23 West Front Street,

sells all goods strictly for CASH. And you can buy your

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

At Lower Prices

THAN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM FOR ELSEWHERE.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of those $8 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Canton Flannel Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 20c., worth 35c., these are new, fresh goods. Not old stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. Now line of Clothing Flannels in reasonable colors, 11c. and 12 1-2c. Children's Plush Caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

Good, heavy, Scotch Table Linen at 22, 27 and 37c.; extra heavy 50c.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 50c. Good toweling 4c. per yard. Extra size Bath Towels 15c. each.

We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. Boehm, 7 West Front Street.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves and Othello Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnaces, Range and Stove, repaired and cleaned.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING,

A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

Special Notices.

WE, THE HOD CARRIERS UNION of the city of Plainfield met at a called meeting and it was resolved that we demand 25 cents more in our day's pay on the first day of April. We do this in order that our bosses will know about it. 6-3*

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking, also tailor made, to call at 37 East Third street. 1-6-1m

AUCTION SALE.

Auctioneer's fine auction sale at A. H. Quackenbush's in Westfield ville, on the Boulevard farm, a rare chance for bargains. Commences at 10 o'clock. 6-3

STRAW RIDES!

Two or four horse teams, with first class drivers can be had at short notice. Orders can be left at Lord & Coddington's, F. C. Gray's or at 30 Park avenue. 30-1m*

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS

at residence by native French and German teacher. Terms moderate. Address, "Professor," care of Evening News. 1-6-1m

Good, heavy, Scotch Table Linen at 22, 27 and 37c.; extra heavy 50c.

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Amusements.

AMPHION HALL,
J. EDWIN HALL, Manager.
One Night Only.
Saturday, Jan. 10th.

The reputation of the season! The hit of New York, London and Paris! Wm. A. Brady's Standard Theatre production of Alex Dumas' greatest play.

The Clemenceau Case

Under the direction of Wm. A. Brady. Production complete in every detail. Specially strong cast. Elaborate staging.

The great model name at 2.06. The handsomest formed woman in the world.

Prices—35, 50, 75 and $1.

Advance sale now open at Box Office, Amphion Hall. 5-6

Union Safety Bicycles
1891 PATTERN.

Weights 40 and 44 lbs. Has more improvements than any wheel made.

Price $135.

By special arrangement with the company I am authorized to sell these bicycles on installments during the coming season. Order now and have your bicycle by Spring.

Geo. W. Morrison,
AGENT.

Plainfield

RESIDENCE PROPERTY WANTED.

In exchange for Large Property M.S. with never-failing water power, 17 Acres of Land, Private Residence, 1 Two-Story Tenant House, 1 Cottage, 1 Two-Story Tenant House, 1 Grist and Saw Mill, Blacksmith Shop, Barns, Sheds, Etc., Etc. Situated on South Branch of Raritan River, Somerville, Somerset County, N. J. Terms of Sale Liberal. Will be sold or exchanged for property in Plainfield. Value, $60,000. Possession April 1st, 1891. Apply by letter and call for further particulars to

ADDRESS

Owner, Box 3008

New York Post Office. 6-6*

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood.

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woodson & Bonlit.

27 North Avenue.

YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE.

Opposite Electric Light Station.

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 5:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

W. W. JOHNSTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CHOICE A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $3.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. BOX 1.

TELEPHONE CALL 46.

Some Curious Cases.

A well authenticated case comes from San Francisco, in which a confirmed opium taker was entirely cured of his habit, by hypnotism. The opium drunkard was sentenced to the San Francisco house of correction. While there of course opium was denied him. In the excitement of fearful tortures in consequence till the jail physician, Dr. Bevers, feared he would go insane. It occurred then to the doctor to try the hypnotic cure. He hypnotized the opium victim, who fell into a refreshing sleep, the first he had known in years.

From the time he obtained that first good sleep a rapid change took place in the unfortunate victim. He gained flesh he lost all desire for opium. So completely did the taste leave him that a fellow prisoner who did not believe in the genuineness of the cure offered him some gum opium. He took it and it made him deadly sick, something that had never happened to him before. The cure was complete.

Other instances are on record of cures almost equally important. Inveterate smokers have been cured by simply putting them into the hypnotic state, and informing them while in that state that they could smoke no more, that it would make them sick if they ever attempted it again. The result followed exactly as the hypnotizing physician predicted. When the subject came to his normal state and attempted the usual pipe he was unable to smoke it and became sick.

Immeasurable possibilities are opened for reputable physicians in the hypnotic field. If the opium and tobacco habits can be cured by reputable and scientific doctors, then the alcohol habit can be cured too. Moreover, if physicians in New York and San Francisco can work such remarkable cures, physicians elsewhere can do the same.

King Kalakaua's Mission.

How would it seem to have the state of Hawaii one of the sisters of the republic of the United States? It has been asserted that the main part of King Kalakaua's mission to this country is to sell the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and deliver them over body and bones, volcanoes, mountains, gentle savages, lepers, heathen superstitions and all to be part and parcel of our commonwealth.

Counting mountains, precipices, volcanoes and coral reefs along with fertile plains and valleys, the Hawaiian Islands contain 6,100 square miles of surface. Much of it is exceedingly fertile, raising vegetables of the semi-tropical countries in rich luxuriance. Before the McKinley law practically cut off their reciprocity sweets a number of planters were making fortunes in sugar culture. Cheap Chinese labor has been utilized to a large extent for this purpose. The climate is incomparable, the temperature at Honolulu averaging 75 degs.

If the twelve Hawaiian islands should become part of this republic we should get some 90,000 or 100,000 more brethren added to the red, black and white peoples that already make up our happy family. The gentle Sandwich islanders are a handsome, well formed race, who smiled, ate bread fruit and went naked before the good missionaries taught them to wear the white man's clothes. Then they died off rapidly and showed their good taste. That remarkable historian, Mark Twain, says they are most devout Christians till an earthquake shock scares them. Then they at once begin to pray with all their might to their old heathen gods. The white man's god will do very well for ordinary wear, but not in cases of emergency.

An organization of Arabs is the latest thing in syndicates in the United States. There are already in New York a number of wealthy Arab and Syrian citizens. Their countrymen are coming to America in large numbers. To provide for the new arrivals the rich Arabs who are already familiar with the ways of the country will purchase a large tract of land and settle their compatriots thereon. The syndicate will go into the business of fruit raising and silk growing, thus adding to the agricultural resources of the country. The members of the syndicate have been looking at lands in Arizona and in Pennsylvania. If there is anything in physical geography, the soil of Arizona will probably seem more familiar to the dwellers in a clime of sand and sun.

If the congressional reapportionment bill that has been agreed on goes through, the representation for the next ten years will be one member to 173,901 people, and the number of members of the house will be 356 instead of 332 as at present. Under the new apportionment as agreed on, of the southern states Alabama, Arkansas and Missouri will each gain one congressman, while Texas will gain two. The other greatest gains are in the northwest. Nebraska will gain three congressmen and Minnesota two. Of the older states Pennsylvania will gain two new members.

THE BEHRING SEA FIGHT.

Blaine Wants Salisbury to Discuss the Real Issues.

THE CORRESPONDENCE PUBLIC.

The President Thinks It Will Stem Rapidly—Congress at Great Britain Will Consent to Arbitrate the Real Question—John Bull's Great Look of Surprise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The president has sent to congress the considering correspondence between the United States and Great Britain up to date touching the fur seal question in Behring sea. The correspondence consists of 300 pages, 2 to 9, 1890, from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister here, in reply to Secretary of State Blaine's letter of last July maintaining that the United States derived from Russia rights of jurisdiction in Behring sea to the extent of a distance of 100 miles from the coast. Lord Salisbury in his letter contends that England refused to admit any part of the Russian claim asserted by the ukase of 1821 of maritime jurisdiction in Behring sea, and that though Behring straits were known and specifically provided for, Behring sea was not known by that name at the time, but was regarded as a part of the Pacific ocean.

John Quincy Adams Quoted.

Lord Salisbury, in support of this contention, and that the United States at that time took the same view of the Russian claims, quotes from the protest of John Quincy Adams in 1822, then secretary of state, to the Russian representative, in which he said:

From the tenor of the ukase, the pretensions of the imperial government extend to an exclusive territorial sovereignty upon the sea, from the shores occupied by them, to the fifty-first degree of north latitude, on the Asiatic coast, to the latitude of 51 degs. north on the western coast of the American continent, and to a regulation in detail of the navigation and the fishery of all other nations to the extent of 100 miles from the whole of that coast. The United States can admit no part of these claims. Their right of navigation and of fishing is perfect, and has been in constant exercise from the earliest times, after the peace of 1783, throughout the whole extent of the southern ocean, subject only to the ordinary exceptions and exceptions of the territorial jurisdictions, which, so far as Russian rights have been ascertained, confine to certain islands north of the 55th deg. of latitude, and have no existence on the continent of America.

Thinks Blaine Is in Error.

After quoting further from later correspondence on the same question, Lord Salisbury denies that Great Britain ever admitted by act or by sufferance the extraordinary claims set up in the jurisdiction contained in the ukase of 1821, and says:

The inclosed copies of correspondence extracted from the archives of the office make it very difficult to understand Mr. Blaine has not been altogether led into error. It results from that correspondence that in 1822 the government formally protest against the ukase on its first issue as contrary to the acknowledged law of nations, and that Great Britain never gave even a verbal assurance that the claim of jurisdiction would not be exercised. In the subsequent negotiations Great Britain never consented to obtaining a more formal disavowal of the claim in the manner least hurtful to Russian susceptibilities, but so far as we know to do its revival.

Ready to Arbitrate.

It must be remembered that British Columbia had come into existence as a colony at a comparatively recent date, and was then of very moderate indeed of population, some thirty years after the claim had been disputed, and did not tend to an immediate development of the shipping interest. I have to request that you communicate a copy of this dispatch, and of its inclosures, to Mr Blaine. You will state that her majesty's government have no desire whatever to refer to the United States any question of access in Behring sea which was conceded by Great Britain to Russia, and which properly accrues to the present possessor of Alaska in virtue of treaties or the law of nations; and that if the United States government, after examination of the correspondence to which I have just referred, still differ from them as to the legality of the present rights of user, they are prepared to agree that the question, with the issues that depend upon it, should be referred to impartial arbitration. You will then be in a position to consider, in concert with Mr. Blaine, the method of procedure to be followed.

Secretary Blaine's Response.

Secretary Blaine in his response addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote on Dec. 19 past, at the outset insists upon the correctness and validity of the position which has been advocated by the government of the United States in defense of American rights in Behring sea. Legal and diplomatic questions, he says, are often found after prolonged discussion to depend on the settlement of a single point. Such is the judgment of the president in the position in which the United States and Great Britain find themselves in the pending controversy touching the true construction of the Russo-American and Anglo-Russian treaties of 1824 and 1825. Great Britain, Secretary Blaine say, contends that the phrase "Pacific ocean," as used in the treaties, was intended to include and does include the body of water known as the Behring sea. The United States contends that Behring sea was not mentioned, or even referred to, in either treaty, and was in no sense included in the phrase "Pacific ocean."

If Great Britain can maintain her position that the Behring sea, at the time of the treaties with Russia, of 1824 and 1825, was included in the Pacific ocean, the government of the United States has no well grounded complaint against her. If, on the other hand, this government can prove beyond all doubt that the Behring sea, at the date of the treaties, was understood by the three signatory powers to be a separate body of water and was not included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," then the American case against Great Britain is complete and undeniable.

A Question of Construction.

The dispute prominently involves the meaning of the terms "northwest coast" or "northwest coast of America." Lord Salisbury assumes that the "northwest coast" has but one meaning, and that it includes the whole coast extending north and east to the Behring straits. The contention of this government is that by long prescription the "northwest coast" was understood to be the Pacific ocean, south of the Alaskan peninsular or south of the sixtieth parallel of north latitude.

Secretary Blaine contends that the phrase "northwest coast" has been well known and widely recognized in popular usage in England and America from the date of the first treaty to that essay, about 1794, and includes precisely the area which has been steadily maintained by this government in the pending discussion.

Mr. Blaine then quotes from the treaties between Great Britain and Russia and the United States and Russia, and finds that the latter treaty was framed with the view to avoid the difficulties which had arisen under the former treaty, and that the boundary line between the Russian and British possessions was fixed at the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude with the mountains parallel to the coast, at a distance not exceeding 10 leagues therefrom. Mount Elias would be in Prince of Wales island, on the southern coast of Alaska, and this portion of the line of demarkation adjoined Behring sea.

Secretary Blaine's Argument.

He recalls to Lord Salisbury that Behring sea was, at the time of the treaties, known as a mare clausum, for that body of water, and referring to a list of maritime maps, 105 in number, from 1650 prior to 1800, on every one of which the body of water now known as Behring sea was plainly distinguished by a name distinct from the Pacific ocean, he shows that it is impossible to suppose that Admiral Mr. Golovin, in negotiating the treaties, with this cloud of witnesses, would simply include this body of water in the phrase "Pacific ocean," without even a suggestion whatever to it as a separate sea, when it was known by almost every educated man in Europe and America to be a well defined and distinct body of water.

He Adds:

When we contemplate the minute particularity, the tedious verbiage, the diplomatic and the legal acumen employed in the treaties, it is impossible to suppose that if it was intended to include in the phrase "Pacific ocean" a large body of water known as Behring sea, which is itself much more than one-half the size of the Mediterranean and Black seas combined, no reference whatever to it as a separate sea, when it was known by almost every educated man in Europe and America by a name distinct from the Pacific ocean, should have been omitted from the treaties. He adds:

When we contemplate the minute particularity, the tedious verbiage, the diplomatic and the legal acumen employed in the treaties, it is impossible to suppose that if it was intended to include in the phrase "Pacific ocean" a large body of water known as Behring sea, which is itself much more than one-half the size of the Mediterranean and Black seas combined, no reference whatever to it as a separate sea, when it was known by almost every educated man in Europe and America by a name distinct from the Pacific ocean, should have been omitted from the treaties. He adds:

Third Seal Resting About the Bush.

After referring to two cases where England has claimed exclusive jurisdiction over water more than a marine league from the shore Secretary Blaine says:

The second offer of Lord Salisbury to arbitrate amounts simply to a submission of the question whether certain regulations which Russia claimed jurisdiction more than one marine league from the shore. No one disputes that, as a rule, but Secretary Blaine says, Great Britain will not consent to arbitrate the real questions which have been unfriendly interfered between the two governments for the last four years.

The Real Issues.

These issues, as submitted by Secretary Blaine, are as follows: What rights, if any, in Behring sea were conceded to Great Britain by the treaties, and what are now the rights of the United States as to the fur seal fisheries in Behring sea, outside of the ordinary territorial limits, and whether such rights grow out of the cession by Russia of any special rights or jurisdiction held by her in the fisheries of Behring sea. In repeated assertions, Secretary Blaine says, that the government of the United States demands that the Behring sea be protected from indiscriminate and destructive destruction. The government, he says, has never claimed it, and never desired it.

They Believe He Is Bluffing.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—England has suddenly awakened to a sense of the seriousness of the situation arising out of the unsettled points in the Behring sea controversy between the British and American governments. There is accordingly an eruption of press comment and general discussion on the subject.

The general consensus of opinion seems to be that Mr. Blaine is merely indulging in a game of bluff, with an eye to the improvement of his presidential chances. The English people are firmly imbued with the belief that Mr. Blaine does everything with the presidency in view. Well informed persons say that they do not deny, however, that war might very easily result from the existing complications, no matter what the causes leading to the complications have been in the past. The naval and military authorities are reserved on the subject.

England Strengthening Her Navy.

The statement made public by the foreign office, denying the correctness of the wild and multifold newspaper yarns floating about does not give any information upon the real state of the question. It does not even intimate that Mr. Blaine recognized his arbitration proposition of Dec. 30 with an open or covert threat of something to be done in case of the rejection of the suggestion. No unusual precautions are being made at the English dock yards, as these are already fully occupied in the building and equipment of vessels of war, in the interests of the British government to make the fleet as strong as that of any other two naval powers combined. The admiralty officials said that they did not anticipate a conflict, but that the British navy had never been better prepared in its history to uphold the honor of the British flag.

Anglo to Protect Her Interests.

A reporter attempted to interview Lord George Hamilton on the Behring sea question. He declined to express an opinion other than to remark that the British force in the North Pacific was considered ample to protect British interests. Another official remarked that apparently he saw no cause for alarm in any event; that the Warspite was equal to a fleet of wooden ships.

Canada Press Comments.

The St. James' Gazette refers to the temper of the Americans as serious, and says it is an alarming question how long the present condition of affairs can last. The Pall Mall Gazette ridicules the notion that war may result, but says that even a war on paper is a calamity, involving as it does irritation and suspicion which all sensible men ought to be on the best of terms. The Star rather upholds Mr. Blaine, and scouts the idea that England will go to war with her American kinsfolk in order to assist the Canadians to massacre the fur seals. The Star also warns England that a mistaken impression exists generally in regard to the power of the United States and the ability of the country to sustain any demands that it may make. To underrate the lasting power of the American nation would be to repeat the mistakes made by England in 1860 and during the few years following.

Many Treaties for Schemers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—A confidential circular has been sent out by the minister of justice to the judges and imperial procurators instructing them to refuse permission to lawyers to enroll as barristers. The circular is promising are to receive no more admission.

LODGE'S BILL PUT OVER.

Federal Elections Must Wait for Financial Relief.

IMPORTANT VOTE IN THE SENATE.

The Statesmen by 34 Yeas to 29 Nays Decided That the Elections Bill Must Give Way to the Silver Bill—Senator Hear Was Taken by Surprise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the senate the credentials of Senator-elect DuBois, of Idaho, were placed on file and Senator McConnell, of Idaho, was sworn in. The consideration of the Pennsylvania railroad bill was agreed to. When the elections bill came up, the senate, on motion of Mr. Stewart, by a vote of 34 to 29, laid it aside and took up the finance committee's silver bill, which was brought by Mr. Mitchell, Sherman, Reagan and others. After the senate session Mr. George resumed the floor to continue his speech on the elections bill commenced by him last Wednesday. Mr. Stewart moved to take up the silver bill, which provoked considerable comment on the contempt. Mr. George said he would yield for that motion. Mr. Hoar, completely surprised, asked Mr. George whether he abandoned the floor. Mr. George replied that he merely yielded to have Mr. Stewart's motion. The motion did not prevail, he would claim the floor. Mr. Hoar commenced to speak, but Mr. Morgan made the point of order that the question was not debatable, and Mr. Hoar declined to proceed. Manning and Mr. Pelatiah could have taken effect time to resist the ultra and hence they had no time to lose. Mr. Stewart's motion was then agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 29. Mr. Hoar did not suggest the insertion of one line or even word to make no variable grant to England as the British members of the house.

The Vote.

The vote on Mr. Stewart's motion resulted (yeas, 34; nays, 29), as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Harris, Hearst, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenna, McConnell, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Sanders, Stanford, Stewart, Vance, Voorhees, Walsh, Wilson, Washburn, Wilson (Md.) and Wolcott—34.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Carey, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Power, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge and Wadsworth—29.

An Amendment Offered.

The silver bill was read by the clerk, and Mr. Stewart moved to amend it by adding the following: That any owner of silver bullion not too large for the operations of the mints may deposit the same in amounts of the value of not less than $100 at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge, and that at the said owner's option he may receive therefore an equivalent of such standard dollars in treasury notes of like tenor and description and having the same legal qualities as the notes provided for by the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled, "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes."

And all such treasury notes issued under the provisions of this shall be a legal tender for their nominal amount in payment of all debts, public and private, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when presented may be fee issued in the same manner and to the same extent as other treasury notes.

Mr. Stewart argued in support of the amendment. He said he would remonetize silver and place it back where it had been before it was excluded from the mints of the United States and Europe.

Mr. Sherman's Argument.

Mr. Sherman said that the sudden and unexpected change of scene and the introduction of a new topic of debate should upon the revolutionary amendment proposed (Mr. Stewart's amendment) to pass without the serious and sober attention which he regarded as revolutionary legislation, and which (if it should become law) would be more destructive than that of any measure that had been proposed for years.

The amendment offered by the senator from Nevada would change entirely the whole basis of valuation of all the property of the United States. It would demonetize one-half of the money of the country (gold) and would degrade the other half (silver) to a low level, so that its effect would be to diminish the volume of circulation. If the friends of silver had only patience and would wait until the element of time acted on the silver law of the last session the policy of the United States government and of the French government, together with the use of silver in the South American states, would lift up silver again to the gold standard.

The Best Measure of Relief.

The recent rise and fall in silver had not taken place in the natural course of business, but as the effect of a struggle between the bulls and bears. He sympathized with the views of the president and of the secretary of the treasury and of the general feeling of Republican senators that the best measure of relief would be the purchase of the 12,000,000 ounces of silver on the market, and if the bill failed to do this it had made provision for that. That would have got it out of the way. He did not have any sympathy with the men who had bought silver to control the market, in the hope that it would advance up to the standard of gold.

The Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Republican members of the senate to the number of twenty-seven met at the residence of Senator Stockbridge last night to discuss the senate programme. The action of the silver bill in connection with the Democrats to lay aside the elections bill and take up the financial bill changed the condition of the senate very much. It was called for the purpose of determining whether the senate should attempt to "sit out" the elections bill under the existing rules or adopt a new rule to cut it through in that way. The action of the senate in laying the elections bill aside was unexpected. It seemed so positive and final that Senator Hoar stated to a Boston Republican during the afternoon that the elections bill was dead.

The general impression prevailed that the financial bill would have to be disposed of before anything else could be taken up. The silver senators insisted on this, and it was agreed informally to continue the discussion of the bill and to try to pass it by Thursday under existing rules. It was generally conceded that the free coinage amendment of Senator Stewart or something like it would prevail. A leading Republican senator said after the adjournment that the eastern Republicans were not frightened at the prospect of the passage of a free coinage bill, as they felt assured it would not pass the house. They believed that the other friends of the elections bill did not share the opinion of Mr. Hoar that the bill was entirely beyond hope.

FINAL ADJUSTS ESTATE.

The Dead Singer Had Accumulated a Fortune of $2,000,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Charles T. Parkhurst, executor for the Abbott Opera company, is in the city and was seen by your correspondent. Mr. Lecocq said:

"The final liquors of Miss Abbott was settled at the Grand Opera House in Cuba, which opened Dec. 25. The house was incomplete and damp. As that was only had a slight cold but later developed into pneumonia and then consumption. Miss Abbott had forty-three operas in her repertoire. She has opened more operas than any other actress. She leaves an estate of $2,000,000. The company passes through here to-night en route for New York where they will disband."

She Believed She Would Die.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 6.—Emma Abbott, the great American prima donna, who died at the Hotel Templeton in this city early yesterday morning, took cold on Wednesday night, but persisted in going on the stage and singing her part, notwithstanding the physicians advised her not to do so. On New Year's day she was taken alarmingly ill, and from that time she has grown worse until this morning, when she died. The great singer was conscious almost to the last moment, and her last words were, "I am not afraid to die."

There were present at the bedside Alice Hilerton Wells, Miss Nellie Parkhills, Miss Vernon, Mr. Prentis, her manager; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Annandale, of the company; Manager Pratt and wife, of the Grand, and Dr. Fairfield.

The body has been embalmed and will go to Gloucester, Mass., where her husband is buried. Miss Abbott was constantly attended to die, and told her physician that her next song would be sung in heaven. Since that time she has failed rapidly and, although her manager encouraged all over the country that she was going to get well, never wavered in her belief that she was soon to die. A singular coincidence connected with the affair is that she died on the anniversary of her husband's death. A short burial service was held at the hotel by Rev. Dr. McAllister, of the Presbyterian church, yesterday afternoon. The remains were taken east at 10 o'clock last night.

KIDNAPER REED CAUGHT.

The Sheriff Compelled to Protect Him with Drawn Revolvers.

WAYNESBURG, N. Y., Jan. 6.—William Reed, who kidnaped and assaulted little Mattie Hungerford, was captured in a barn near Mannsville, this county. A large posse of police and citizens hunted for him all through the night. He appeared at the farm house of his former employer, H. W. Cook, and asked for money. Cash gave him no money, but fed him and started him on his way, warning him that he would notify the authorities. Reed travelled all night, but was caught at Mannsville, thirty miles away.

When Reed was brought to this city last evening a crowd of citizens had gathered at the depot, and when the police officials were compelled to draw their revolvers on the excited citizens to protect their prisoner from being lynched. The prisoner was hurried to the jail, where he is well guarded. Though the man under arrest has been positively identified by his employer and others who know him well, he stubbornly denies that he is William Reed.

McAuliffe May Meet Carroll Again.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Jack McAuliffe, who will be one of the principal seconds in his fight with Fitzsimmons on Jan. 14, joined Dempsey at Galveston, Tex., yesterday. McAuliffe called upon the directors of Olympic club, who, it is said, talked to him of a match between Jimmy Carroll, whom he recently defeated in San Francisco, and himself. It is understood that they offered to hang up an $5,000 purse. McAuliffe told the Olympic people that he would be ready to meet Carroll in six weeks and prove that his first victory over him was not an accident. The purse would have to be $10,000, however, and if that was offered he would sign at once.

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80 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH & RIVER STS.

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly established yard. The perfect coal screen for nut coal, which he exclusively believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He was also awarded recently increased facilities for Turning and Scroll Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

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Suits and Overcoats

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All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

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BUY THE

GARLAND AND BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Denecklau's,

16 WEST FRONT STREET.

P. S.—Roofing of mining, steam and heater work done at short notice.

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We have just received an entire new stock of Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Hudson county sauerkraut and tins, French and American Mustard, Worcestershire, Lazenby and Harvey Sauces, Hungarian Paprika, Queen and Morvale and Darby Corn Starches, at reglow Bros. and Lincoln Cocoa and Chocolate, Van Houten's in bottles and glass cans. A choice lot of California fruit in glass cans. Choice dried fruit and apples a specialty. Choice Rio and Java Roasted Coffee, by sale or drink. A complete assortment of Lister's Dandee Jams.

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AT SMALL COST.

The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in

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Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.

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Fine Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Woolen Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Suspenders, Fine Dress Gloves, Fur Caps, Rubber Coats, etc., at

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Men's and boys' Winter caps, gloves, underwear, mackintosh and rubber coats.

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CLARK & NEAFIE, Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Notaries Public, Solicitors in Chancery, Special Masters. Office, corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. VOORHEES, D. V. S., Graduate of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. Office, No. 7 E. Front st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone call 24. Residence 302 West Front street.

F. A. DURHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Surveyor, Mt. View avenue. Civil engineering in all its branches executed on reasonable terms. Office next to Arlington House, Front street. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & COOKINGHAM, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries in Chancery, Notaries Public, Office, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE, Architect, 245 Broadway, New York city, room 32 and 33. Important and Tragedy Block Building, Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

FORSYTH'S SUSPENSION

The Killing of Women and Children the Cause.

THE PRESIDENT'S INDIGNATION.

He Wanted the Matter Investigated, and Gen. Miles Believed the Orders to Disarm at the Wounded Knee Fight—A Estate Piece at Home in the West.

FINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 6.—While a comparatively few hours now, unless the unexpected happens and the hostile Sioux unconditionally surrender, the greatest battle in our Indian history will have been fought. Gen. Miles has "made beans shorty," giving much of the Indians who are in the hostile camp no desire to cause in ample time to do so and arranging his forces so that when the final blow is struck it will be such a heavy one as to effectually break the power of the various Sioux nation and give peace to the border for many years to come, if not forever.

A Crisis Is Near.

Arrangements for the surrendering appear to be almost complete, and while Gen. Miles is not the man to prematurely develop his plans, it is the general impression among both army men and civilians that the order to advance will be given in a very little while and that before Wednesday morning the fight will be fought. The Sioux realize that they are making their last great fight as a nation, and that while they have no hope of success, they are wrought up to such a pitch of desperation that they are prepared to die, providing they can die killing white men.

The Women Will Fight, Too.

It is estimated that there are now in the hostile camp pretty nearly, if not quite, 1,500 fighting men and squaws, not to say that many women and children. The women, entrenched as the Indians will be, are nearly if not quite as dangerous fighters as the men. The camp of the hostiles is on White Clay creek, about eight miles north of the agency, and the reports of the scouts made by the various chiefs is that the final fight will be fought. Breastworks are being thrown up and rifle pits, to be used by expert marksmen, are being dug. That the troops now here will be able to dislodge and destroy the hostiles nobody doubts, but it is equally certain that the dislodgement cannot be accomplished without heavy loss of life on the part of the attacking forces.

Fears of an Attack.

There is a general impression that the agency will soon be attacked. The hostiles know that their days are numbered, that they will soon be killed or captured, and in their present fanatic frenzy will stop at nothing to secure the revenge they seek. That the wiping out of this agency is their principal desire cannot be doubted, and should they dare to do it the presence of the troops will not deter them in the least from making the attempt. The Indians hate Agent Roger very bitterly, and it is feared some daring young buck will sneak in and assassinate him.

Women and Children Were Shot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The report of the relief of Col. Forsyth of his command of the Seventh cavalry by Gen. Miles is confirmed at the war department. Gen. Schofield said to a reporter: "It had been suggested, by a person whom I cannot mention, that it would be well to look into the matter of the fight on Wounded Knee creek, inasmuch as reports state that several Indian women and children were killed. Accordingly Gen. Miles, at a suggestion from here, relieved Col. Forsyth of his command pending an investigation of the circumstances of that fight. The general management of the fight is also to be looked into, but the particular point in question is the death of the women and children."

It is surmised by some officers that the person who "suggested" the investigation is the president, whose suggestions as to the army have all the weight of orders.

Starvation Methods.

Official acknowledgment of the starvation methods practiced upon the Sioux Indians was made yesterday. Among the executive documents transmitted to the house on a request from the speaker is a letter of Indian affairs for an appropriation of $150,000 to purchase needed supplies for the starving Sioux. Commissioner Morgan includes in the letter of recent date from Capt. Randall, commanding at Fort Randall, in which that officer says:

"If something is not done speedily these people of the nation will perish by famine this winter. The rations which are now issued for seven days are barely sufficient for two days."

Capt. Conrad describes a recent visit paid to the Yankton agency to witness the distribution of rations. He says the rations issued for an Indian's support for seven days is the bitter climate of the northwest consist of three pounds of beef and one and three-fourths pounds of flour. No coffee or sugar have been issued for nearly a year. The rations have been gradually reduced. Capt. Conrad says:

"The Indians at the White Swan agency have been suffering from suffering to my certain knowledge by the refuse from the soldiers' tables. As there is but one company of men at the station now, even this resource is cut off."

Commissioner Morgan also incloses a letter from the Indian agent at Fort Berthold, who says: "It will be absolutely necessary to purchase 50,000 pounds of beef in order to keep our Indians above want." Commissioner Morgan says he is in receipt of appeals of help from the tribes of Yankton, Arikarees, Gros Ventres, North Arapahoes, Sissetons and Devil's Lake. He recommends the establishment of a congressional relief fund.

Decker, Howell & Co. to Reorganize.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The unexpected announcement has been made that Decker, Howell & Co. would resume business at once, and that the assignee, William N. Cromwell, would pay 100 cents on the dollar on all just claims presented to him. The firm, which was one of the most prominent in the city, has long been identified with the Villard interests and carried immense lines of Northern Pacific and North American stock. During the period of the extreme stringency in money they were unable to negotiate loans with which to carry these securities, and on Nov. 11 the firm was compelled to suspend, although at the time it had millions of unhypothecated securities on its hands.

SHERMAN FOR SPEAKER.

Republicans Nominate Him in Democratic Pandemonium's Fight.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—All the rumors of the hostile feeling the afternoon were made to look like mere child's play in comparison with the capitol. The Democratic caucus met in the assembly chamber. Mr. Sheehan, of Buffalo, presided, and after the caucus Mr. Andrews, of Erie, nominated for speaker the Hon. William F. Sheehan, of Erie, declaiming upon his record as a Democrat and his long service in the party. Mr. Sheehan was spoken to by Dr. Nash, who said that Mr. Sheehan's superior knowledge of the rules would aid him in the duties of the position. The nomination was by acclamation.

For clerk of assembly Charles E. De Freest was chosen by acclamation.

For sergeant-at-arms Mr. Jones, of Cortland, and Michael E. Redmond, of Albany county, and he was nominated. The other successful candidates were: Doorkeeper, Thomas J. Hamilton, of Albany; doorkeepers, Hon. E. L. Moore, of Richmond; first assistant doorkeeper, J. J. Fitzpatrick, of Schoharie; second assistant doorkeeper, Kenith Kirwin, of Sullivan.

Pennsylvania's Fight.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—After a conference of the half dozen Democratic candidates for the speakership Candidate Baker, of Delaware county, announced that the opposition to Brooks, of Philadelphia, and Thompson, of Allegheny, and in his own behalf. The thirty-four members from Philadelphia are still solid for Brooks, and declare that Thompson's election is by no means assured.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Random from Various Places.

The president has appointed John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, second secretary of legation at Berlin.

The suit of Henry F. Gillig, former manager of the American Exchange in Europe, limited, against Lawrence Barrett and Edwin Booth to recover moneys loaned to Barrett in 1885, who was then associated with Booth, has been dismissed in New York. The plaintiffs claim that the moneys were loaned to promote Gillig's interests and without any authority from the company and in violation of his trust. The sum involved was about $50,000.

Isaac Jerome, a brother of Leonard Jerome, died Jan. 5 of pneumonia at Speyten Duyvil, aged about 60 years. He leaves a widow.

Arthur Wyld, a brakeman living in Albany, was run over and killed by the cars on the New York Central railroad at Karner, N. Y.

The indictment charging Joseph Pulitzer, Julius C. Chambers and James F. Graham, editors of The World, with criminal libel in publishing articles defamatory to the character of the late Alexander T. Stewart, has been dismissed at New York by Recorder Smyth.

Parnell May Retire.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times' Paris special confirms the probable retirement of Mr. Parnell on condition that Mr. O'Brien take the place of Mr. McCarthy. Mr. Arthur O'Connor said today: "I believe that the meeting of Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien today will result in a satisfactory understanding. We all wish well to Mr. Parnell, though compelled to oppose him when he ranged himself against the majority of his party. No one is more anxious to see this trouble settled than Mr. Justin McCarthy, and he will not permit his personal feelings to obstruct the way to a proper arrangement. The Irish members of parliament now in London appear sanguine that the war will soon be over, and that Mr. Parnell will give up both the struggle and the leadership for the present."

A Strange Disease in Connecticut.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Jan. 6.—Hon. E. H. Hyde, chairman of the commission of diseases of domestic animals, has been summoned to Monroe, Conn., to investigate a new and peculiar disease of worms in the lungs, which was discovered by a New York inspector through a post-mortem examination of diseased animals. The only contagion feared is by the animals coughing the worms up and depositing them on the ground. Scientific examination proves these parasites to be remarkably tenacious of life, even living through frost, and are gathered by animals while feeding.

An Important Railroad Decision.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The general term of the supreme court has reversed the decision of the lower court in a test case concerning an alleged over charge on a ticket to the Morris Park race track, and decides that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company is not limited to a charge of three cents a mile passenger fare, as the road was incorporated in Connecticut. The decision is very important, as more than 2,000 cases for the recovery of a fifty dollar penalty are involved.

Sanitary Posters Locked Out.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—The sanitary ware potters are locked out because they rejected the manufacturers' price list. They went to the shops yesterday but were told they must work under the new lists. This they refused to do and left the shops. The action of the men has been ratified by the national potters of this district and last night the general executive board pledged the men financial aid. The manufacturers refuse to talk. The struggle promises to be a hard and bitter one.

Watching the Use of Koch's Lymph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The coroners' office has notified all institutions where Dr. Koch's lymph is being used that all deaths where lymph has been prescribed must be reported at the coroner's office. The order, it was said, was made in the interest and for the protection of the public, to the fear that the sensational enthusiasm produced by the reputed success of a secret remedy might lead to injudicious and experimental use. General practitioners were also notified.

Carpenters Want the Eight Hour Day.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The organized carpenters of this city have issued a circular to the bosses in which they state that on and after May 1, 1891, eight hours shall constitute a day's work and that $2.20 shall be the lowest price paid for said day's work. This agreement is to last until May, 1892. The master builders were subpœned at the action of the carpenters, and a meeting has been called to consider what action will be taken regarding the circular.

Two Invincibles Discharged.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—Mullett and Delaney, two of the Invincibles sentenced in connection with the Phœnix park murders, have been discharged from Dowapatrick prison, their terms of imprisonment having expired.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Trains leave Plainfield as follows:

For New York, Sunday, 7:00, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Somerville, Bound Brook, Flemington and Lambertville, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Phillipsburg and Scranton, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Elizabeth, Rahway, Perth Amboy and Way Stations, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Dunellen, Bonhamtown, Spotswood, Jamesburg, Monmouth Junction, Hightstown, Princeton, Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Mount Holly, Williamstown, Somerton, Haddonfield, Camden and Atlantic City, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Bonhamtown, Spotswood, Jamesburg, Penningtons, Hightstown, Princeton, Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Mount Holly, Williamstown, Somerton, Haddonfield, Camden and Atlantic City, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Somerville, Bound Brook, Flemington and Lambertville, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Phillipsburg and Scranton, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Elizabeth, Rahway, Perth Amboy and Way Stations, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

For Dunellen, Bonhamtown, Spotswood, Jamesburg, Monmouth Junction

A WAR TIME NEW YEAR'S

THE TRUTH OF THE "TRENT AFFAIR" NOW FIRST MADE PUBLIC.

How Seward Arranged for the Release of Mason and Slidell—A Stormy Passage from a Prison to a British Man-of-War.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

NEW Year's Day of 1862 was big with fate for the American Union. War with Great Britain had been dangerously probable, but on that day John Bull's wrath was placated by the delivery of Mason and Slidell into his custody. The man who made the delivery, E. D. Webster, is now living in Nebraska, and this is the first publication of his own account of one of the most important crises of the rebellion.

Elderly people will readily recall the "Trent affair," but for the benefit of younger readers a brief statement of that historic event may be permissible. In 1861 Messrs. Mason and Slidell were appointed by the Confederacy to visit England and France, and, if possible, secure their interference in behalf of the south. They ran the blockade of Charleston and escaped to Havana. At that port they took passage on an English mail steamer, the Trent. Two hundred and fifty miles out at sea a United States vessel, the San Jacinto, Commander

COMMANDER WILKES.

Wilkes, stopped the Trent and took off Mason and Slidell and their secretaries. The prisoners were sent to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. Great Britain demanded their release and an apology. After much fruitless diplomatic negotiation John Bull issued his ultimatum. Uncle Sam must deliver the men within seven days or have another war on his hands.

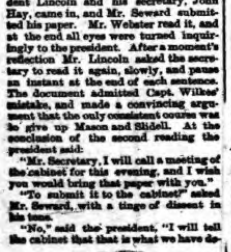
The situation was full of peril. On the one hand was Great Britain threatening vengeance; on the other the north was ringing with applause of Wilkes. The United States made war on Great Britain in 1812 for searching vessels, and now they had violated the very principle for which they then fought. William H. Seward, then secretary of state, saw the inconsistency clearly, and prepared to act accordingly. On the last Sunday in the year Mr. Seward called his confidential assistants to help him prepare a dispatch. They labored until 5 o'clock, when the first draft of the state paper was finished.

Almost immediately thereafter President Lincoln and his secretary, John Hay, came in, and Mr. Seward submitted his paper. Mr. Webster read it, and at the end all eyes were turned inquiringly to the president. After a moment's reflection Mr. Lincoln asked the secretary to read it again, slowly, and pause an instant at the end of each sentence. The document admitted Capt. Wilkes' mistake, and made a convincing argument that the only consistent course was to give up Mason and Slidell. At the conclusion of the second reading the president said:

"Mr. Secretary, I will call a meeting of the cabinet for this evening, and I wish you would bring that paper with you."

"To submit it to the cabinet?" asked Mr. Seward, with a tinge of dissent in his tones.

"Yes," said the president, "I will tell the cabinet that that is what we have de-



JAMES MURRAY MASON.

cided on. I think it a courtesy due the cabinet that we let the members know of our proposed action."

The release of Mason and Slidell having been decided upon, it was agreed that the transfer must be made quietly and without previous notice to the public. The task naturally fell to Mr. Welles, secretary of the navy, but he maintained it could not be done secretly. Mr. Seward said it could and must.

"Perhaps you can do it—perhaps you would like to try it," retorted Mr. Welles.

Mr. Seward said he would undertake the affair, and Mr. Welles washed his hands of it. On returning to his office the secretary of state said to Webster:

"How long will it take you to prepare to leave Charleston on a secret mission for the government?"

"A few fifteen minutes, sir," came the response.

"You may get ready for the New York train," was the order.

While Webster was getting ready Mr. Seward prepared a number of letters. One was for express money. Others introduced the bearer to government officers, of whom, however, was informed as to aught but the small part he was to play in the affair. Lord Lyons, the British minister, was communicated and expressed a desire to have the Confederates safely delivered to the Rinaldo, a British man-of-war stationed off Provincetown, a port on Cape Cod. With his letters Webster received verbal instructions as to his mission, and was urged to use every precaution to keep it secret.

He went to New York and thence to Boston. He had a letter to Commodore Hudson, of the Charlestown navy yard, directing that officer to provide him with a trusted and secret. The order was general, and Webster sailed for a tug, thinking that would be least likely to attract attention. When asked to name his guard he said:

"Give me a sergeant and five or six marines, but instruct them to obey my orders implicitly. If I tell them to shoot I want them to do it."

The tug steamed down Boston bay to the little wharf at Fort Warren. To Col. Dimick, the officer in command, was handed another letter directing him to deliver up such prisoners as Webster might designate. Without giving an intimation of what he intended to do the government agent asked for Mason and Slidell and their secretaries, Eustis and McFarland.

"What are you going to do with us?" asked Mason.

"Take you out to sea."

"Where to?"

"I am not permitted to tell you," said Webster. "Now, gentlemen, I am instructed not to let you take away any written paper that might be of use to the enemy if it should fall into their hands. If you will give me your word of honor that you have no such papers I will accept that as sufficient; otherwise I will have to search you. Mr. Mason, will you give me your word?"

"Yes, sir."

"All right. Mr. Slidell, will you give me your word?"

"I'll be d—d if I will!" was the answer.

Said Webster, turning to the guard, "Search these men, except Mr. Mason, and their baggage, and if you find any papers bring them to me."

Nothing dangerous was found, and the little party marched from the fort to the wharf. The wind had risen to a gale.

"You are not going to take us to sea in that tub in such a storm as this, are you?" protested Slidell.

"Yes, sir," said Webster.

"That will be murder," cried Slidell.

"Well, I am going too, and my life is worth as much to me as yours is to you," retorted Webster.

"I will not go of my own consent," persisted the Confederate.

"Then you will go without," said the agent, and he ordered two marines to carry him aboard.

JOHN SLIDELL.

The storm had blown the water all around the little wharf. The marines, heedless of orders not to wet their feet by, picked up Slidell—one by the arms and the other by the legs—and waded through the water, waist deep. Slidell, hanging between them, was drenched. It was a bitter cold day, and his clothing was frozen stiff before it could be changed. As soon as the boat started he was taken seasick. The rest of the party got on board dryshod. The boat made Provincetown without mishap after a fierce struggle against wind and wave for five hours. A British man-of-war was found at the place, and after satisfying himself that she was the Rinaldo, Webster sent word that he wanted to see her commander. The latter invited him aboard. The tug was bumping up against the big ship in a dangerous manner, but a rope ladder was let down for Webster's convenience. The captain of the Rinaldo had been directed to receive four men from an agent of the United States, and Webster satisfied him that he was the agent. Mason, Slidell, their secretaries and their baggage were hustled aboard, and Webster took a receipt for them. After all the business was transacted he said to the captain:

"My orders are to remain in sight until you set sail."

"That is a pretty rough sea to weigh anchor in," said the commander; "but my instructions are to sail immediately on receipt of these gentlemen, so you will not have to wait long."

Afraid to return in the storm, Webster put into Provincetown, where the tug lay two days. The Rinaldo put out to sea, and the secretary telegraphed Mr. Seward:

"The mission on which you sent me has been accomplished."

FRED BRUNSON.

The Making of Sausage.

Chopped pork and pea beans flavored with garlic and cloves constitute the ingredients of the best bologna sausages. The use of horseflesh in making sausage is a recent innovation. The meat used is that of worn out animals.

In Russia, which is the great horse country of Europe, they never put blinders on a horse, and a skipping horse is almost unheard of.

CALIFORNIA'S PILGRIM FATHER.

A Monument to Be Erected to Father Junipero Serra.

Father Junipero Serra, the founder of civilization and Christianity in California, is soon to be commemorated in published gratitude at Monterey—on the very sand knoll where he first landed and put up the cross. The old wooden cross is still in existence, but, having preserved 130 years, but there is no other memorial of

THE MONUMENT.

the old Christian pioneer. Mrs. Leland Stanford has determined that this reproach shall be taken away, and a granite statue made under her direction will soon be unveiled at Monterey.

The statue and low base will together be ten feet high, and made of Crystal Lake granite, quarried near Emigrant Gap, in Nevada county, Cal. The ceremony of unveiling will be in three parts, as the statue will be veiled by the Spanish, Mexican and American flags—the three which have waved over California. The bishop of the diocese will remove the Spanish flag, with remarks which such an occasion may inspire; the president of the Young Men's institute will remove the Mexican flag, and the governor will then remove the American flag and complete the ceremonies. The design represents Father Junipero stepping from his boat, in the regulation garb of a Franciscan father, and holding a small bronze crucifix in his hand.

This mission was followed soon by the founding of that at Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, in 1776. By 1803 there were eighteen missions, with 15,562 Indian converts attached. Only three more missions were established before the decay of the system began. The government became strictly military under Mexican rule, and in 1831 a census showed but 23,083 people (exclusive of wild Indians), and of these 18,668 were Indian converts. Foreigners then began to come in, and at the annexation to the United States California contained about 15,000 whites. The rest is among the marvels of history.

HE HAD AN OBJECT IN VIEW.

How Dr. Schliemann Obtained His Rank as an Archæologist.

Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, who died recently at Naples, must be accorded rank among the world's foremost archæologists. He was born in 1822, at Ankershagen, Mecklenberg, and his father, a poor clergyman, could give him nothing but an education. As a lad he read the story of "Troy the divine," and Homer's stirring tale influenced all his future life. From the moment he had mastered the Iliad and Odyssey his resolve was fixed. The first step toward the goal of his ambition was the attainment of wealth. He toiled along in many climes as a clerk, a sailor, a linguist, a speculator, a banker and a merchant until 1863. Then, at 41, beyond the limits of his early hopes, he began his work of exploration. He located and unearthed the remains of ancient Troy. He brought to light many relics of races long since extinct, and he received honors such as are conferred on but few men.

DR. H. SCHLIEMANN.

He made his home at Athens, married a Greek woman and lived in the splendid style of a Hellene of the golden age. His children were named Andromache and Agamemnon. He reclaimed his very parlor Bellerophontes, while the governess was known as Danae and the nurse as Polyxene.

A fact not generally known is that Dr. Schliemann was a naturalized citizen of the United States. He put up the first frame building erected at Sacramento, Cal., and occupied it for years as a banking house.

A Novel World's Fair Scheme.

The people of Colorado desire to have an exhibit at the Chicago World's fair that shall "knock the spots" off any competitor in the line of novelty. Some of the wealthy residents of the mountain state have organized the "American Underground Mining Exhibit company." Their plan is to sink a shaft 30 by 15 in the floor to the depth of 300 feet. At the bottom is to be a big slip-

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED MINE.

ical corridor and a line of drifts fitted up in true mining style with machinery, ore exhibited, etc. Six elevators are to furnish transit to and from the surface, and electricity is to be depended on for lighting purposes.

It is estimated that $1,200,000 will cover the cost of the enterprise.

THE MAN WHO MIGHT.

Something About an Author "Capable of Writing the Great American Novel."

In a recent interview W. D. Howells is reported as saying that "Ed Howe, of Atchison, Kan., is capable of writing the great American novel, but he is too lazy."

Probably but few of those who saw the interview know who "Ed Howe, of Atchison, Kan.," is. He first attracted attention in 1884 as the author of a novel, "The Story of a Country Town." The tale was printed in the office of The Atchison Daily Globe, Mr. Howe's newspaper.

E. W. HOWE.

Mr. Howells found the book and reviewed it in The Century, pronouncing it the best "first book" of the year. "The Story of a Country Town" ran through five editions, and was followed by "The Mystery of Mrs. Crosby," and "A Moonlight Boy" and "A Man Story." These have met with but moderate success.

E. W. Howe, now 33 years of age, is not educated, in the generally accepted sense of the word. A friend who worked with him many years once remarked: "I don't believe he ever looked inside a grammar, and I am sure he could not parse a sentence to save his life. In his composition he goes altogether by sound; if a sentence doesn't 'sound' right he writes and rewrites it until it does. He knows little of general history and geography, and I do not believe he ever got further than decimals in his arithmetic. His reading is confined to newspapers and periodicals and current literature, and he has been called a writer of books who never reads books." Yet Mark Twain wrote him, "Your style is so simple and so direct, and yet at the same time so strong, that I think it must have been born to you—not made."

Mr. Howells' charge of laziness is not well established, for Mr. Howe is a very hard worker. His hours on The Atchison Daily Globe are from 8 in the morning until 6 at night, and he furnishes five columns of "copy" every day. He has a new book in press which he calls "An Ante-Mortem Statement." It is a short story, and is said to be a sort of Americanized "Kreutzer Sonata" revised, fumigated and disinfected for center table use.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

He Has Been a Lawyer and Judge of Good Repute for Years.

Henry Billings Brown, recently nominated by President Harrison to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench of the United States caused by the death of Justice Miller, is a resident of Michigan and judge of the circuit court for the eastern district of that state. He has

HENRY BILLINGS BROWN.

lived nearly all his life at Detroit, and has been a lawyer since he graduated from Yale in 1856. He was born at Lee, Mass., in 1836. He married in 1860 the daughter of the late Samuel Pitts, of Detroit, but has no children.

Judge Brown is noted as a pedestrian and horseback rider, as well as for the soundness of his legal decisions. He has hosts of friends, who are rejoiced at his promotion, and who declare that the president "couldn't have done better."

Two "Professions" That Pay.

A discussion relative to the choice of a profession has been carried on of late in the columns of the London newspapers. One of the town's big weeklies suggests that two of the most important "professions" have been overlooked—those of jockey and "strong man"—and goes on to say that "cases now exist where a jockey received a salary equal to that of a secretary of state, and jockeys even of the second rank receive payments which place them in a position, from a financial point of view, considerably ahead of the bulk of their employers. Besides these salaries (or retainers, as they are called) the jockeys receive the authorized and regular riding fees, and it is no exaggeration to say that at the present moment at least half a dozen of these are earning, in connection with their riding, in shape of retainers, riding fees and presents, £5,000 a year apiece, and in one or two cases even more." With reference to the earnings of "strong men," Sandow is reported to have said, in connection with a contest in which he took part, that by his defeat he lost more than £4,000, the savings of only two years."

Solved the Servant Girl Problem.

The Society of Berlin Housekeepers recently celebrated its eighteenth anniversary and distributed rewards to faithful and servants. The first prize went to a cook who had lived in Frau Bismarck for forty years; Helene Kroner, who has been thirty-six years with one family, got the second prize, and the third went to Johanna Pohl, who has a record of thirty-five years as a nurse-woman. The society is said to have solved the servant girl problem in Germany.

New Uses for Milk and Flour.

An insurance man of long experience declares that milk is the best obtainable extinguisher for a petroleum fire. If milk is not at hand flour will answer nearly as well for putting out the flames.

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic. The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 20 and 22 North Avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from the producer for cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from outside the retail way.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must add large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which with the greatest care there will be some. And the customer who is ready to pay and show pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these large profits.

By so doing for cash we are not losers from bad accounts, and can afford to sell for an allow profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON,
Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 12, 1890. 11-tf

CHRISTMAS IS OVER!

AND THE SNOW HAS COME.

We have any quantity of

Shoes and Rubbers

That we will sell you at LOW PRICES.

ROGERS BROTHERS.

You Will Find

That it pays to buy the best that you can get in Rubber Goods. We have the largest stock between New York and Philadelphia.

BOANE & VAN ARSDALE,
22 West Front street.
(The One-Price Boot and Shoe Store.)

Agents for Plainfield and vicinity for the Lambertville Snag Proof Rubber Boot for men. Best in the world.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,
Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.
(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

Commencing MONDAY will offer their entire stock of

Dress Goods, Underwear, Jackets and Newmarkets,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SEEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF J. C. ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET

Marsh & Ayers

Having bought out the entire stock, fixtures and good-will of Mr. Peter Voorhees, we respectfully state that they do only first-class work, and charge no fancy prices, but put their work on a par with the best, and guarantee satisfaction with first-class work. A trial solicited. Yours,

Marsh & Ayers.

NO. 18 AND 18 1/2 PARK AVENUE.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Truda J. Carey, is now ready to take in many

Furniture Express

30 WEST FRONT STREET.

LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

Furniture carefully and promptly delivered to all parts of the city or any where in the United States by express or freight. A quantity made to order.

Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY

and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFIN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies. 2 Rear Second street, corner of Washington.

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES

ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

2d and 3d floors, Box 1295

Louis B. Coddington

(Successor to Truda J. Carey.)

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET

and 23 Park avenue.

P. O. Box 230.

FURNITURE AND FUR

EXPRESS

Satisfaction guaranteed. Large wagon. Goods sent to any part of the country. Piano moving a sp

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

A. D. Cook & Bro.

LUMBER and COAL.

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 23.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle,

21 NORTH AVENUE,

Painters and Paper hangers

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

THE DIME

SAVINGS INSTITUTION

OF

PLAINFIELD, N. J

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, "
ELIAS H. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD

ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.

Work quickly and thoroughly done. Prices liable to experience. Contracts to be entered into by the Board of Health. Orders by telephone and postal to Gaslighting Office promptly attended to. Residence on corner of Park Place and Somerset street. Plainfield, N. J. Box 2021. Telephone call 28.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Councilman John Simpson.

Ex-Councilman John Simpson died suddenly at his home, corner of Second and Washington street, at about half past ten o'clock this morning.

Dressed as about eight or four years of age and was for a number of years past a conspicuous figure on the streets of Plainfield. Mr. Simpson's illness was of short duration. Yesterday morning he was seized with an attack of acute dyspepsia. Heart failure followed, resulting in his death as above stated.

He leaves a large fortune which will be divided among a few near relatives. Mrs. George Lewis of Mountain avenue is a niece of the deceased. Mr. Simpson had served as a member of the Common Council a number of years and was familiarly called "Uncle John."

The following is a short sketch of his life:

[From THE NEWS of Jan. 4th, 1887.]

"Uncle John," as the venerable John Simpson, holding over Councilman Cornell from the first Ward is affectionately called by the people regardless of party, is in his seventy-first year, the date of his birth being 1820, at the place, Erie, Scotland. His parents emigrated with them to this country in 1829, landing at Quebec, and a few years later located at Plainfield on a farm. Mr. Simpson was apprenticed in his youth to James Le Hurd, deceased father of City Clerk Le Hurd, to learn the hatter's trade, and when the young man had finished his trade he went in the employ of the same concern, continuing at it for about twenty years. Remembers about half a century ago he took an prominent among his fellow citizens, and has held different offices so long and so often that he cannot remember the long or number of times. He has also been a director of the First National Bank and of several other local institutions, and has always enjoyed public confidence because he sought to deserve it. He was chairman of the Auditing Committee during last year, and a member of the Committee on Streets, and to this sending his age, has been laid up but one day on the sick list. He keeps a diet to the oldest member of a City Council in the country, if he has not also given most years of service. He is put in the enjoyment of good health, and has a vigorous constitution. His and his wife are members of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church. Its term will expire with the close of the present year.

Mr. Simpson was respected and highly esteemed by everybody who knew him. A few years ago his wife died, and since her death he has lost a beloved brother.

JOTTINGS.

—The week of prayer is being observed in the Park Avenue Baptist church.

—The Crescent League will hold a regular meeting in the Olympia Alleys this evening.

—Some thief or thieves effected an entrance into a tailor shop at Westfield Sunday night and stole therefrom a quantity of clothing. They also effected an entrance into a flag house and stole a violin, valued at twenty dollars.

—The curiosity expressed to see "The Clemencau Case" was granted last night. An immense audience filled Miner's theatre and it was generally conceded that the accusation of sensationalism was more or less exaggerated. Certainly the part of Ida which was taken by Mrs. Sibyl Johnstone, and which brought forth some objections in New York city from prudish people, was very cleverly and delicately acted by her last night. She played the model with taste and in an unobjectionable manner. She is a beautiful woman and appeared to great advantage in several artistic costumes. The acting was dramatic and full of force.—Newark Press. "The Clemencau Case" will appear at Amphion Hall as per advertisement in another column.

—More than fifty thousand New Jersey commuters go to and from New York daily, exclusive of those who simply take a ride to Jersey City and other towns on the river banks. And of those Plainfield has its fair share and is getting more every year. The cheap rents here, the great number of trains, the little time it takes to reach any place of business down in New York, all contribute to make this city one of the most desirable in New Jersey as a place of residence for those doing business in New York. And when our county roads—which are among the best beautiful drives in our State—are widely known and appreciated they will bring many more commuters than have yet enjoyed the beauties of neat houses and fresh air.

A Wreck at Dunellen.

At about eleven o'clock this morning a small wreck occurred on the Central railroad near Dunellen. An axle on one of the cars of a loaded coal train, bound east, broke near the street crossing mentioned station throwing the car across the west-bound main track and derailing another car. The accident occurred about two minutes after a fast express train had passed.

Trains are compelled to use the west-bound track and considerable delay is the result. No one was injured.

The Park House No More.

Approvingly announced in THE NEWS, Messrs. Frank F. Miller and J. J. H. Pollion have leased the Park House and will open the same as a first-class family resort early next month. The lease has been recently decided to change tenants from that of the Park House to that of the Albion. About $16,000 will be spent in furnishing the house.

UNION COUNTY COURT.

The Race Track Cases Now Occupying its Attention.

On calling the indictments against the buckmakers, Johnson and Anderson in the Union County Court yesterday, Prosecutor Wilson said that the cases were pending in the supreme court on a writ of error, but the State was ready in the case against the New Jersey Jockey Club.

Ex-Senator Gerber, of counsel for the defendants, said that Mr. Kalmus, his associate, was engaged before Judge Depue and could not attend until afternoon. The State consented to let the case go over until after recess.

In the court of common pleas a number of applications for licenses to keep taverns in the townships were considered and the licenses were all granted except to one Murphy at Summit. In Murphy's case the decision of the court was deferred for one week.

Mr. Kelsch reached the court about a quarter to twelve o'clock, and, after a consultation, the counsel agreed to begin the trial of the Jockey Club indictment at 1.30 in the afternoon.

On the reconvening of court the list of the grand jurors was called, and all but four responded as present.

The trial was moved by the State, and a jury was empaneled as follows:

Peter T. Van Sant, foreman; J. Edward Meeker, G. orge Ely, Jacob S. Pierly, Caleb C. Pierson, Henry Graves, Edward Bruchhost Jr., Smith Gerrard, Edmund W. Hunt, William G. Phelps, Thomas N. Martin, John W. Bately, Ebenezer R. Ackerman.

The State challenged Caleb C. Pierson.

The defense challenged Henry Graves and Ernest Ackerman.

John C. Ogden, Samuel Osborn, George S. Leary were called. The defense challenged Samuel Osborn.

The address to the jury at the opening was made by Prosecutor Wilson and the testimony began. The evidence is the same as on the former trial, two state first offering evidence as to the corporate existence of the club, the land to which it held title, and witnesses who had been patrons of the races were then sworn.

AN ILL-SPENT LIFE ENDED.

Fred. Clark's Death at the Muhlenberg Hospital This Afternoon.

Fred Clark, died at the Muhlenberg Hospital at about half-past two o'clock this afternoon. Deceased was about twenty-seven years of age. A few weeks ago while walking along the race in the rear of French's mill young Clark fell in and would have drowned had not a couple of colored women who saw the mishap, rescued him. The mischief was done, however, and he leave his father's store but lay there on a pallet.

Medical aid was not summoned immediately and typhoid pneumonia set in. Through the of the Women's Temperance Aid Society he was admitted to the Muhlenberg Hospital on Sunday last, where he died this afternoon as above stated.

His early demise is due to his own reckliness. He contracted a love for strong drink and would do almost anything in order to appease that appetite. For several years past the various licensed places would sell him nothing, but he would get persons to buy it in pints and half-pints and drink it behind barns.

When sober he was very gentlemanly and polite. A father and a sister survive him.

Gave Their Foreman a Diamond Stud and Gold Headed Cane.

Mr. W. P. Lincoln, who has been acting in the capacity of foreman of the foundry of the Pond Machine Tool Work since its establishment in this city, yesterday severed his connection with that institution, and last evening the employes of the foundry assembled in a hall on East Front street and sent a Committee in search of their late foreman. When the Committee escorted him into the room, Mr. Frank Marsh, in a few well-chosen words, presented Mr. Lincoln with a diamond stud and a gold-headed cane. Mr. Lincoln feeling thanked his former associates. Mr. Andrew McCradie, the assistant foreman will succeed Mr. Lincoln as foreman.

Supposed to be Incendiary.

The Boston Herald Chronicle, referring to the recent burning of Clinton F. Randolph's barns, a mile and a quarter from the Landing Bridge, on the road from New Market to New Brunswick, says that "a peculiar and significant fact is that a man who served a term in state prison for stealing Randolph's horse has just been released. Randolph made the complaint against and prosecuted the thief and it is supposed that the fellow burned the place out of revenge. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $1,300; on the hay $330, and on the contents $1,000.

A Small Fire.

Just previous to Christmas Mr. Jacob Blimm, the proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, on Somerset street, had his back bar decorated, using cotton and other inflammable articles in completing the decorations. At about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning the cotton took fire and in a few seconds it was burning fiercely. The bartender succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any serious damage resulted.

A Carpet Stolen.

During last Saturday Mrs. George H. Polhemus of Grant street, North, Plainfield, took up a Brussels carpet from one of the floors of the house in which she resides, for the purpose of cleaning. That evening she neglected to take the carpet into the house. The next morning it was gone. Some thief had decamped with it during the night.

—It is said that township ordinances are unlawful unless published in the local papers.—Madison Eagle.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and speediest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv.

WEATHER INSTRUMENTS.

An Observing Station to be Equipped in Each County.

The first installment of the instruments for the equipment of weather observation station in each county of the State has been received by Mr. E. W. McGann, Superintendent of the New Jersey Weather Service, and they will be distributed to the several stations as soon as possible. These instruments are of the very best and are those used by the National Weather Service, and were made by Queen & Co., of Philadelphia, and consist of a self-registering maximum and minimum thermometers and snow gauges. These are the instruments provided by the $1,000 appropriation for the Weather Service made by the Legislature last Winter.

Worshipful Master Ford.

At a regular communication of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., held last evening the following newly-elected officers were installed:

Worshipful Master—Wm. J. Ford.
Senior Warden—C. H. Bagg.
Junior Warden—J. E. Hackford.
Treasurer—N. W. Conway.
Secretary—D. R. Weaver.
Chaplain—R. H. Holmes.
S. D.—W. F. Bagnell.
J. D.—E. M. Odam.
S. M. of C.—J. P. Homan.
Stewards—A. W. Reed, H. Weber.
Marshal—Hon. J. Ulrich, P. M.
Organist—D. W. Jones.
Tyler—K. Bonnell.
Finance Committee—L. B. Woolston, J. T. Odam and E. H. Holmes.

The retiring Worshipful Master was presented with a handsome jewel. The newly installed Worshipful Master received numerous congratulations.

Hopes to Secure McDonald.

Gov. Abbett has deputized Sheriff Haring, of Bergen county, and John Cooper, of Pinkerton's staff, to bring the famous safe breaker, "Mikey" McDonald, east if the Denver authorities will consent to surrender him. McDonald is now in a Denver hospital suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg, which he received when he was captured for alleged complicity in the breaking of a safe in the office of the Denver Brewing Company. There are three indictments against the well-known criminal in Denver, but Prosecutor Campbell feels hopeful that he will be surrendered to Sheriff Haring within a short time. McDonald is wanted in Bergen county for robbing Mattiace's grocery store in Englewood, for attempting to sell Marshal Townsend, who is a deputy sheriff, a worthless bill. He is supposed to be one of the burglars who robbed the Plainfield post office some few years ago.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lizzie Milligan of Brooklyn is the guest of the Misses Spencer at Washington Valley.

The father of Mr. Joseph Sellery of West Sixth street died suddenly at Trenton yesterday morning.

Miss Emily Hodson of Brooklyn is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gaisck of Park place, North Plainfield.

Mrs. Edgerton of East Front street, left Plainfield yesterday for New York where she will spend the next two months. She will stay at the Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first street.

The following boys have been elected to offices in the Young Mens Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. for the ensuing six months. President, George Fuller; Vice President, Francis Frost; Secretary, Arthur J. Spicer; Treasurer, Warren Rice.

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Emma Prentice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McGee of Myrtle ave., to Mr. Joseph E. Weldon, late of Colby University, at Waterville, Me., has been engaged as Instructor in Gymnastics. The inauguration of President Scott will take place Feb. 4 in the Opera House, Gov. Abbott, President of the Board of Trustees, will preside and will come here to preside at Scott. The address on behalf of the Alumni will be made by Courtlandt T. Parker, and that on behalf of the Faculty by Rev. Dr. T. Sanford Doolittle.

A Man by Express.

A pitiful sight was witnessed by pedestrians who happened to be in the vicinity of Park avenue and Front street at about half-past five o'clock last evening. An express wagon drove up to the Central hotel, and the messenger rushed inside. In a few minutes he, in company with the bartender, issued therefrom and proceeded to the wagon. The messenger jumped into the wagon and lifted an object which upon inspection proved to be a man, so helplessly drunk that he was unable to walk. It appears that he boards at the hotel and that he had become intoxicated while there, and the bartender who had served him took the above mentioned method of getting clear of him. One bystander remarked that he had heard of many things coming by express but never before had he heard of a man being expressed to his boarding house.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

1891.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
January,	6	14	10
Thursday	27	30	28
Friday	27	30	28
Saturday	27	30	28
Sunday	27	30	28
Monday	27	30	28
Tuesday	27	30	28
Wednesday	27	30	28

—The business men's prayer meeting will be held as usual during the week of prayer at 29 North avenue at 7.45 a. m.

A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE is offered at the auction sale at 320 East Front street on Friday of this week at 2 p. m. When the brick house owned by Mercy Reed in her life time will be sold by virtue of partition proceedings.

NEW JERSEY POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Statistics Concerning This State in the Postmaster-General's Report.

The Postmaster-General's report for the past fiscal year gives some interesting statistics about New Jersey post offices. The total gross receipts of the presidential post offices in the State were $1,118,295.44; total expenses $522,807.96; net revenue, $590,797.48. The total number of miles traversed by the railway mail service in the State last year was 5,372,251, and by Star routes 695,793, at a total expenditure of $396,932. The following shows the total cost of carrier service in the various cities and towns in New Jersey:

Asbury Park, $3,464.24; Bayonne, $5,215.51; Camden, $17,446.95; East Orange, $ 490.32; Elizabeth, $ 2 515.50; Montclair, $2,343.60; Morristown, $5,351.46; Newark, $67, 41.13; New Brunswick, $5,700 53; Passaic $2,889.91; Paterson $18,041.89; Plainfield, $6,128.01.

The aggregate number of pieces of mail handled by the seventy-six carriers in Newark during the year was 19,695,686, or 946,955 per carrier, at an average cost of $883.64 per carrier.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Postroads has decided to report favorable the bill establishing the free delivery system in towns of 5,000 population. The New Jersey towns which will come under the new law, if passed, together with the population, are as follows: Bloomfield, 9,767; Bridgeton, 5,107; Burlington, 7,944; Cape May, 3,429; Dover, 6 934; Englewood, 4 878; Freehold, 6,790; Lakewood 5,297; Lambertville, 6,077; Long Branch, 7,347; Millville, 5,462; Mount Holly, 6,386; Newton, 9 761; Ocean Grove, 7,154; Perth Amboy, 8,871; Phillipsburg, 5,267; Rahway, 8,343; Red Bank, 5,531; Rutherford 16,887; Salem, 5 743; Somerville, 6,381; Summit, 9,301; Washington, 13,979; Westfield, 6,699; Woodbury, 8 650.

General Bingham, chairman of the committee, in speaking of the propos d extension of the carrier system, said that with the passage of the eight-hour law, because of salaries of carriers, clerks and fourth-class postmasters, the expenditures of the postal service would be increased nearly $8,000,000 per annum.

S. C. A. A. Officers Chosen.

The Board of Managers of the State Christian Aid Association met in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, a Newark, Saturday morning for the election of officers. The following were chosen: President, Rev. Dr. George S. Mott; Recording Vice President, Mrs. Dexter Tiffany of this city; Secretary, Mrs. B. Williamson of Elizabeth; Treasurer, Howard Richards of Elizabeth; Vacancies on standing committees were filled as follows: Committee on Missionary and Means, E. B Blake of this city, Thomas M. Gopsill, Jr, of Jersey City and Martin M. Guy of Camden; Committee on Prisons and Penitentiaries Rev Dr. B. Foster, of Trenton, and Dr. Geo. S. Mott; Committee on Reformatories, Mrs. Anne Weatherby, of Trenton; Committee on Jails who supported him, and succeeded him. He is supposed to be one of the burglars who robbed the Plainfield post office some few years ago.

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—The regular business meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held in the rooms to-morrow at 2.30 p. m.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

500 MEN LAID OFF.

A Gloomy Outlook for Iron Workers at Oxford, N. J.

OXFORD, N. J. Jan. 7th, 1891. (Special.)—The three Iron works and Blast furnaces here shut down to-day. About 500 men are out of employment. A large number are leaving town to seek work elsewhere. The outlook is gloomy. The Iron works were the largest industry in this section. The cause of the 'shut down' is not announced.

THE TAX COMMISSION.

A Preliminary Report Presented to the Governor Yesterday.

The attorney General on the part of the Commission on Taxation presented to the Governor yesterday a preliminary report containing these subjects: First, the taxation of invisible property; second, the deductions for debts; third, the importance of establishing a State Board of Equalization with ample powers of supervision.

The report is quite lengthy and contains an examination of the reports of all the commissions which have been appointed from time to time in other States, and a compendium of the various laws of different States.

The report was presented at the request of the Governor and will be appended to his message, which will be sent to the Legislature next week. The final report is now in course of preparation, and will not be ready in several weeks. It will be very exhaustive and will include a bill for the Legislature to act upon. There is no doubt that the plan upon which the Commission has agreed is the establishment of a State Board of Equalization with large powers.

Bishop O'Farrell Coming.

Bishop O'Farrell of the diocese of Trenton, will visit North Plainfield next Sunday. In the afternoon at three o'clock he will administer the sacrament of confirmation to a number of children connected with St. Joseph's Sunday-school. In the evening he will probably preach a sermon.

Cent-a-Word Column.

BASEMENT to let, desirable for business purposes. Address "E. S." care of EVENING NEWS. 7-6

FOR SALE—1 thoroughbred light Brahma cock. Apply by letter only to "Poultry," care EVENING NEWS.

LOST—On Central or Tompkins avenue, a leather bound muffler. Any one finding same will please communicate with M. R. Keenan, Troops, N. J.

RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl wants situation as seamstress or chambermaid. Address Mrs. Dorsen, South avenue, opposite waterworks, Netherwood. Call Wednesday and Thursday. No cards. 6 2

SITUATION wanted by young German girl as general servant, to wash and iron by. No washing. Address "M. M.," care of EVENING NEWS.

STRAYED from Myers Hotel, Dunellen, a small fox terrier dog, white brown, short tail, body pure white. $3 reward will be paid for the return of the dog to Mr. George Townley, baggage master at Elizabeth, C. R. R.

THREE 8-CORD land Safety Bicycles, 1890 pattern, ridden less than 100 miles. Furnished cheap. Geo. W. Morrison, 11 Somerset street. 7-6

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No. 10 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A thoroughly respectable young person to assist with washing. Call Thursday morning, 38 East Ninth street.

WANTED—Situation as driver for some business house, by single young man, thoroughly understanding the care of horses and good education. Reference. Address, Competent, care of EVENING NEWS. 6 3

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Call at 43 Central avenue. 6 2

WANTED—Situation as coachman, or to work on a good sized place. Single, Am recon, thoroughly understand his business. Excellent reference. Address for one week Coachman, care of EVENING NEWS. 6 2

WANTED—At Muhlenberg Hospital, a nurse for one night every week only. Apply at Hospital, 24 street, below Plainfield avenue. 5tf

Special Notices.

WE, THE HOD CARRIERS UNION of the city of Plainfield met at a regular meeting and it was resolved that we demand 25 cents more in our day's pay on the first day of April. We do this in order that our bosses will know about it. 6 3*

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking; also tailor make; fit guaranteed, call at 97 East Third street. 1-8-1m

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS at reasonable rates. Mlle. Bonnet, German lady, two or three hours a week, during the first Winter are sufficient to convince you of the superiority of her method over that understood in a foreign country." Extracts of testimonials from Principals of High Schools, U. S. Steamboat Inspectors, and Professors in the Berlitz method; it is the teachers who differ from the rest. The lessons, instead of being a task, are a pleasure. Apply at her home and formation of classes. Write to Prof. L. Vivier, the only representative of the Berlitz method of languages in New Jersey, Plainfield Post Office box 282. 10-28tf

GERMAN LESSONS given by New York Professor (Hanover-lan) at pupil's residence. Advertiser can refer to parents of pupils. Terms moderate. Address Professor, Terms moderate, Address Gas, Table, 412 Third avenue, New York. 12tf

H. N. SPENCER, Plumber and Steamfitter, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Linen hems from every day, chicken groceries and provisions, vehicles, grain, hay and feed, fruit and confectionery, cider, spice cider vinegar, finest grade summerapple.

ROGER'S GROUPS, Decorative etchings, Artists' materials. At Gerlach's, 10 West Front street.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES and Greenhouse plants, beautiful yellow lily, for sale and to rent; also BUILDING SITES, HIGH and DRY, very convenient on Dunham's Brewery, No. 126 Hamilton avenue.

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF!

Pay Cash and Save Dollars.

Prize to stock taking on the 12th instant; we will offer extra Special inducements to to purchasers of original packages of goods.

Remember the cheapest store

Last Year, This Year,
Next Year and Every Year.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
29 WEST FRONT STREET.

GET THE BEST

of paying cash for your goods.

SHERWIN, 23 West Front Street,

sells all goods strictly for CASH. And you can buy your

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

At Lower Prices

THAN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM FOR ELSEWHERE.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, **The Plainfield Produce Co.**, 39 and 31 North avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from each Producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample the usual way.

In the second place—any concern doing an extensive credit business must add large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By a thing for cash we are not loose from such large sums, and can afford to sell for an after profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 13, 1890. PRODUCE CO.

Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 13, 1890. 11-6tf

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Geo. W. Morrison,
AGENT.

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, ETC., At greatly reduced prices, at

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Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Puddings, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

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Telephone call 75 B. Cor. Dean and Emily Sts.

A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. All at

Great Reduction

in prices. In addition we issue a

Discount Pass Book

to cash buyers. Call and examine goods, and get prices, and we are satisfied you will leave your order with us.

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Emily and Dean Streets.

A free delivery to all parts of the

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AMPHION HALL,
EDWIN HALL, Manager.
One Night Only.
Saturday, Jan 10th.

The reputation of the great play the talk of New York, London and Paris. Wm. Foster's Standard Theatre production of Alex Dumas' greatest play.

The Clemenceau Case

Under the direction of Wm. A. Brady. Production complete in every detail. Specialist strong cast. Handsome staging.

The grand model seems at 9.30. The handsomest focused woman in the world.

Prices—25, 50, 75 and $1.

Advance sale now open at Box Office, Amphion Hall. 6tf

Union Safety Bicycles

1891 PATTERN.

Weights 40 and 44 lbs. Has more improvements than any wheel made.

Price $135.

By special arrangement with the company I am enabled to sell these bicycles on installments during the coming season. Order now and have your bicycle by Spring.

Geo. W. Morrison,
AGENT.

Plainfield

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In exchange for Large Planing Mill, with power-falling water power, 17 Acres of Land, Private Residence, 5 Two-Story Tenant Houses, Large Barn and other outbuildings. I count on South Branch of Raritan River, and directly on the line of Lehigh Valley Railroad, not more than one hour from Plainfield. Value, $30,000. Possession April 1st. Will be exchanged free and clear for desirable property in Plainfield.

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Plainfield Evening News.

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F. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. BOX 1000 P. O. TELEPHONE CALL 62.

Stanley's Pigmies.

Stanley writes in Scribner's Magazine more fully than he has done elsewhere about the wonderful pigmies he discovered in Central Africa. He says that many questions have been asked him concerning these strange little people, among others whether they possessed reasoning faculties and whether they were real human beings. "And whenever I have such questions," writes the explorer, "I mentally say, Truly I see no difference between the civilized man and the pigmy."

Herodotus first wrote of the dwarf people of Africa. No modern learned persons believed him, however. They were too wise for old Herodotus, and put the story down as one of his superstitions. Finally Schweinfurth and Pigafetta declared they really did exist, just as the father of history had said. But all doubt was positively cleared up when, on his journey to rescue Emin Pasha, Stanley actually met with, captured and secured photographs of some of the strange pigmies of the great forest.

In height they range from 33 inches to 4 feet 4 inches. They are as wild as it is possible for a human being to be, not practicing the art of agriculture in even the rudest form. They hunt and live on wild fruits and berries and the game they catch. The little monsters shoot their enemies with tiny poisoned arrows, which cause blood poisoning and death; attended with frightful suffering. To their other admirable qualities they add that of cannibalism. Stanley describes them thus:

The Zanzibar boys of 14 and 15 years would often fight, themselves, alongside of the dwarf when tormenting themselves, and would manifest with fiendish laughter their pleasure at the discovery that there were fathers of families in existence not so tall as they.

We had heard reports that the pigmy warriors were fierce, and for the length of their beards, but I only saw one who could be said to have a beard. Their faces, however, were covered with a brush full long enough to be easily seized with the fingers.

Among the pigmies there are two distinct types, differing widely from one another. One is a clear, light bronze in color, the other is much darker, almost black. Both have the same features, for an open look—the eyes are far apart, large, prominent, and of a brilliant, flashing, jungle black, reminding one of some species of parrot; the skin on the face of youth has the sheen of old yellow ivory, that on the body is of a sober light brown. The nose is of the aquiline order, the same peculiarity of jaw, tapering at the chin almost to a point; the ears are evenly set and close together; the head is broad and full, and they have narrow, retreating foreheads, projecting lips, the width of the body is small, and the frame well knitted. But both are specially distinguished for their small, delicate hands, taper fingers and narrow, high-bred feet.

We have seen some—a few—who might be said to be well formed. The little plump beauty we saw at the Ituri was an exception—she was a striking little creature thirty-three inches high. It is possible that this beauty was due to perfect health and the good food with which she was fed by the Arabs.

Considerable attention has been directed to the American Federation of Trades. It has great and sweeping aims, and its founders hope in time to include in its membership all the trades and labor unions in the United States. The federation's first object will be to thus unite such organizations. Then it will work to establish "self governing unions of wage workers in every legitimate occupation" where such unions do not already exist. Finally, it will endeavor to influence public opinion through the platform, the press and legislation, to further what is really the leading object of the federation, and that is, "to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the toilers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor." This is a large programme, especially the last part of it, which may mean anything.

England was the country where the Episcopal church was founded in opposition to the Church of Rome, the country where the name of Defender of the Faith was added to the other titles of the ruler of Great Britain. Yet by a curious turn of fate London is fast becoming the financial headquarters of Roman Catholicism. Legal decisions adverse to various wealthy religious orders in France are driving these orders to take up their residences in England. Among them are the Carthusian monks, Lazarists, Christian Brothers, Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Nazareth.

A woman artist, who spent considerable time in Paris as a student and learned the most little economies of the French, wants to know why it cannot have in America the cheap wood alcohol that single women, girl bachelors and even families in Paris use for cooking their food with. Probably one reason is that kerosene is so much cheaper among us that it would not pay to make the wood spirit alcohol to cook with. But the alcohol is so much cleaner and more agreeable to have around than the oil that it is a pity that it cannot be had.

A man who was the first colored surgeon in the United States army, Dr. A. T. Augusta, died recently in Washington. He received his commission regularly as a surgeon in the volunteer service of the United States army during the war.

SOLDIER SHOT SOLDIER.

A New Version of the Wounded Knee Fight.

COL. FORSYTHE'S FATAL MISTAKE

Several Officers Killed and Wounded by Their Own Men.

Many of Their Own Number.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Among the telegrams bearing upon the Wounded Knee Indian fight which have been made public at the war department is one from Gen. Miles to Maj. Gen. Schofield, which says: "It is stated that the disposition of 400 soldiers and four pieces of artillery was fatally defective, and that a large number of soldiers were killed and wounded by fire from their own ranks and a very large number of women and children were killed in addition to Indians men. The telegram was in answer to one extending Gen. Schofield's congratulations to the "brave Seventh cavalry for their splendid conduct," sent Dec. 30. Gen. Miles adds that the action of the colonel commanding will be a matter of serious consideration, and will undoubtedly be the subject of investigation.

The President's Regret.

The remainder of the correspondence follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

To Maj. Gen. Miles, Pine Ridge, S. D.:

In view of the aspect of the case presented in your telegram of yesterday, I will not feel free to deliver my message to the Seventh cavalry until I have seen your report after the investigation which you propose. Therefore, you will please hold it until further advised by me. Your dispatch to me of yesterday, and that to the adjutant general have been laid before the president, and in reply the secretary of war directs me to say that, "the president is filled with regret of the failure of your efforts to secure the settlement of the Sioux difficulties without bloodshed." He suggests that a more careful observation of the hostile bands that would prevent their breaking into the settlement and give the Indians time to surrender before the present excitement would be will. But he leaves all this to your better information and discretion, and would like you to know that you shall be necessary to protect the settlement. He hopes that the report of the killing of women and children in the affair of Wednesday have been exaggerated, and directs that you cause an immediate inquiry to be made and report the result to the department. If there are any unnecessary killing of women and children the troops engaged there are to be severely punished.

Peace Not War Wanted.

I wish to add to the president's suggestion the hope which I feel I entertain in spite of the unfortunate incidents which have occurred, that you may be able by convincing the Indians that the purposes of the army are not hostile to them, but on the contrary friendly, and desire to secure to them future peace and prosperity, and to obtain their surrender without further conflict.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General Commanding.

Indians Well Surrounded.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 3.

Gen. J. M. Schofield, Commanding the Army, Washington:

The directions of the president and yourself in your dispatch I had noticed, and taken. Nearly all of Sixth and Ninth cavalry and Second and Seventeenth infantry, with 46 Indian scouts, are practically on the field. Gens. Brooke, Carr, Beaver, Wheaton and Porcupine—with Gen. Brooke in command. The may hold them in check. I am in close communication with them, and will instruct them that the only safety is to surrender the agency, and that there is no reason to come further. Officers are making desperate efforts to keep all at war. I consider it very important that the Indians be induced to surrender. They have in charge of the five agencies. Please inform me if this is approved or disapproved.

Indians Not a Great Conspiracy.

I have a very great amount of information concerning the coming. It involves all the tribes in the north-west and the wild tribes in the Indian territory. Sitting Bull was the leader—was the soul, and the move was to be made in the spring; they say about the 1st of May, to where the ghost dance business originated, Nevada.

MILES, Major General Commanding.

To Investigate Forsythe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

Maj. Gen. Schofield:

In accordance with your telegram and president's order I have detailed a board of officers, consisting of Col. Carr, Sixth cavalry, Maj. Kent, Fourth infantry, and Capt. Cochran, Fifth infantry, to investigate affairs of Wounded Knee in this immediate vicinity with president's directions and more in detail that it consists of a board of inquiry, with power to take testimony under oath. Col. Forsythe's command consisted of twenty-six officers and 470 men. Eighty-three Indians and sixty women and children were buried on or near the agency. I have relieved Col. Forsythe from command.

NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

Settlers Destitute.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Dec. 30.

Maj. Gen Miles, Pine Ridge, S. D.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday I am directed by the secretary of war to inform you that it was not the intention of the president to appoint a court of inquiry nor to order at this time, at the bidding of outside parties, such an inquiry than you could yourself make without the necessity of a court, the purpose being simply to determine whether an officer had been so far derelict in duty as to make a necessity to relieve him from command. Signed: R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING.

Under date of Jan. 3 Gen. Miles informed the department that seven families, numbering fifty-eight persons, had abandoned their homes in Red River valley from fear of Indians, and were now in a destitute condition. He suggests that the government afford them relief.

Five Bands Have Surrendered.

OMAHA, Jan. 7.—Gen. Miles telegraph that five of the principal bands have come in, and he hopes all will surrender themselves. He assures settlers on the line of the railway that they can stay on their farms.

Riot at a Religious Meeting.

ENGLISH, Ind., Jan. 7.—During a religious meeting at West Fork, in this county, a riot started, and in the melee men of three large families—the Lowes, Wiseman and Baggerly. Pistols, knives, stones, cudgels and fists were used with a vengeance. Five men are lying in the jail on charges and a result of the conflict and others are less seriously injured. The worst injured are William Lowe, William Wiseman, John Wiseman, Robert Baggerly and Ed Jones.

Boys Cleaned Was Wronged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Judge Patterson, of the supreme court, has issued an order to council date three sums brought by the Equitable bank against Peter J. Clausen on notes of $13,000 and two of $2,000 each. Clausen's counsel says his client was induced by fraud to give the notes in payment for 100 shares of the bank's stock on the understanding that the capital stock had been paid in.

They're Opposed to Saloons.

PENDRAY, O., Jan. 7.—A saloon belonging to a man named Stevenson was burned at Van Buren, north of this city, presumably by persons representing a secret society which is pledged to see no saloons shall operate in Van Buren. There is a saloon now open in the village, but a notice has been posted that it must go this week.

SECRETARY BLAINE SUED.

A Hollander Wants Money for Bonds of the Southern States.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—Jacob Van Reslin, a native of Rotterdam, Holland, but who resides and does business in Glasgow, where he is also consul for the Netherlands, has instituted suit against the Hon. James G. Blaine, as secretary of state of the United States. Prior to July 28, 1888, the plaintiff bought at their full values $155,000 negotiable coupon bonds issued by the southern states. On this day the Hon. William H. Seward, then secretary of state, issued a proclamation which recited, among other things, that "whereas the United States cannot and will not pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, but all such debts and obligations shall be held illegal and void."

The plaintiff contends that the proclamation contained an implied admission that without such prohibition the debt or obligation would be good and valid. He alleges that the proclamation of the secretary of state was an illegal interference with the rights of the plaintiff (as a citizen of Great Britain and Holland) by reason of treaty stipulations between the United States and Great Britain and Holland. The case presents many curious points. The principal point that will be contended for is that as the United States has always held that the acts of the municipal states were ever out of the Union, that the secretary of state, in his official capacity, had no authority to issue any proclamation tending to impair the obligations of any state, and that such obligations in the way of bonds are binding on and are due to be paid by the state issuing such bonds. The bonds in question are state bonds and Confederate states bonds jointly.

THE SECOND CONFERENCE.

Parnell and O'Brien Again Meet at Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Jan. 7.—Mr. Parnell had a half hour's private consultation with Mr. O'Brien immediately upon his arrival. Luncheon was then taken, after which the conference was resumed, and lasted an hour and a half. Then the other members of parliament were invited to join in the consultations, which they did, and the conference was in session until nearly midnight.

Messrs. Redmond and Gill imparted the following information after the meeting adjourned: "The consultation between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien is still proceeding, and will be continued to-morrow."

A Great Demonstration Expected.

LIMERICK, Jan. 7.—There is expected to be a great demonstration here on Sunday next, when Mr. Parnell speaks and renames the campaign. The people in the adjacent counties are preparing to come in, and the occasion is likely to be an historic one.

Pennsylvania's Employes Ask an Advance

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—Every division superintendent on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg was visited yesterday by committees of trainmen who asked an advance in pay. The committees were composed of men employed on the division governed by the superintendent on whom the men called. They presented a list of prices which they demanded and which specifies that they shall be paid by the mile instead of the trip. They ask an increase of 75 cents a day for freight conductors and brakemen. The freight rates. The conductors now get $2.50 a trip and the brakemen $1.75 for the same run. They now ask that they receive 3½ and 3 for every 100 miles, and every run of 100 miles, and every run between 60 and 100 miles shall be counted as a run of 100 miles.

It Is a Deadly Mine.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Jan. 7.—The names of those killed in the accident at Angels' Camp are Joe Carter, William Case, Dan Dennison, Tom Conovich, John Demaris, Dave McGuire, F. Trupich and J. Bellalano, four of whom are married and have families. The bodies presented a sickening sight, being fearfully mutilated, one being found without the head and another with half the body and lower limbs. It is but little over a year ago that a cavein occurred in the same mine, burying sixteen men, and the slow work of recovering their bodies had nearly been accomplished when this second disaster took place.

News of the Fighters.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Jack McAuliffe left for Galveston last evening. It is understood that he has about agreed to terms for a fight with Carroll, and the only hitch in the negotiations is about the time. The club wants the fight for Mardi Gras. That would only give McAuliffe four weeks to train and he wants six. McAuliffe promised to give the club a definite answer in a few days. The purse will be $10,000 or very near it. This was the first day on which tickets for the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight could be had. As over $6,400 worth were disposed of it promises to be a paying fight.

An Insurance Company's Failure.

MANSFIELD, O., Jan. 7.—Edwin Mansfield has been appointed receiver for the Buckeye Mutual Fire Insurance company, of Shelby, O. The loss value of the company's assets are estimated to be about $265,000, of which there is an assessment liability of $200,000 and unexpired liability policies of $550,000 and $65,000 on premium notes. The real assets depend entirely upon how much the receiver will be able to realize on the notes and assets. The liabilities are estimated at $300,000, principally unpaid losses.

Mine Workers to Meet.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 7.—A call has been issued from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America in this city for the annual national convention of that organization, to be held in Columbus, Feb. 10. The leading questions to come before the convention will be the scale of prices, screens, cash payments and especially the eight hour movement. A secretary and treasurer is to be elected to succeed Robert Watchorn, resigned.

Apprentice Boys Deserting.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 7.—An epidemic of desertion has struck the apprentice boys of the United States training ships, and nearly sixty deserted from the Portsmouth, at Norfolk, navy yard since she left here a few weeks ago. Others were sent last night from the training station at this place to replace them. A number of desertions have occurred here lately.

The Work of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the senate consideration of the financial bill was continued until 5 p. m., when a secret session was held, which lasted until adjournment. In the house a number of bills were passed, among them the bill authorizing the president to suspend tonnage dues. The shipping bill was then taken up in committee of whole and debated without action.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Mr. Powderly's Call to the Labor Organizations.

TO UNITE WITH THE FARMERS.

The Chief Officers of Other Industrial and Reform Organizations Asked to Decide Upon a Date When a Third Party Conference May Be Held.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Knights of Labor are going to take a hand in the next presidential election, as preliminary steps have been taken to form a strong combination with the Farmers' Alliance and other industrial and reform organizations. The general assembly which recently met at Denver, Colo., authorized such action, and General Master Workman T. V. Powderly has just made the first move in the matter. He has issued a circular to all industrial and reform bodies which speaks for itself and which will be closely read by politicians of both parties, for it hints at the foundation of a third party and recommends independent political action.

Mr. Powderly says: "At the session of the general assembly of the order of Knights of Labor, which convened at Denver, Colo., in November last, the general master workman was directed to correspond with the officers of other organizations with a view to the calling of an industrial conference for the formation of a political platform such as industrialists could favor at the polls. The committee of the general assembly having this matter in hand presented a report in which they said:

"Your committee hereby recommend a joint conference of the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance and every and all industrial and political organizations that can work together in favor of the joint conference to be assembled in December, 1891, upon which such glorious victories have lately been achieved. Your committee would further recommend that said joint conference be held on the last Wednesday in July, 1891, in the city of Washington, D. C., and that the representation be based on the Cincinnati platform in the several states be invited to be present in the said joint conference, to consider such action and to take such steps as delegates or otherwise as the conference may decide.

"The objects of said joint conference shall be to organize more thoroughly and prepare for aggressive educational and political work preparatory for the next general political campaign of 1892, which not one campaign, but a series, should result in the election of a president, vice president and congress of the United States committed to the interests of the people of the United States and hostile to those corporations, syndicates and combinations which, through the power of their wealth absorbing to themselves the wealth of the nation and usurp all control over the destinies of the American people.

"Your committee further reports that it is also recommended by every thoughtful mind that most of the objects set forth in the preamble of the Knights of Labor can only be secured by independent political action.

The Cincinnati Conference Postponed.

"The above is my authority for what I am about to say and do. When the Farmers' Alliance held its convention at Ocala, Fla., in December, a call for a conference to organize a third party was circulated and signed by many of those who attended. That call fixed upon Cincinnati as the place to meet, and upon the 22d of Feb. 1892, as the date. At an informal conference of the officers of the order of Knights of Labor and many of those who signed the call it was decided to postpone the meeting of the Cincinnati conference until after the industrial conference could meet and agree upon its platform and candidates.

"In accordance with the action of the general assembly, I place this matter before you, with the request that you take action at once and notify me of the result. In view of the fact that nearly all organizations have recently held their annual conventions it may be difficult to send delegates to Cincinnati conference so soon, and I would suggest that the executive officers, or as many of them as can attend, make up this conference.

Not a One Man Move.

"I suggest three dates on which to vote, and whichever receives a majority will fix the time of the assembling of this gathering: Feb. 22, March 22, and July 22, the date recommended by committee of the general assembly.

"I shall vote for July 22, for the reason that we will be enabled to meet and confer with the newly elected congressmen, who owe their elections to the laborers of the field and factory. This call for action will be sent to the president or secretary of every industrial organization whose address I can obtain, but those who may be overlooked can take action as soon as it is brought to their notice. This is a very important matter and should receive careful attention. Every organization should take action and be represented, for it is not intended to be a Knights of Labor gathering or a conference of those representing one class or section alone. All are invited, and all should be represented.

"T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W., K. of L."

Will Trade Unions Co-operate?

Whether or not Mr. Powderly will succeed in getting the trade unions to co-operate with the Knights and farmers remains to be seen, and therefore the result of this first call for a conference will be watched with interest.

Governor Hill's Last Term.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The World's Albany correspondent here can announce positively that David B. Hill will not again be a candidate for governor of New York. He is serving his last term. That is the meaning he wishes to be taken from the opening and the closing sentences of his last annual message to the legislature. It is the alpha and the omega. He begins by saying: 'In entering upon the seventh and last year of service as the chief executive of the state,' and he closes by saying: 'I cannot conclude my last annual message.' "etc.

A Counterfeiter's Safe Discovered.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 7.—United States Marshal Bach has unearthed another discovery in connection with the counterfeiting den recently raided. A railroad employe discovered a hole in under a pile of rocks near Gray Cliff, not far from the cabin where Ellis was recently arrested, and the counterfeiter's tools concealed. The safe contained a lot of spurious silver dollars and halves, as well as dies and tools used in the manufacture of the same.

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Don't miss this chance.

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FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Woollen Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Suspenders, Fine Dress Gloves, Fur Caps, Rubber Coats, etc., at

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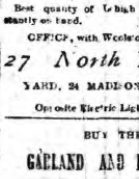

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26 WEST FRONT STREET.

N. B.—Roofing, plumbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

Christmas Cards

and

NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Christmas Presents of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Holiday Bargains

Men's and boys' Winter caps, gloves, underwear, mackintosh and rubber coats.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,

GOLD HEADED CANES.

Best Goods for the Least Money.

U. B. Crane,

12 Park avenue.

OPENING!

CHRISTMAS and HOLIDAY GOODS.

The largest and most complete selection ever offered in this city, at the lowest possible prices, to suit every preference, all ages, all tastes, and all pocketbooks.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

First Class Caterer,

ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPTNESS and DESPATCH.

STEPHENSON'S

42 NORTH AVENUE.

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler 13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of clocks for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. If you will call at

THE BEE HIVE

you will find the most complete assortment of Plush goods ever shown in Plainfield.

Plush albums, containing 50 to 200 photographs, comb and brush at 98c., $1.00 and $1.75.

Also a full line of Plush work boxes, Infants sets, Jewell cases, Glove and Hand or chief boxes, collar and cuff boxes and shaving sets.

Ladies' circulars, Rubber goods, $1.00; Newmarkets, $1.50, Children's circulars, $1.00; Boys' rubber coats, $1.25.

A full line of infants', men's and children's lined and unlined Kid Gloves.

Don't forget to look for the Book For Toy prizes. We have them for little fellows from four years old.

Silk Handkerchief 25c., 49c., 59c. and 75c. Silk Umbrellas $1.69, $2.00 up to $5.00.

A call at the Bee Hive will convince. Price shirt which we are selling at 50c. and 69c. The same for toys 45c.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1467.

Upper Lehigh and other grades coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

Messenger Service

B & O. Telegraph Co.

Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Manger.

FRANK LINKE,

(ESTABLISHED 1866.)

Wholesale Wine

AND

Liquor Dealer.

BOTTLER OF HALLENTIEN'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,

AND DEALER IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER

And Bass Ale for home use and private family.

No. 42 West Front street, 179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.

All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Bline's Extracts,

Pure Fruit Flavors.

Lodges.

Prosperity and Protection. 1891. Membership, 120,000. Benefits paid since 1887, over $20,000,000 since organization. WETUMPKA Lodge, No. 1, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Front and Third streets, at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome. Visit second street, Public Safe.

W. C. ISAAC, Dictator. W. ADDIS, Reporter. 12 30 1y

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A half dozen beautifully laundried and perfect-fitting shirts make a sensible holiday gift.

GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS. 12-15-tf

AT LAST

I have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with W. H. K. Small & Co. to act as agent for their Finest Grades of

Smoking Tobacco,

and shall hereafter keep a full line of them on hand at the lowest possible prices.

N. H. Guttman,

12 W. SECOND ST.

A FINE *Assortment of* GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Babes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

16, 18, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

18 North Avenue,

Fine Groceries,

PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

R. O. HOWELL,

THE NORTH AVENUE GROCER,

Has just received his fresh supply of

Gilman Farm Canned Goods,

And is selling them at same prices as last year.

Creamery Butter

Fresh every week from a Jersey Creamery.

Winter is Approaching,

And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to insure the feet in a warm pair of

SHOES.

I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Keasey Adams' fine shoes." Call and see them.

John J. Kenney

COR. FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Arrive—7:05, 8:05, a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 5:30 p. m.
Close—7:30 and 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:00 and 7 p.m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.

Arrive—8:30 a. m., 2:05, 6:50 p. m.
Close—7:30 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 5:00 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Office open from 9:00 to 10:30 a. m.
Mail closes at 6:00 p. m.

S. R. POPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REED,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery. Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. H. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Office and Infirmary, 21 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m. 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 44. Residence 126 East Front street.

F. A. DUSHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Parties with a full set of the country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCARS. TEALE,
Architect, 347 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

To The Public!!

We have just received an entire new stock of

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Hudson county sugar-cured hams and tips, French and American peas, extra sifted early June, Champion and Marrowfat; Hominy, Succotash and Morris and Berry Corn; Hamburg strawberries, Beans and Lobster. Choice tomatoes if we have any. Tomatoes, no holes and blackness. A choice lot of California fruit in glass and tin cans. Choice dried fruit and raisins a specialty. Special prices given on Canned Goods by the case or dozen. A complete assortment of Kessler's Duchess Jams, &c.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly-old steam vibrating mechanical screen for our coal, which we confidently believe will enable him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for Planing, Scroll and Band Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt, Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

NEW FIRM

N.B.Smalley & Co.

DEALERS IN

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS

POULTRY AND FISH.

Sugar Cured Hams a specialty.

TELEPHONE CALL 14.

S. B. SMALLEY, H. P. RAW. } 94 SOMERSET ST

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, either in private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

MRS. JEANNETTE MATTISON,
Teacher of piano, lives on each other owner at pupil's residence. Literature to others. Best of references. No. 16 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And Kindergarten. Miss Berthon and Miss Sherwin's School for Girls and Kindergarten will open (D. V.) Wednesday, September 17th, 1890. Office in session, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 17th, 1890.

STATE SOLONS CONVENE

Connecticut's Interesting Deadlock Now in Operation.

MANY SPEAKERS WERE CHOSEN.

What Was Done by the Legislatures of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Other States—W. F. Sheehan for Speaker of the Empire State Assembly.

HARTFORD, Jan. 7.—The general assembly of Connecticut met at 10 o'clock this morning. Under the constitution a majority of the popular vote is necessary to an election of governor and other state officers, and failing that, the office is filled by the general assembly. This year the senate has ten Democratic majority and the house sixteen Republican majority. The official canvass of the returns at the secretary of state's office shows a majority of twenty-six for B. S. Morris, of New Haven, Democratic candidate for governor. The election was the first for state officers under the new secret ballot law, and in the count through the state several Prohibition votes were rejected by moderators for having on them the word "for" before the office named, while several thousand such were counted. Other votes of each party were rejected for various causes.

An Obstinate Deadlock.

The Republicans claim that the matter should be inquired into and errors, if found, be corrected. Democrats claim that there is no going back on returns and the session opened with the prospect of a deadlock between the two houses—the senate declaring Morris elected and the house refusing and insisting on an investigation to be followed by the declaration that no election was effected, in which case the Republicans would elect their candidate.

In case the two houses continue to stand apart the present officers—all Republicans—hold over. The Republicans say that they are acting according to the constitution in insisting on settling the governorship contest before anything else, and in following that policy they keep from put ting any inclination to recede, and while Democrats threaten to endeavor to re-elect Mr. Platt to the United States senate, the Republicans express every confidence that such efforts cannot succeed.

Work at the Caucuses.

The general Democratic and Republican caucuses were held last evening. At the Democratic caucus Albert H. Walker, a former Republican, was nominated for speaker. The caucus adopted a resolution declaring against any compromise on the governorship and insisting on the seating of Lucius B. Morris. Isaac Wolff was nominated for clerk and James Fitzgerald for assistant clerk. The Republican caucus unanimously, and by acclamation, nominated Allen W. Paige for speaker. Samuel A. Bulkley was nominated for clerk and Andrew F. Gates for assistant clerk. The Republican caucus nominated H. A. Shumway for president pro tem.

Sheehan Chosen Speaker.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The assembly elected William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo, speaker. Milo Acker received all the Republican votes. The other Democratic caucus candidates were elected. The speaker announced the committees on ways and means and elections Messrs. Webster, of New York; Endres, of Erie; Riley, of Rensselaer; O'Connor, of Kings; Gorman, of Albany; Sondheim, of New York; Stephens, of Franklin; Pierson, of Suffolk, and Davis of Livingston. The members then began drawing for seats. Speaker Sheehan said that by reason of his long service Mr. Husted was entitled by precedence to select his seat in advance. Mr. Husted said in deeply appreciative but grateful compliment. He would naturally prefer the seat he had so long occupied on the floor, but he understood that the Democrats wished to occupy the right side of the chamber, and therefore he would take Mr. Sheehan's old seat. On motion Messrs. Acker, Blumen thal, R. H. Bush, Fish and Gallagher were also allowed to choose their seats in advance.

Governor Hill's Message.

Governor Hill's message, after congratulating the Democrats on their victory, asks for an enumeration of the state "in conformity with the express requirements of the constitution." The governor attacks the federal census, and says that it has been quite clearly demonstrated 200,000 people were overlooked in New York city. He believes the present apportionment of the state is defective and that nearly one-fourth of "the inhabitants of the state have been denied just representation by the legislature's persistent refusal to authorize a new enumeration." He thinks an enumeration under state authority is demanded and that the legislature should provide for it. Existing excise laws should also be revised, and the submission of the prohibition amendment provided for. The election should not be a special one, as it will cost the state $200,000. He regrets the present agricultural depression in the state, and recommends legislation favorable to the farmers. Personal property should be taxed more uniformly and more strongly.

The governor recommends at length the improvement of country roads; legislation providing for rapid transit in New York; compulsory arbitration of labor troubles, and the restriction of the employment of armed private detectives during strikes. He renews his recommendation that contested election cases be decided by the courts and not by the legislature, and favors suitable appropriations for the proper representation of New York at the World's fair. He also recommends the holding at once of a constitutional convention; a compulsory voting law; an amendment to the Saxton law providing for making it applicable to steam surface railroads, and a special state labor commission. In conclusion he denounces the "force" bill.

Thompson Chosen Speaker.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—The biennial session of the Pennsylvania legislature began Tuesday. The caucus nominee of the Republicans, Caleb B. Thompson, of Warren county, was duly elected speaker of the house, receiving 125 votes to 78 Democratic votes for George W. Skinner, of Fulton county. Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, was chosen president pro tem. of the senate. Both houses adjourned after organizing until 3 o'clock, at which hour they reassembled and listened to the reading of Governor Beaver's message.

It May Be Cameron.

The Republicans decided last night to hold the joint caucus for the selection of a United States senator today, as soon after noon as possible. Mr. Cameron has arrived, and it is known as he has had much to do with the decision. Mr. Cameron will undoubtedly be the unanimous choice of the caucus.

The Delaware Legislature.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 7.—The legislature met at 10 a. m. in the senate Judge P. Donahoe, of Newcastle county, was elected speaker. In the house William L. Simms, of Sussex, was elected speaker. Governor Elgert's message was presented to both houses and read. It is a temperate document of moderate length, in which various state issues are discussed without the presentation of anything very startling or uncommon measures. The governor declared against the federal elections bill as interfering with state rights.

Governor Campbell's Message.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—In his message Governor Campbell recommends the Australian ballot system and favors a nonpolitical primary election law. The governor reminds the general assembly that the state is expected to make a creditable exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition.

ENGLAND IS EXCITED.

The War Scare Is the Sensation of the Day in London.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Underneath a pretense of ridicule there is much anxiety concerning the Behring sea situation. The press pooh-poohs the idea of hostilities, but the people discuss the possibilities with much gravity. Many are disposed to believe that American naval officers who "kick propriety" and would like to test the abilities of the new war vessels are in large part responsible for the stirring up of the question at issue.

Others refer to the fact that large private financial interests are at stake, and hint that American patriotism is being worked up to the point by the efforts of a syndicate of fur monopolists. There is a consensus of opinion that Secretary Blaine will go as far as the margin of safety will as possible, counting upon the well known reluctance of England to come to blows with the Americans. The subject is the most interesting topic of the hour and has overshadowed even the serious developments in the Scotch railway strike.

Braddock's Riot Cost One Life.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Michael Quinn, a foreman in the stock yards of the furnace department of the Edgar Thompson Steel works at Braddock, has died in Mercy hospital, this city. Quinn was among the first injured in the battle with the rioting Hungarian strikers on New Year's day. His death resulted from a fractured skull, broken ribs and internal injuries. The leader of the riot and the man who first of all struck Quinn is said to have been a workman named Stanuiz. Fifty-four of the rioters have been arrested and will have a hearing next Saturday. While no further trouble is anticipated the armed deputies will continue on guard as long there is the slightest possibility of an outbreak. One of the bunked prisoners was put in blast yesterday. By the end of the week all will again be in operation.

Killed by His Wife.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 7.—Edgar Beckman, aged 24, was stabbed and killed by his wife, Hattie, early last evening, at their home in Salisbury. The man had spent the day in fair city and returned home in an intoxicated condition. The woman upbraided her husband for which he had cut no wood. A quarrel ensued, during which the woman, in a fit of passion, seized a butcher knife and stabbed her husband in the breast, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a few minutes. The woman is under arrest and is almost crazed at her act, and a watch has to be kept over her to see that she does no harm to herself. The couple have been married six years and have three children.

That Alleged Silver Pool.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged congressional silver pool is still held in abeyance by the house committee on rules. Another meeting of the committee to consider the matter was held, and Messrs. Stevens and Apperson, the correspondents of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who make allegations in that paper that a pool had existed, were sworn and questioned about their knowledge of the charges made. They refused to give any information, declining even to disclose the names of their informants. The committee adjourned subject to the call of its chairman, Speaker Reed.

Financial Cares Caused Suicide.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—G. P. Partridge, a member of the firm of S. B. Partridge & Sons, general storekeepers, of North Collins, this county, shot and killed himself in his room in Brown's hotel. On the table were a number of letters. One addressed to the coroner stated that there was no need of an inquest, that he had killed himself after deliberation. A postscript said, "If the press wishes to know the cause tell them that it was the neglect of time that owed me and those that should have helped me." Partridge was about 35 years of age and leaves a widow and a large family.

To Lease Popof Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Morrow (Cal.) has introduced in the house a bill providing for the lease of Popof island, off the coast of the peninsula of Alaska, for agricultural purposes. The bill provides for the lease of this island for the term of ninety-nine years at the nominal rent of $12 per month to Messrs. Lynde & Hough. He also introduced a bill increasing the appropriation for the erection of the public building at San Francisco to $2,000,000.

Boy Burglars Run Down.

AKRON, O., Jan. 7.—A gang of boy burglars has been run down at Kent, of whom twelve are from this place. They range in age from 9 to 13, and have been carrying on a systematic course of robbery for the past three months. They possessed duplicate keys of many business houses in town, and an old glass works now deserted served as a hiding place for them and their plunder. Detectives have been working on the case for some time.

A Brave Captain Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—At the residence of James B. Colgrove in this city, Capt. John Bates, commander of the steamship New Orleans, of the Cromwell line, was presented with two gunmedals from King Oscar II of Norway and Sweden, and Emperor William of Germany as a reward for Capt. Bates' bravery in rescuing the crews of the Norwegian steamer Pauline Lindlan and of the German bark Ouikel Aldermann.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 B'DWAY

PICKING UP DOLLARS

Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains, almost gifts. Just read what he offers: Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up. Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00. Kings from $2.75 up. Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up. Oil-Cloth, 36c. per square yard. Folding beds, leading bed chairs. General assortment of everything. Carey is offering good cut rates that make them

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

"THE DAIRY"

Headquarters for

Fresh Creamery Butter,

Eggs, Milk, Buttermilk, Fancy Cream and Cottage Cheese. CANNED GOODS in every variety.

DELICATESSEN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. CALL and EXAMINE.

Corner Madison avenue and Front street.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle workers, shop corner of Grand and Regent street, North Plainfield, N. J.

J. HERRMANN, 15 Somerset place.
P. PETERSON, 1 Regent street. 10-10-3m

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Fanwood N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Inspector Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1594.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder

All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 81.

B. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,

Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Bryan P. O. Box 1359. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully and satisfactorily.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.

Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 942.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder

Jobbing promptly attended to at

66 West Front st.

Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 82 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 681.

W. J. Pearson, Sr., 16 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, Jr., 15 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
39 Somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases. Office Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & BULICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the

EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.

The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & MILL,
Shearing and hair cutting by new, improved machinery. NO. 3 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Boot black stand connected with the shop.

Thompson Park,
NO. 23 EAST FRONT STREET.
PIANOS and ORGANS.
Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Chamberg. Musical Merchandise Newman Bros Estey, Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale,
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
SHEET Music played for purchasers.
Tuning an Repairing a specialty

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE

45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

49 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security. Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL S. TITSWORTH.
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Parvin iron wagon. John P. Wolfe, Rear street, North Plainfield.

I. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
can be purchased at Edgewood Park, corner east street, address

E. F. M. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 50c first above the sea level.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods. The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Linen ruffles polished equal to new. Our wagon will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
14 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,
PROPRIETOR.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 7, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND E

Leave Plainfield at 6:47, a. m. [illegible]

Leave New York, foot Liberty street, at 8:00, 9:30, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:00, 9:30 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Junction.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:47, 8:30, 11:05 a. m., 12:05, 1:35, 3:40, 5:05, 6:15, 8:00, 11:05 p. m. Sunday at 8:30 p. m. For Somerville, Bridgewater, Raritan, Flemington, Lambertville, Trenton and the South at 8:30 a. m. Sunday at 8:30 p. m. For Bound Brook, Bridgewater, Somerville, Raritan, Flemington, Lambertville, Trenton and the South at 8:30 a. m. Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 6:47, 8:30, 11:05 a. m., 12:05, 1:35, 3:40, 5:05, 6:15, 8:00, 11:05 p. m. Sunday at 8:30 p. m. For Newark at 6:47, 8:30, 11:05 a. m., 12:05, 1:35, 3:40, 5:05, 6:15, 8:00, 11:05 p. m. Sunday at 8:30 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Junction.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:47, a. m. For Somerville, Reading, Harrisburg, Clarville, Manch Junk, Whitehouse, Hampton, Lebanon, Allentown, Bethlehem.

5:45 a. m. For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Clarville, Manch Junk, Whitehouse, Hampton, Lebanon, Allentown, Bethlehem.

6, 6 a. m. for High Bridge and Easton, 8:30 a. m. or Pennington 10 a. m. for Lebanon, Bangor, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Phillipsburg, Manch Junk, Whitehouse, Hampton, Lebanon

Lodges.

Fraternities and Fraternalism. 1875. Membership, 125,000. 1890. Death benefits paid over $20,000,000 since organization of Supreme Lodge. Knights of Honor, Home Fire and Third Degree A. M. 8 p. m., in Hood's Building, 2nd floored street, Park field.
H. G. Hass, Dictator. W. Abbis, Reporter. 12 30 1y

Hallock & Davis,
5 W. Front St.
(Vermeule's Old Stand.)
HATS, CAPS AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A hand-some beautifully laundried and perfect-fitting shirt makes a sensible holiday gift.
Geo. A. Hallock. Jas. W. Davis. 19-16-1f

AT LAST
I have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with W. F. Sewall & Co. to act as agent for their Finest Grades of
Smoking Tobacco,
and shall hereafter keep a full line of them on hand at the lowest possible prices.
N. H. Guttman,
12 W. SECOND ST.

A FINE
Assortment of
GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.
Eugene M. Laing,
NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sleighs! Sleighs!
ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.
Two, four and six passenger.
Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at
L. M. FRENCH'S
Carriage Repository,
16, 18, 20 and 22 Somerset Street.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
18 North Avenue,
Fine Groceries,
PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA
R. O. HOWELL.
THE NORTH AVENUE GROCER,
Has just received his fresh supply of
Gilman Farm
Canned Goods,
And is selling them at same prices as last year.
Creamery Butter
Fresh every week from a Jersey Creamery.
Winter is Approaching,
And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to indoor the feet in a warm pair of
SHOES.
I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Quincy Adams" fine shoes." Call and see them.
John J. Kenney
COR. FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.
Arrive—7:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:20 p. m.
Close—7:30 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 2:35, 5:20 and 8 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.
Arrive—9:40 a. m., 2:30, 6:20 p. m.
Close—7:30 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 4:00 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.
Office open from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Mail closes at 4:30 p. m.

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CLARK & REED,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery. Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Somerset streets.

F. R. TOWNLEY, D. V. S.,
Veterinarian, No. 29 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call No. 46. Residence 104 West Front street.

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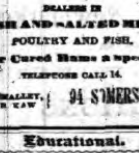
To The Public!!
We have just received an entire new stock of
Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
Hudson county sparagus and tips, French and American peas, Extra of all early June, Champions and Marrowfats; Honeydew, Burman and Morris and Darby Corn; Rumbury at mates Beans and Okra. Choice varieties of entire new Tomatoes in bottles and glass cans. A choice lot of California fruit in glass and tin cans. A choice dried fruit and raisins a specialty. Special prices given on Canned Goods by case or dozen. A complete assortment of Keen's Dundee Jams,
ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,
Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Cleaner Coal!
L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,
50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,
Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly and extensively revamped coal screening rock, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.
Upper Lehigh and Hoskeybrook Coal in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.
Rough and Dressed Lumber.
He would also announce recently increased facilities for Tinning and Repairing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

All Kinds of Job-work Done,
Prompt, Neat, Cheap.
A trial order is Solicited.
EVENING NEWS Job Department.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Instruction in Elocution, either in private lessons or class. For terms, address Miss Alberti, P. O. Box 1090.

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Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Rest of references. No. 16 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
A Select Home and Day School for Girls and Kindergarten, [illegible] Miss Sarah J. Reed Reed-Boynton, Miss Sarah and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, [illegible] Washington street, corner of Washington Place, will reopen Thursday, Sept. 25th, 1890.

STATE SOLONS CONVENE

Connecticut's Interesting Deadlock Now in Operation.

MANY SPEAKERS WERE CHOSEN.

What Was Done by the Legislatures of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Other States—W. F. Sheehan for Speaker of the Empire State Assembly.

HARTFORD, Jan. 7.—The general assembly of Connecticut met at 10 o'clock this morning. Under the constitution a majority of the popular vote is necessary to an election of governor and other state officers, and failing that, the office is filled by the general assembly. This year the senate has ten Democratic majority and the house sixteen Republican majority. The official canvass of the returns at the secretary of state's office shows a majority of twenty-six for L. S. Morris, of New Haven, Democratic candidate for governor. The election was the first for state officers under the new secret ballot law, and in the count through the state several Prohibition votes were rejected by moderators for having on them the word "for" before the office named, while several thousand such votes counted. Other votes of each party were rejected for various causes.

An Obstinate Deadlock.

The Republicans insist that the matter should be inquired into and errors, if found, be corrected. Democrats claim that there is no power on return days of the session opened with the prospect of a deadlock between the two houses—the senate declaring Morris elected and the house refusing and insisting on an investigation to be followed by the declaration that no election was effected, in which case the Republicans would elect their candidate.

In case the two houses continue to stand apart the present officers will remain in office—hold over. The Republicans say that they are acting according to the constitution in insisting on settling the governor question before anything else, and in following that policy they keep from mixing state offices various Democrats whose apparent majorities were much larger than that of Morris, but the Republicans put the responsibility for that upon the Democrats.

Democrats Threaten Platt.

The situation is liable to assume different phases at any time, but this is the present condition. Neither party professes any inclination to recede, and while Democrats threaten to embarrass the re-election of Mr. Platt to the United States senate, the Republicans express every confidence that such efforts cannot succeed.

Work at the Caucuses.

The general Democratic and Republican caucuses were held last evening. At the Democratic caucus Albert H. Walker, a Republican, was nominated for speaker. The caucus adopted a resolution declaring against any compromise on the governorship and insisting on the seating of Luzon B. Morris. Isaac Wolff was nominated for clerk and James Fitzgerald for assistant clerk. The Republican caucus unanimously, by acclamation, nominated Allen W. Paige for speaker. Samuel A. Eddy was nominated for clerk and Andrew F. Gates for assistant clerk. The Republican caucus nominated H. A. Shumway for president pro tem.

Sheehan Chosen Speaker.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The assembly elected William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo, speaker. Milo Acker received all the Republican votes. The other Democratic candidates were elected. The speaker announced as the committee on privilege and elections Messrs. Webster, of New York; Endres, of Erie; Riley, of Rensselaer; O'Connor, of Kings; Gerken, of Albany; Southworth, of New York; Stephens, of Franklin; Pierson, of Suffolk, and Davis, of Livingston. The members then began drawing for seats. Speaker Sheehan said that by reason of his long service Mr. Husted was entitled by precedence to select his seat in advance. Mr. Husted said he deeply appreciated the graceful compliment. He would naturally prefer the seat he had so long occupied on the floor, but Mr. Sheehan suggested that the Democrats wished to occupy the right side of the chamber, therefore he would take Mr. Sheehan's old seat. On motion Messrs. Acker, Blumen thal, R. H. Bush, Fish and Gallagher were also allowed to choose their seats in advance.

Governor Hill's Message.

Governor Hill's message, after congratulating the Democrats on their victory, asks for an enumeration of the state "in conformity with the express requirements of the constitution." The governor attacks the federal census, and says that it has been quite clearly demonstrated $30,000 people were overlooked in New York city. He believes the present apportionment of the state is very defective and that nearly one-fourth of "the inhabitants of the state have been denied just representation by the legislature's persistent refusal to authorize a new enumeration." He thinks an enumeration under state authority is demanded and that the legislature should provide for it. Existing excise laws should also be revised, and the submission of the prohibition amendment provided for. The election should not be a special one, as it will cost the state $620,000. He regrets the present agricultural depression in the state, and recommends legislation favorable to the farmers. Personal property should be taxed more heavily than at present.

The governor recommends at length the improvement of country roads, legislation providing for rapid transit in New York, compulsory arbitration of labor troubles, and the restriction of the employment of armed forces to detection during strikes. He renews his recommendation that contested election cases be decided by the courts and not by the legislature, and favors suitable appropriations for the proper representation of New York at the World's fair. He also recommends the holding at once of a constitutional convention, a compulsory voting law; an amendment to the weekly payment law making it applicable to steam surface railroads, with a special statute for commission. In conclusion he denounces the "force" bill.

Thompson Chosen Speaker.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—The biennial session of the Pennsylvania legislature began Tuesday. The caucus nominee of the Republicans, Caleb B. Thompson, of Warren county, was duly elected speaker of the house, receiving 125 votes to 78 Democratic votes for George W. Skinner, of Fulton county. John Pearson, of Philadelphia, was chosen president pro tem. of the senate. Both houses adjourned after organizing until 3 o'clock, at which hour they reassembled and listened to the reading of Governor Beaver's message.

Ready for Business.

The Republicans decided last night to hold the joint caucus for the selection of a United States senator today, as some attempt seemed possible. Mr. Cameron has arrived, and this seems to have had much to do with the decision. Mr. Cameron will undoubtedly be the unanimous choice of the caucus.

The Delaware Legislature.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 7.—The legislature met at 10 a. m. In the senate John P. Donahoe, of Newcastle county, was elected speaker. In the house William L. Simms, of Sussex, was elected speaker. Governor Biggs' message was presented to both houses and read. It is a temperate document of moderate length, in which various state issues are discussed without the presentment or advising of any startling or uncommon measures. The governor declared against the local elections bill as interfering with state rights.

Governor Campbell's Message.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—In his message Governor Campbell recommends the Australian ballot system and urges a compulsory primary election law. The governor reminds the general assembly that the state is expected to make a creditable exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition.

ENGLAND IS EXCITED.

The War Scare Is the Sensation of the Day in London.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Underneath a pretense of ridicule there is much anxiety concerning the Behring sea situation. The press poohpoohs the idea of hostilities, but the people discuss the possibilities with much gravity. Many are inclined to believe that American naval officers who "lack promotion" and would like to test the abilities of the new war vessels are in large part responsible for the stirring up of the question at issue.

Others refer to the fact that large private financial interests are at stake, and hint that American patriotism is being adroitly worked up for the benefit of a syndicate of fur monopolists. There is a contention in Scotland that Premier Balfour will go as near the margin of actual war as possible, counting upon the well known reluctance of England to come to blows with the Americans. The subject is the all absorbing topic of the hour and has overshadowed even the serious developments in the Scotch railway strike.

Braddock's Riot Cost One Life.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Michael Quinn, a foreman in the steel yards of the furnace department of the Edgar Thompson Steel works at Braddock, has died in Mercy hospital, this city. Quinn was among the first injured in the battle with the rioting Hungarian strikers on New Year's day. His death resulted from a fractured skull, broken ribs and internal injuries. The leader of the riot and the man who first of all struck Quinn is said to have been a workman named Stasnic. Fifty-four of the rioters have been arrested and will have a hearing next Saturday. While no further trouble is anticipated the armed deputies will continue on guard as long there is the slightest possibility of an outbreak. One of the banked furnaces was put in blast yesterday. By the end of the week all will again be in operation.

Killed by His Wife.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 7.—Edgar Beckman, aged 28, was shot and killed by his wife, Hattie, early last evening, at South Seabrooke. The man had spent the day in this city and returned home in an intoxicated condition. The woman upbraided her husband because he had cut no wood. A quarrel ensued, during which the woman, in a fit of passion, seized a butcher knife and plunged the blade into the breast, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a few minutes. The woman is under arrest and is almost crazed at her act, and a watch has to be kept over her to see that she does no harm to herself. The couple have been married six years and have three children.

That Alleged Silver Pool.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged silver pool was called up and held in abeyance by the house committee on rules. Another meeting of the committee to consider the matter was held, and Messrs. Stone and Epperson, the correspondents of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who make allegations in that paper that a pool had existed, were asked and questioned about their knowledge of the charges made. They refused to give any information, declining even to disclose the names of their informants. The committee adjourned subject to the call of its chairman, Speaker Reed.

Financial Cares Caused Suicide.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—G. P. Partridge, a member of the firm of S. B. Partridge & Sons, general contractors, of North Collins, this county, shot and killed himself in his room in Brown's hotel. On the table were a number of letters. One addressed to the coroner stated that there was no need of an inquest, that he had killed himself after due deliberation. A postscript said, "If the press wishes to know the cause tell them that it was the neglect of those that owed me and those that should have helped me." Partridge was about 50 years of age and leaves a widow and a large family.

To Lease Popoff Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Morrow (Cal.) has introduced a joint resolution providing for the lease of Popoff island, off the coast of the peninsula of Alaska, for agricultural purposes. The bill provides for the lease of this island for the term of ninety-nine years at the nominal rent of $12 per month to Messrs. Lynde & Hough. He also introduced a bill increasing the appropriation for the erection of the public building at San Francisco to $2,000,000.

Boy Burglars Run Down.

AKRON, O., Jan. 7.—A gang of boy burglars has been run down at Kent, of whom twelve are from this place. They range in age from 9 to 15 and have been carrying on a systematic course of robbery for the past three months. They possessed duplicate keys of many business houses in the city and plans of the places now deserted served as a hiding place for them and their spoils. Detectives have been working on the case for some time.

A Brave Captain Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—At the residence of James B. Colgrove in this city, Capt. John Berlin, master and part owner of the steamship New Orleans, of the Cromwell line, was presented with two momentoes from King Oscar II of Norway and Sweden, and Emperor William of Germany as a reward for Capt. Berlin' bravery in rescuing the crews of the Norwegian vessel Pauline Libian and of the Gera an bark Oskar Aldermann.

COAL LUMBER
And Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 B'DWAY

PICKING UP DOLLARS
Isn't quite so easy as getting bargains, almost gifts. Just read what he offers:
Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up
Wrought-iron springs, 4x6, $3.00.
Carey is offering goodish rates that make them
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00. Rugs from 60 $2.75 up.
Oil-Cloth, 27c. per square yard. Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.
First-Class Storage Warerooms!
Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

"THE DAIRY"
Headquarters for
Fresh Creamery Butter,
Eggs, Milk, Buttermilk, Pacey Cream and Cottage Cheese. CANNED GOODS in every variety.
DELICATESSEN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. CALL and EXAMINE.
Corner Madison avenue and Front street.

Builders Cards.

BERRMANN & PETERSON,
Plain Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, Shop corner of Grand and Rogers street, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. BERRMANN, P. PETERSON,
8 Regent street. 18 Somerset place.
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JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner Row and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

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R. V. BAUMS,
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Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evergreen. P. O. Box 1329. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully and satisfaction guaranteed.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 943.

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Carpenter & Builder
Jobbing promptly attended to at
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Opposite M. E. church.
RESIDENCE, 82 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 651.
W. J. Pierson, No. 15 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 15 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
30 somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters,
Cabinets, Shelving,
Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & BULICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,
Planing and knife cutting mills, in FORD'S HOUSE, NO. 2 NORTH AVENUE. Sash, blinds, doors, mouldings, etc. Children's boys' cutting a specialty. Best knock jointed screens made in the state.

Thompson Park,
NO. 25 EAST FRONT STREET.
PIANOS and ORGANS.
Bradbury, Jacobs & Duanbeere. | Musical Merchandise | Newsom Bros Mahon & Hamlin
To rent and for sale,
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Sheet Music played for purchasers.
Tuning an Repairing a specialty

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REAL ESTATE
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No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE.
Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL S. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Parvin iron wagon. John P. Woltz, Beech street, North Plainfield.

F. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
31 1-2 West Front street. ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS can be purchased at Edgewood Park, 2 cents per square foot. Address
R. F. M. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 324 feet above the sea level.

To the Public!
Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,
We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods.
The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper washing. Linen cuffs cause a flushed appearance. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.
American Steam Laundry,
14 EAST FRONT STREET.
H. W. Marshall,
Proprietor.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time from Plainfield, 1 hour and 15 minutes.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.
Leave Plainfield at 5:45, 7:30, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 a. m., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m. Sunday, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 a. m., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m.
Leave Newark at 6:15, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m.
Leave New York (foot of Liberty street) at 6:45, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m. Sunday, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m.
Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:30, 8:45, 10:00, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45, 11:45 p. m. Sunday, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 p. m.
Leave Somerville at 6:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p. m. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.
Leave Plainfield at 5:45, 7:30, 8:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 8:45 p. m. Sunday, 8:45 a. m., 5:45 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.
Leave Plainfield at 8:45 a. m., 4:45 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.
5:45 a. m.—For Acton, Allentown, Bradley Beach, Burlington, Camden, Church Landing, Delaware Water Gap, Easton, Flemington, Hackettstown, Lambertville, Long Branch, Manasquan, Matawan, Monmouth Beach, Mount Holly, Ocean Grove, Pemberton, Perth Amboy, Point Pleasant, Red Bank, Sea Girt, Spring Lake, Trenton, Tuckerton, Wall Station, Washington, Whitehouse, Wrightstown, Yardville, Bridgeton, Cape May, Cape May Point, Delmont, Dividing Creek, Elsinboro, Fairton, Millville, Port Norris, Salem, Seaville, Sea Isle City, Swainton, Tuckahoe, Vineland, Woodbine, Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Stone Harbor, Wildwood Crest, Woodbine, Beverly, Burlington, Camden, Delaware, Florence, Kinkora, Riverside, Riverton, Roebling, Tacony, Torresdale, Trenton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Boston, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Boston, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

L. DU BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.
Leave Plainfield at 8:45 a. m., 4:45 p. m. Sunday, 5:36 p. m. 90 by 102 Ocean Grove 9:32 a. m., 5:20 p. m. For Point Pleasant, 9:32 a. m., 5:20 p. m. For Bay Head, 9:32 a. m., 5:20 p. m. Sunday at 9:32 a. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton and Philadelphia at 12:45, 5:25 p. m. For New York, 12:45, 5:25 p. m. Sunday at 12:45 p. m.

P. R. R. BALDWIN, Gen Pass Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.
Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal system.
TIME TABLE.
On and after June 21, 1891, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:
For the West, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars, daily, 12:01 midnight, 1:15 (Limited), 3:30, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sunday at 12:01 midnight, 1:15, 3:30, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Chicago, Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily, 7:00 p. m.
For Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily, 12:01 midnight, 7:00 p. m.
For Cleveland and Toledo, daily, 12:01 midnight, 7:00 p. m.
For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily, 7:00 p. m.
For Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, 12:01 midnight.
For Rochester, Canandaigua and the West, 1:00, 6:45 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00 p. m. Sunday at 1:00, 6:45 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, 12:01, 1:15, 3:30, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sunday at 12:01, 1:15, 3:30, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Baltimore and Washington, 12:01, 1:15, 3:30, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sunday at 12:01, 1:15, 3:30, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Atlantic City, 8:35 a. m. (Through car on this train.) Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Cape May, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Ocean City, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Sea Isle City, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Wildwood, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Cape May Point, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Anglesea, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Avalon, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Stone Harbor, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Wildwood Crest, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Woodbine, 8:35 a. m. Sundays, 8:35 a. m.
For Beverly, Burlington, Camden, Delaware, Florence, Kinkora, Riverside, Riverton, Roebling, Tacony, Torresdale and Trenton, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sunday at 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Boston, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Boston, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg, 12:01 midnight, 1:15, 3:30, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sunday at 12:01 midnight, 1:15, 3:30, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 7:00 p. m. Sunday at 7:00 p. m.
For Lambertville and Philipsburg only—1:00 p. m.
For Flemington—7:00 a. m., 2:34 p. m.
For Trenton—7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Bristol, Tullytown, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Morrisville, Tullytown, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Yardley, Morrisville, Tullytown, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Newtown, Yardley, Morrisville, Tullytown, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Langhorne, Newtown, Yardley, Morrisville, Tullytown, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
For Bristol, Tullytown, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:00, 10:40 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.
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Comrade E. K. Allen.
PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE
5-6-1f

Higgins' Stage Line
TO BE RUN OF THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE:
Time runs from Bilbie's ave. and Street way—Rial Estate Broker. Call and see them. 324 feet above the sea level.
Bilbie's ave. and Broadway, Broadway and Front, Front and Somerset, Somerset and Park, Park and Second, Second and Grove, Grove and Depot.
1st trip 8.15 a. m. No 1st [illegible] 6.15 a. m. 2nd " 9.15 " " 2nd " 7.15 " " 3rd " 10.15 " " 3rd " 8.15 " " 4th " 11.15 " " 4th " 9.15 " " 5th " 12.15 p. m. " 5th " 10.15 " " 6th " 1.15 " " 6th " 11.15 " " 7th " 2.15 " " 7th " 12.15 p. m. " 8th " 3.15 " " 8th " 1.15 " " 9th " 4.15 " " 9th " 2.15 " " 10th " 5.15 " " 10th " 3.15 " " 11th " 6.15 " " 11th " 4.15 " " 12th " 7.15 " " 12th " 5.15 " " 13th " 8.15 " " 13th " 6.15 " " 14th " 9.15 " " 14th " 7.15 " " 15th " 10.15 " " 15th " 8.15 " " 16th " 11.15 " " 16th " 9.15 " " 17th " 12.15 a. m. " 17th " 10.15 " " 18th " 1.15 " " 18th " 11.15 " " 19th " 2.15 " " 19th " 12.15 p. m. " 20th " 3.15 " " 20th " 1.15 " " 21st " 4.15 " " 21st " 2.15 " " 22nd " 5.15 " " 22nd " 3.15 " " 23rd " 6.15 " " 23rd " 4.15 " " 24th " 7.15 " " 24th " 5.15 " " 25th " 8.15 " " 25th " 6.15 " " 26th " 9.15 " " 26th " 7.15 " " 27th " 10.15 " " 27th " 8.15 " " 28th " 11.15 " " 28th " 9.15 " " 29th " 12.15 p. m. " 29th " 10.15 " " 30th " 1.15 " " 30th " 11.15 " " 31st " 2.15 " " 31st " 12.15 p. m. " 32nd " 3.15 " " 32nd " 1.15 " " 33rd " 4.15 " " 33rd " 2.15 " " 34th " 5.15 " " 34th " 3.15 " " 35th " 6.15 " " 35th " 4.15 " " 36th " 7.15 " " 36th " 5.15 " " 37th " 8.15 " " 37th " 6.15 " " 38th " 9.15 " " 38th " 7.15 " " 39th " 10.15 " " 39th " 8.15 " " 40th " 11.15 " " 40th " 9.15 " " 41st " 12.15 a. m. " 41st " 10.15 " " 42nd " 1.15 " " 42nd " 11.15 " " 43rd " 2.15 " " 43rd " 12.15 p. m. " 44th " 3.15 " " 44th " 1.15 " " 45th " 4.15 " " 45th " 2.15 " " 46th " 5.15 " " 46th " 3.15 " " 47th " 6.15 " " 47th " 4.15 " " 48th " 7.15 " " 48th " 5.15 " " 49th " 8.15 " " 49th " 6.15 " " 50th " 9.15 " " 50th " 7.15 " " 51st " 10.15 " " 51st " 8.15 " " 52nd " 11.15 " " 52nd " 9.15 "

HAS TO BE A HUSTLER.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF A THEATRICAL ADVANCE AGENT'S LIFE.

What "One Night Stands" Mean to the Man Who Has to Bill Towns, Get Notice and Make Contracts—Much Work, Little Glory.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

One of the most important factors in the success of a dramatic enterprise "on the road" is good management. A shrewd manager in fact counts more than the play or the company. He is not, as a rule, afflicted with any great love for art, and the "elevation of the dramatic taste of the people," which

HELPING THE BILL POSTER.

gives the critics so much concern, cuts little or no figure in his calculations. His business first of all is to make money. If in the course of that delightful occupation he can manage to persuade the public that his aspirations are of a loftier kind, so much the better for his real object. Barnum, the greatest showman of the age, knew the potency of humbug, and almost every theatrical manager copies Barnum. Each has the "greatest attraction of the time," each is an adept in the employment of extravagant adjectives for advertising purposes, and each sends out an emissary in advance to plaster the walls with excessive promises and blazon forth the glories of the coming show.

Advance work, as it is called, is regarded by many professionals as the touchstone of financial success. The agent, however, is the general scapegoat of the business. Should a company meet with bad luck in any town the blame is invariably thrown upon the shoulders of the advance agent. He is accused of imperfect "billing," of neglecting the newspapers and general carelessness. On the other hand, such is the perversity of theatrical nature, should the company play to packed houses the stars appropriate all the credit to themselves. The advance agent is then completely forgotten. They care not whether his work was well or ill done. The artists plume themselves upon their "drawing" powers, while the manager chuckles over the dollars in the treasury and prides himself on the shrewdness of his "booking." Sometimes, however, the director of a tour combines in himself the duties of manager and advance agent. In such cases misfortune is ascribed to the "rottenness" of the stand; the theatregoers are accused of lack of appreciation, and the local management of almost criminal incompetency. The advance manager cannot consistently "roast" himself, while the company, however much they are disgusted to make faces behind his back, are compelled for prudential reasons to accept the situation as gracefully as they can.

It will be readily understood that the advance agent is a hard row to hoe. His duties are of a miscellaneous character. He has to see that local managers live up to the terms of their contracts, to watch that they do not shirk their quota of advertising or prove delinquent in the matter of billing. He has to placate bill posters, make friends with the newspapers, procure hotel rates for the company and contract with the transfer people for the transportation of scenery and baggage to and from the theatre and hotels. Then he has to make himself a walking advertisement of the attraction. On no occasion must he neglect to sound its praises. In the hotel lobbies, on the cars, everywhere

GETTING AROUND THE MINOR.

where man congregate, he is expected to talk shop. His whole being must be permeated with the grandeur of the organization he represents; his life on the road consecrated to extolling its merits in the aggregate, and expatiating on the superlative ability of its individual members.

All this requires tact and resources of no mean order. At times it demands uncommon energy to work one night stands. In remote sections railroad connections often prove perverse and exasperating. The advance agent cannot reach his destination until late in the afternoon, and must leave early the following morning so as not to slur the next stand. This calls for hustling in the most laborious sense of the term, and mental expenditure of physical and mental energy.

Of late years there has been a growing disposition on the part of managers to employ newspaper men as advance agents. The competent journalist often possesses bright business qualifications; he is, moreover, never without tact, and has a modicum of success and affluence makes him invaluable on the road. The routine of advance work is easily learned; a day or two suffices to initiate him into the mysteries of show printing and bill posting, and there is nothing very occult in the so called tricks of the trade. His professional sense of justice may occasionally lead him into disputes with local managers or less conscientious agents. He may refuse to take undue advantage of a competing attraction, and scorn the methods of talented lithographers, who frequently destroy the "window work" of other companies to make a better display of their own paper.

But he is always alive to every legitimate aid to success, and often devises original modes of advertising which lead to substantial results in the box office. As a rule he is engaged for his newspaper ability and influence with the country press. The ordinary advance agent carries with him sheets of reprint press notices, which he leaves with local managers, who promise to work them into the newspapers of their towns. He seldom calls upon the dramatic critics, trusting to luck and their good nature under the manipulation of the local manager for the appearance of his advance notices.

Now the agent who has had a journalistic training works on an entirely different plan. One of his first moves on reaching a town is to strike up an acquaintance with the local newspaper men, with whom he is soon on the best of terms. He has kept his eyes and ears open on his journey, and is usually good for a readable item apart from theatrical affairs. If the reporters are pushed for time, which is a common thing on the country press, he sits down and writes something acceptable for the news columns. In this way a feeling of good fellowship is established, which results in capital notices for his company. Newspaper men like to help one another, and as a rule will do more for the agent who has graduated from their ranks than for one who has no professional claim on their attention.

It must not be inferred, however, that the journalistic agent finds his path strewed with roses. The very fact that advance notices come easier to him brings trouble in its wake. Managers and stars exist largely on adulation, and continually cry for more. They demand original notices at every stand. They seem unable to comprehend that newspapers have other besides theatrical matters to attend to. Many of them have a deep rooted conviction that the eyes of the universe are centered upon them, and that it is the duty of all newspaperdom to fall down and worship them. When he has this class to cater to the journalistic agent speedily finds theatrical life a burden and a snare. His former training leads him to respect newspaper rules, some of which are stringent in regard to advance notices; but the manager in the rear keeps clamoring for free and original advertising, and when it is lacking lays the blame entirely on the agent in advance.

NO FUNDS IN SIGHT.

These are a few of the annoyances of the agent on the road. There are others, however, which are not so easily borne. Not infrequently he is blamed for the shortcomings of local managers. For instance, he has left sufficient paper to profusely bill a certain town, and "did it out" carefully for the poster. The company arrives to find little paper on the walls, and the manager swears it was the fault of the agent, who is not there to defend himself. The message then buried at the innermost man is affected is and always conducive to his piety. But the worst evil he has to contend against is the failure of the manager or treasurer to send him funds on the road. He arrives at a town where his stipend and expenses are due meet him without a cent after paying railway fare.

A visit to the express office results in the cheerful information that no money package has been sent. He writes the local manager for a loan, and receives sometimes a flat refusal and sometimes only half the amount he needs. He makes the wires groan with invective, and receives no reply. He goes on to the next town and has a similar experience. It is then he realizes the uncertainty of things theatrical.

JOHN W. POSTGATE.

Tattoo Marks Irremovable.

It is now claimed that tattoo marks cannot be removed from the skin, and in support of the assertion it is stated that a student at a Baltimore hospital recently cut from a dead man's arm a strip of skin upon which a coat of arms appeared. Beneath the skin the design remained visible, and even when the cuticle was removed, the design in India ink still remaining in sight until finally the bone was reached. After a thorough sponging, for the purpose of removing the blood and pieces of flesh remaining, it was found that the coat of arms still appeared. After cutting away a small section of the bone the India ink mark was found to have not penetrated beyond.

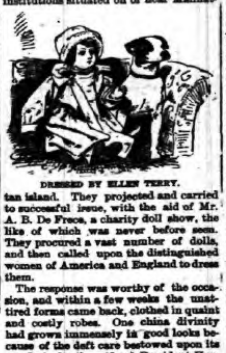
FAMOUS DOLL DRESSERS.

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND DO NOVEL WORK.

They Unite to Further the Interests of a Charitable Enterprise, and Have Brought Joy to the Hearts of Thousands of Little Girls.

IT IS in her doll that the little girl finds her dearest delight and chief cast joy. She may be the daughter of wealthy parents, surrounded by the luxuries of civilization, or the ignorant and neglected offspring of the veriest savage. But whether the object of tenderest affection or of cruelty and negligence; whether clothed in silks and carefully guarded from every ill, or clad in skins and subjected to all the vagaries of the elements, the girl child seems endowed by nature with the maternal instinct, and lavishes a wealth of affection upon her doll. In the first instance, the doll may be a wonderful creation of mechanism and ingenuity, crowned with real hair, endowed with eyes that open and shut, possessed even of ability to talk, and garbed in robes as gay as those which adorn the form of a fashionable matron. In the other, the doll may be merely a gnarled stick or worthless bone, which its little owner has tricked out with leaves, bits of bark and cloth, and to which she is as much devoted as if it were the most gorgeous production of a Parisian dealer. Savage or civilized, sick or well, the tiny maiden adorns and cares for her silent companion with a solicitude equal to that which in later years she may be expected to lavish upon an equally helpless but far more vociferous infant.

Recognizing the universality of this maternal instinct, and of the important part which it plays in child life, two well known gentlemen of New York city, Messrs. Russell B. Harrison and W. J. Arkell, some time ago originated an enterprise which was destined to gladden the hearts of thousands of little girls confined by sickness, misfortune or orphanage to the various hospitals and institutions situated on or near Manhattan, Chauncey M. Depew, the celebrated railroad president and orator; W. H. Crane, the comedian; Edgar W. Nye, the humorist; and Russell B. Harrison, the publisher. They showed much skill in their temporary occupation, and secured large prices for the dainty wares they placed on sale. Mrs. Harrison's doll brought $100, Mrs. Cleveland's $115, Mrs. Morton's $80, Mrs. Gould's $92, while Ellen Terry's was disposed of at private sale for $175. Mr. Nye attempted to stimulate the bidding on two of the dolls he offered by himself becoming a competitor. The moment he advanced the price the audience gracefully withdrew from the contest, and, as a result, he is now the owner of a neat little couple known as "Priscilla" and "John Alden." The group designed by "Bab," and entitled "Three Men in a Boat, Not Counting the Dog," was purchased by Mr. E. H. Sothern, the actor, who promptly forwarded it across the ocean to Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, author of the quaint story which had inspired "Bab's" work.



DRESSED BY ELLEN TERRY.

The results of the charity doll show proved highly gratifying to its projectors and patrons. They had the pleasure of placing timely holiday playthings in the

"BABY JAY," BY MRS. GEORGE GOULD.

hands of more than two thousand infantile children, and also of distributing a large sum of money among the institutions in which these waifs are provided for.

Two particularly handsome specimens of artistic work arrived from abroad too late for display at the show. One was the offering of Mme. Albani, and reproduced in its attire the gorgeous robes which the songstress wears as the heroine of Verdi's "Otello." The other doll was from Mrs. John Wood, and is supposed to represent that actress as she appears in the first act of "The Cabinet Minister," now running at the Court theatre, London.

The costume is described as being of gold and silver brocade, with a very long train attached at the shoulder and lined with gold colored satin, embroidered with ruching of yellow gauze set with sprigs of white hyacinths. The train is turned over on the right side, and ornamented with bunches of Prince of Wales feathers and yellow primroses set on the revers. The front of the gown is an ornamented tablier of white kid applique on lace with silver beads. The cuffs are a little corset of diamonds, three white feathers and a long tulle veil. Her jewels are diamonds and a necklace of pearls joined together by tiny gold chains. She wears high heeled satin slippers and dainty silk stockings.

This doll is valued at $500, and together with Mme. Albani's donation will be disposed of for the same purposes to which the proceeds of the show were devoted.

The illustrations appearing herewith are reproduced from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper by courtesy of the publishers. FRED C. DAYTON.

A New Nebraska Congressman.

William Arthur McKeighan, congressman elect from the Second Congressional district of Nebraska, was born in Cumberland county, N. J., Jan. 19, 1843, and went to Fulton county, Ills., in 1848. He remained on his father's farm till the civil war began, when he enlisted under Col. R. G. Ingersoll. At the close of the contest he married Miss Lois E. Brown, and settled near Pontiac, Ills. He was prominent in the Farmers' movement of 1873, and was elected vice president of the Illinois People's association for the Eighth Congressional district.

W. A. M'KEIGHAN.

In 1880 he removed to Nebraska. On the organization of the Alliance he became a member. He was elected judge of Webster county in 1884, and was a candidate for congress against James Laird in 1886, receiving 16,875 votes to 18,378 cast for Laird. In 1890 he was the unanimous choice of the Alliance or Independent convention held at Hastings, and likewise received the unanimous vote of the delegates of the Democratic convention held at Superior. He was elected by a majority of 15,000.

An Accomplished Western Woman.

There are four women notaries in New York city. One of these, Miss Westover, is private secretary to Street Commissioner Beattie, and during his illness superintended the work of 1,500 men. She speaks four languages as a correct student, and has a delightful contralto voice. She is from the west.

The arctic owl has been seen further southward than for years before within the last few weeks, and as a consequence the Canadian weather prophets predict a long and severe winter.

At Small Point, Me., an attache of the life saving station has built a picket fence in front of his home composed entirely of the records of the crew.

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF J. C. ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic. The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of those $8 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Camel's Hair Paid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 25c., worth 35c.; these are new, fresh goods. Not old stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Outing Flannels in seasonable colors, 11c. and 12 1-2c. Children's Plush Caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

Good, heavy, Scotch all-Linen at 22, 27 and 37c.; extra-heavy 50c.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 50c. Good-to-selling 4-4 yd. wide. Extra-size Huck Towels 10c. each.

We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. Boehm, 7 West Front Street.

CHRISTMAS IS OVER!

AND THE SNOW HAS COME.

We have any quantity of

Shoes and Rubbers

That we will sell you at LOW PRICES.

ROGERS BROTHERS.

You Will Find

That it pays to buy the best that you can get in Rubber Goods. We have the largest stock between New York and Philadelphia.

BOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

22 West Front street.

(The One-Price Boot and Shoe Store.)

Agents for Plainfield and vicinity for the Lambertville

Snag Proof Rubber Boot

for men. Best in the world.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

S

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,

Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

Commencing MONDAY will offer their entire stock of

Dress Goods, Underwear,

Jackets and Newmarkets,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

[NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.]

Marsh & Ayers

Having bought out the entire stock, fixtures and good-will of Mr. Wm. Wagner, would inform their customers, and the public generally that they do only first-class work and charge no fancy prices, but put down everything at low rates, and guarantee satisfaction with first-class work. A trial solicited, etc.

Marsh & Ayers,

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom sales may be made.

Furniture Express

30 WEST FRONT STREET.

LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or anywhere in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in

Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY

and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFIN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies. 60 East Second street, corner of Washington.

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

24 and 26 floors, Box 1296

Louis B. Coddington

(Successor to Tunis J. Carey.)

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET and 23 Park avenue.

P. O. Box 289.

FURNITURE AND FUR

EXPRESS

Satisfaction guaranteed. Large trucks. Goods sent to any part of the country. Piano moving a sp

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK

A. D. Cook & Bro.

LUMBER

and COAL,

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 28.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle,

27 NORTH AVENUE,

Painters and Paper hangers

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc

THE DIME

SAVINGS INSTITUTION

OF

PLAINFIELD, N. J

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. MURRAY President.

WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.

NATHAN HARPER, "

ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD

ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.

Work quickly and thoroughly done. Terms reasonable. Our references to any number of by the Board of Health. Orders left at residence will receive prompt attention. Office at Post Office. Residence, Garden and Field Parties, No. 30, near 2nd. Telephone call No. 28.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW FIRE ALARM.

The Location of Boxes, and Meaning of Signals.

When the register of the box has been sounded by the whistle, all fire-extinguishing apparatus will immediately proceed by the nearest route to the box. The number of the box is indicated on the steam whistle and on all hose carts as follows: If the alarm is sounded from box No. 12, there will be one blow of the whistle, followed by a pause of about five seconds; then two consecutive blows. The complete call stands thus: 1—1—2. After an interval of about twenty seconds this will be repeated three consecutive times.

On blow of the whistle will mean time, test or break; two blows, recall—fire is out; four blows, fire in North Plainfield, West of Somerset street, No. 2 engine and Alert Hose company shall respond; five, fire in North Plainfield, East of Somerset street, No. 1 engine and Alert Hose company shall respond. 2—2, followed by the box number, will be a special call for Hook and Ladder company No. 1. 6—6 will be a special call for Warren engine company, No. 1.

By order of the Board of Engineers,

T. O. DOANE, Chief.

The boxes are located as follows:

Box 12—Corner of Front and Somerset streets.

Box 13—Park avenue and North avenue.

Box 14—Second street, corner Washington.

Box 15—Front and Richmond.

Box 16—Broadway, near Seventh street.

Box 17—Broadway, corner Kensington avenue.

Box 28—South avenue, corner Woodlawn avenue.

Box 32—Seventh street, corner Central avenue.

Box 34—Fifth street corner Liberty street.

Box 37—Seventh street, corner Spooner avenue.

Box 42—Front street, corner Grove street.

Box 43—Front street, corner Plainfield avenue.

Box 45—West Second street and Muhlenberg place.

Box 47—West Second street, in front of the Ford Machine Tool Works.

JOTTINGS.

—To-day is the anniversary of the battle of New Jersey.

—Several persons from this city are attending a live pigeon "shoot" at Three Bridges today.

—The Malopolis Society will hold its first private concert at the Casino next Thursday evening.

—The newly-elected officers of the Winfield Scott Post No. 72 G. A. R. are to be publicly installed this evening.

—The Plainfield Reform Club will hold its regular mid-week meeting in Reform Hall this evening at eight o'clock.

—James Farley, the hackman, who was reported Tuesday as dead, is steadily improving at the Muhlenberg Hospital.

—At a meeting of Plainfield Assembly No. 43, Non-see-at Endowment the newly elected officers were installed for the ensuing year.

—The grand orient degree will be worked at several members of Goodwill Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F. at Scotch Plains next Friday evening.

—James Emmons was fined ten dollars in the City Court yesterday morning. The charge against him was drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

—It was reported on the streets to-day that a prominent citizen of North Plainfield had died recently. Investigation proved the rumor to be false.

—Some th of or thieves stole two valuable pups from the Campbell Club House New Year's day and the owners have been unable to find any trace of them since.

—About twenty members of Wetumpka Lodge Knights of Honor visited Brooklyn last night and were the guests of a lodge of the same order. They spent a very pleasant evening and returned home at an early hour this morning.

—There will be much matter of interest and value to the young men of the city in the talk to be given by ex-Mayor L. V. F. Randolph on the subject of "Gambling," at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at eight o'clock. Admission will be free as usual.

—No man wishing to make an auction sale can take any surer course for informing the hundreds of families in the vari us parts of this county, from whom he expects his customers, of the fact, than by publishing an advertisement of the sale in the or some other as widely circulated newspaper. Handbills are well enough in their way, but to reach the eye of buyers you must use the newspapers.

Suing the Electric Light Company.

The case of John Chandler vs. The Plainfield Electric Light Company was to come up for trial in the Union county c urt to-day. It will be remembered that about seven or eight months ago a valuable trotting horse belonging to Mr. Chandler was killed on Crescent avenue by coming in contact with an electric light wire, which had been broken by a falling limb of a tree. The above-mentioned suit is the result.

A Thief on a Wheel.

Chief Toney last night received a telegram from Somerville announcing that a bicycle had been stolen from the office of John L. Geiger in that place. The thief was seen with the wheel on Second street, and is described as being about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighing 140 pounds, dark complexion, short hair, had beard and wore a check suit.—Elizabeth Journal, Jan. 7th.

Almost Asphyxiated.

Christian Wyckoff, a plumber in the employ of Carney Bros., while working in a house owned by Mr. P. M. French at the corner of Front street and Netherwood avenue yesterday afternoon had the misfortune to faint. He was taken to a local pharmacy where restoratives were administered. Later he was taken to his home at Westfield.

Painfully Injured.

Mr. Edward Keller, while employed harvesting ice yesterday afternoon for Coddington Bros., near New Brooklyn, fell from one of the sleds and landed on some sharp pieces of broken ice, badly cutting the left side of his face. He was taken to the home of his sister at Evans and medical aid was summoned.

PLAINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian's Report for December 1890.

Regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Public Library held last evening. Present, Job Male, Joseph W. Yates, S. C. Baldwin, A. B. Dennis, Mason W. Tyler, George H. Babcock, J. Evarts Tracy and Wm. M. Stillman.

The minutes of the meeting of November were read and approved.

The following bills were ordered paid:

Estate of D. J. Runyon for rent.....	$181.84
Plainfield Gas Light Company.....	12 80
Wootton & Bucks lettering on door..	15.00
Job Male, stamps, reimb'se, etc.....	2. 17
Library Bureau, library supplies.....	36 15
Samuel H Allen, December salary....	40.00
" " sundries....	2 10
Amer. Economic Assoc. books.....	24 00
Alice M. Thompson, assistant, Dec....	10 75
E. L. Adams, salary for December and sundries.....	62 58
F. M. Dorey, books.....	23.00

The librarian's report for December was read, and ordered received and placed on file. Moved that the Library Commit ee be authorized to Purchase new books to the amount of one hundred dollars from the special fund.

Adjourned.

WM. M. STILLMAN, Secty.

Vols. on accession-book, Nov. 30.....	9,053
" added by purchase.....	35
" " gift.....	2
" now in library.....	9 981
Number of card holders.....	1,821
Cash received from fines.....	$20.47
" " subscriptions of non-residents.....	3.00
Total.....	$23.47

Home circulation—

Fiction.....	820
Juvenile.....	253
Biography.....	61
Travel.....	57
Philosophy.....	10
Religion.....	19
Sociology.....	23
Philology.....	3
Natural sciences.....	20
Useful arts.....	12
Fine arts.....	39
Literature.....	85
History.....	82
Bound periodicals.....	9
Total.....	1,496
Visitors to the building.....	2,419

R. L. ADAMS, Librarian.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Edward Campbell of West Second street is confined to her home by illness.

Mr. Charles Smith of West Front street has been confined to his bed for several days past with rheumatism.

The engagement of Miss Nettie Homan of West Fifth street to Samuel W. Clark, Jr., of New York is announced.

The Misses Hughson have returned to their home in Morristown from a pleasant visit to their mother on Grant avenue.

The funeral services over the remains of the late John Simpson will take place from his late residence Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Postmaster Harold of Dunellen beginning to-day dispatches a direct mail to New York, closing at his office at 11 a. m. With the addition Dunellen has now four daily mails to New York.

Mary Downs, wife of Charles S. A. Davis, died at her home on Broadway yesterday morning. Deceased was in the eighty-first year of her age. The funeral will take place from the late residence, 176 Broadway Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Messrs. Joseph H. Johnson, James Hamilton and Joseph C. Jorgen entertained a number of their friends at an evening reception at Taylor's Hotel in Dunellen last evening. The affair was one of the most enjoyable that has ever taken place in this vicinity and was fully appreciated by all present. Among those who were present were: Miss Blackwell, with, and ON A WHOLE ROCK RUNS DOWN A FOOT AND A HALF BELOW THE REST OF THE STREET, and the rock which had been spread there at a cost of 50 cents a running foot, scooped out and thrown away, and the street paved in a fashion that is symbolic for that block —because in some gone times had been certain grade maps made, establishing grades that were impracticable and had never been conformed to, to any extent. The work done will compare favorably with that of Mill, Park and Second, and cost but a little over $10,000. "Justice to whom justice is due."

Miss Louise d Lizzie Piker, Miss May Brennan, Miss Maggie Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Smith, Miss Jennie Warren, Miss Dora O'Connor, Miss Mamie, Miss Jennie Smith, Miss Mary Myers, Mrs. C. D. Taylor, Mr. Edward Taylor, Mr. A. Algair and lady, Mr. John Gaddis, Mr. J. Randolph, Mr. Terry, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. S. Ayres, Mr. Henderson and Misses. J. Cook, E. Brown, T. Baker, J. C. Jorgen, James Hamilton, L. Snowden, John Jorgen, J. Brown, George Taylor, G. Lutter, Mrs. Jorgen, Mrs. Kaley and others. Prof. Johnson furnished the music.

Other Installations.

Deputy Grand Master Charles W. Tallman, Tuesday evening installed the following newly-elected officers of Lodge of Friendship Daughter, Rebecca Degree, No. 4, I. O. O. F.

N. G.—John Bodine.
V. G.—Mrs. Mary Kershaw.
R. S.—Lily Kingore.
F. S.—Clara Odam.
P.—Mrs. May Sheppard.
R. S. N. G.—James Clarkson.
L. S. N. G.—Mrs. Elizabeth Krinay.
R. S. V. G.—Mrs. Anna Kettering.
W.—John Krinay.
C.—Mrs. Hoin cargesant.
J. G.—J. Kettering
Chaplain—E. L. Boice.

At a meeting of Trinity Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias, held last evening, G. C. John Ulrich and staff installed the following newly-elected officers:

P. C.—J. B. Stiehl.
C. C.—A. D. Swackhamer.
V. C.—E. H. Rushton.
P.—E. W. Titsworth.
M. at A.—F. Hampston.
M. of E.—S. Thatcher.
M. of F.—J. VanWinkle, Jr.
K. of R. and S.—Ed. Hawkins.
Trustee—E. W. Titsworth.
Rep. to G. E.—L. B. Woolston.
J. G.—Mr. Johns n.
O. G.—A. M. Mackenzie.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[In this column expressions of opinion from readers of THE NEWS are always welcomed, except it be necessary to reject a few letters where pre-supposed to be in bad and direct taste. Brevity is however, desirable. All letters must bear their names, not necessarily for publication.]

1889 VS. 1890.

The Claim of the Council of 1890 Respecting Work on the Streets, Shown to be Erroneous.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Claim has been made in behalf of the Council of 1890 that more work was done on the streets of our city for less money in 1890 than in 1889. This I deny, and challenge proof. I only ask for justice, and, as the charge has been made as a reflection on the Council of 1889, I venture to recall the work of that year. The lapse of time necessarily makes it hard to recall all the details, and sick-ness of the chairman of the Street Committee of 1889 prevented a full report at the end of the year.

The most early flurry work of spring cut out the gutters and culverts throughout the city was done. It may be there was n t quite as much fancy w rk in creating sharp y d-fined angles in the dirt curb, beautiful to behold, only to be washed away by the first rainfall, yet the gutters were as thoroughly cleaned as they have been at any time since.

Madison avenue, from Second to Seventh streets was spread with crushed stone and made a first-class roadway in all its parts. Fifth street, from Park way, nearly to Richmond street, was also spread with crushed st ne, likewise Elm street its entire length. Front street was repaired from Plainfield avenue to city line south, and also the upper part of same street. Prospect avenue was graded and put in first-class order nearly its entire length.

Putnam avenue, Richmond street, Somerset street and other streets, which were greatly d maged by the flood, were all put in good order, and at a remarkably small cost, considering the damage. Part of Sixth street, North of Franklin, was also spread with crush stone—the citizens paying part of the expense. Park avenue, between Fr st and Second streets, was respread with stone. A new culvert across Park avenue at Front street was put down. On Sixth street at New street the most b d of the sewer was enlarged. New street sewer and Peace street sewer at their m uth were repaired. At Monroe avenue and Third street where a foot of water had stood on the street for a year, work was done in filling up the street and draining off the water that abated the nuisance entirely. The same was done also on Third street above Richmond. Sixth avenue was repaved and spread with stone for several hundred feet, the ditch at Nether wood was cleaned, and one from Putnam avenue opened. Park avenue was repaired nearly to the city line, grading was done at Ninth street and Third place, the foundation for spreading crushed stone was laid on Madison avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Arlington avenue and Third street, graded and repaired from Madison avenue to Fourth street, and general repairs were done all over the city, in all the wards—including Netherwood.

Liberty street was partly spread with crushed stone and Plainfield avenue, near Fourth street was drained. Several sidewalks were laid, under order of committee, and wherever was there an impossible or impracticable or obsolete grade established on other principles, a practicable grade was established and a good street built. No attempt was made to hide the curb below the surface of the ground in any section, and no street that had been macadamized and made into a good first-class roadway, carrying water off satisfactorily, where such was necessary, was interfered with, and ON A WHOLE ROCK RUNS DOWN A FOOT AND A HALF BELOW THE REST OF THE STREET, and the rock which had been spread there at a cost of 50 cents a running foot, scooped out and thrown away, and the street paved in a fashion that is symbolic for that block —because in some gone times had been certain grade maps made, establishing grades that were impracticable and had never been conformed to, to any extent. The work done will compare favorably with that of Mill, Park and Second, and cost but a little over $10,000. "Justice to whom justice is due."

A Card of Thanks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Will you allow me space to give a message of thanks from the Board of Officers, and from the children in our home, for "Thanksgiving," said to all the friends whose generous and bountiful gifts of money, or of pretty and useful articles, made them all so happy last Thursday! As all the children old enough are in sunday school, and receive gifts there, our "Home Tree" is always lighted between Christmas and New Year's day. The dining room was prettily decorated, and a good feast, and at four o'clock, eighteen children, several of whom had never before seen a "Christmas tree," marched to their own carol into the room.

After a brief prayer and a few words from Dr. Ketchum, the eager little people had their arms well filled from the pretty tree. There were warm mittens, stocking, two scarfs and a pair of rubbers for each one. Books, orange and toys galore. Just before the tree was lighted, a gentleman and wife who had not known of the tree, called and left for each child a beautiful gilt-edged Testament, even the children too small to read of the value of the books, were delighted with their beauty. So ended "the finest tree we have ever had," according to the children's verdict.

H. R. KIMBALL, President.

An Organization Effected.

The Elizabeth Board of Education for 1891, which is a tie politically, organized harmoniously last night by the election of Commissioner George P. Matthews, D-p., as President, William H. Ryan, Dem., as Secretary, and J. Augustus Dix, Dem., as Superintendent. The committees were also announced. Principals of schools the discretion of holding only one session of school on stormy days.

UNION COUNTY COURT.

Trial of the New Jersey Jockey Club —A Bookmaker Fined.

The Union county court convened at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Van Syckel, Hyer and Willey on the bench, and upon all the jurors answering to their names, the case of the State vs. the New Jersey Jockey Club, which occupied the attention of the court all Tuesday afternoon, was at once resumed, the first witness called by the prosecution being ex-Councilman Michael C. Brown of Elizabeth.

Mr. Brown, as did all the witnesses which followed him, testified to about the same as when called upon at the former trial, but was not cross-examined by the defence quite as rigidly.

The case closed its case about 11.30 o'clock, when the defence opened, closing its side at 12.30 o'clock when a recess was declared until 1.30 o'clock at which time the State began to sum up.

LATER.

The trial concluded at 3 p. m. The jury had scarcely retired before they filed back again with a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the defence hardly expected this, but Judge Van Syckel's pointed charge left little ground for hope. The judge practically instructed the jury to convict.

The trial of another indictment against the club was promptly moved by the State and a jury empanelled. The prosecution opened the case and had not finished at the hour of adjournment. The case was resumed this morning.

Matthew Corbett, bookmaker, against whom two indictments were found during the May term of court, charging him with keeping a disorderly house, was arraigned this morning and through counsel entered a plea of guilty to both charges, in consequence of which Judge Van Syckel sentenced him on each charge to pay a fine of $500 and costs, making in all about $1,100.

The Deadly Fumes of Kerosene.

It is said that the fumes of kerosene, when a lamp is turned down, are liable to cause diphtheria. The New York Board of Health, a few years ago, decided that to this more than any other cause the prevalence of this disease is to be attributed. This is given as accounting for the fact that diphtheria generally begins to spread with the advent of short days and long nights. Children dislike to go to bed in the dark, and the mother lets down the flame in the lamp so that the room is filled with clouds of smoke. Many bedrooms are thus semi-lighted all night and windows being closed or raised but slightly, the atmospheric condition of the room is simply deadly. A turned down kerosene wick is a magazine of deadly gas that never breathed but lungs cannot escape. The fearful swell given off by a turned-down lamp ought to be a warning sufficient to show that something is going wrong.

"Cradle of American Free Masonry."

Recent investigations made by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Free and Accepted Masons, in this city, have which go far toward substantiating the claim that New Jersey is "the cradle of American Free Masonry." The first commission for an American organization was issued to Daniel Coxe, a large proprietor of West Jersey lands. The commission was dated 1720, but there has been found no record of any lodge being organized under its provisions. The original New Jersey lodge was the St. John's Lodge, which was formed at Newark on May 15, 1761. The second was organized at Elizabeth in 1782. In 1783 a third lodge was instituted at Princeton, while in 1787 a fourth received its birth at Basking Ridge. Throughout the Revolutionary War the order in New Jersey was well represented among the officers of the American army, and three of its members are signers to the National Constitution, namely, Governor William Patterson, David Brearley and Jonathan Dayton.—Newark Evening News.

List of Advertised Letters.

Remaining in Plainfield Post Office for the week ending Jan. 5, 1891:

Anglioman, Chas H
Bonier, John Henry
Brooks, Mrs Mary
Cain, Mrs Catherine
Deffart, John
Fawcett, H B
Fancher, J
Hanlon, Mrs Henry H
Harrison, Frank
Heath, Miss Theron B
Kelly, Patrick
Kelly, John
Kline, Mrs John B
Kinsler, A D
Kenny, John
Lanier, Anthony
Manning, Mrs James L
Mansfield, John
Martin, Mrs Hannah
Morse, Mrs A S
Mack, Miss Mary E
Moore, Wm
Moore, Wm K
Moore, Mr & Mrs Jos S
Pfister, Mrs Frank
Read, John
Sandquist, Isabella (2)
Smith, Miss Carlie
Smith & Co, F
Smith & Co, F
Vail, Eugene F
Whiler, Miss Addie
Whelan, Miss Sarah

Persons calling for the above please say advertised

E. R. FORD, Postmaster.

—It is understood that the Elizabeth Wheelmen are making every effort to have the annual State meeting of this athletic fraternity held in this city on May 30th next. If they succeed it will bring her from five hundred to three thousand visitors, a business young men from all parts of the State, not only, but from adjoining States. It will give them an opportunity to see the city, and will, if the event is properly arranged, give them a comprehensive and favorable idea of the advantages and beauty of our county roads and of the situations along them. It will be one of the most pleasant and effective advertisements for the city that can be devised, for every man will go home with the praises of the Union county roads on his tongue. It is not at all likely that the E. W. will appeal to the public to assist them in getting up the state meet, but the public can lend them every encouragement. Such occasions always bring a good deal of money to a place, and Elizabeth ought to have her hand cared in securing them.—Elizabeth Journal.

DRUG ADULTERATIONS.

Dairy Commissioner McGuire to Making Things Interesting.

State Dairy Commissioner George W. McGuire has been making quite a stir not only in this State, but all over the country, by his prosecution of several druggists for selling mixtures of opium and nux vomica which were not up to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia. The medical journals of this country have criticised his action very severely. The English journals have taken up the subject, and the action of the department started by Mr. McGuire in strongest terms.

The adulteration of drugs is one of the most important matters with which this part of the State government has to deal. It is dangerous to the health of the community. Mr. McGuire so loves upon it, and he expects during the coming year to make it interesting for those drug cists who do not sell pure articles. During the year just passed, as will be known by Mr. McGuire's coming report, there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the drugs sold. Last year the adulteration was found to be 65 per cent. This year the average is 40 per cent. and this improvement was brought about, except in the latter part of the year, without resorting to prosecution.

Practising Medicine in Jersey.

The State Medical Board met at the State House in Trenton yesterday and looked into the matter of irregular practice of medicine in this State. Under the new law no one who has come into New Jersey since July 4, 1890, is supposed to practice without passing an examination. The Board will follow up all irregular practitioners and prosecute them.

To-day and to-morrow examinations will be held as follows: This morning at 9 o'clock, therapeutics and materia medica, Drs. Newell and Worthington, examiners; 11 o'clock, chemistry and physiology, Dr. Brown; 3 o'clock, practice in medicine, Dr. Watson; 4 o'clock surgery, Dr. Hendry; 8 o'clock, anatomy, Dr. Unbelacker.

To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock physiology, Dr. Atwell; 11 o'clock, chemistry, Dr. Theler, 3 o'clock, hygiene, pathology and diseases of the eye and ear, Dr. Wagner; 4 o'clock, hygiene and medical jurisprudence, Dr. Worthington.

—An inquisitive person is desirous of knowing whether all men would be willing to accept deeds for property based on the line they draw when surveying now, but of course the query is not put to those parties who never shovel snow.—Rahway Dispatch.

Died.

CLARK—In this city, Jan. 7th, 1891, Frederick J. Clark, aged 29 years 10 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, Thomas Clark, No. 25 Somerset place to-morrow afternoon 2:30. *

WILSON—In this city suddenly, Jan. 7th, John Imgrave, aged 54 years.

Funeral services from his late residence 58 East Second street Saturday Jan. 10th, at two p. m. 8-9-3

DAVIS—In this city Jan. 7, Mary Downs, wife of Charles S. A. Davis, in her 51st year.

Funeral services from her late residence, 176 Broadway Saturday Jan. 10th at two p. m. 8-9-3

Cent-a-Word Column.

BASEMENT to let, desirable for business purposes. Address "R. S." care of EVENING NEWS. 7-3

SEVERAL GAS chandeliers and marble mantle pieces for sale cheap. Particulars given on premises 179 West Front street. 8-3

THREE SECOND hand Safety Bicycles, 1890 pattern, ridden less than 100 miles. For sale cheap. Geo. W. Morrison, 11 Somerset. 7-6

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house. No 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A thoroughly respectable comp-tent cook. Apply with washing. Call Thursday morning, 38 East Ninth street.

WANTED—$3 000 first mortgage on valuable property. Security farm. Apply to J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 8-3

WANTED—Situation by young man as coachman, or care of horses. Generally useful. Address "J. R." care of EVENING NEWS. 8-3

WANTED—An active, reliable man—salary $70 to $90 monthly, with increase, to represent us in this county. Permanent. New York House. References. Manufacturer. Look Box 1585, New York. 2-12-m-t-1y

Special Notices.

WE, THE HOD CARRIERS UNION of the city of Plainfield pay at a regular meeting of said Union that we do not intend 25 cents more in our day's pay on the first day of April. We do this in order that our employers will have about it. 6 29

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking; also tailor made; fit guaranteed, call at 37 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS at residence or by private lessons. Classes meeting two or three times a week, during the first winter are sufficient to convince will be taught by a native lady, who has been educated in a foreign country. Referents of families from Principals of High Schools. Mrs. H. Spencer, 20 and 22 Somerset street. In the Berlitz method it is the teachers who perform the work. The pupils, instead of being drilled in rules, learn by practice. For terms and formation of classes apply to Prof. L. Vivona, the only responsible agent in this city. Prof. Vivona has taught in New Jersey, Plainfield Post Office box 252. 10-29tf

GERMAN LESSONS given by New York Professor (Gymnasium graduate) at residence. Advantage can refer to best families in Plainfield. Terms moderate. Address Prof. Gaab, 473 Third avenue, New York. 12tf

H. SPENCER, Decorative Designer, 20 and 22 Somerset street. Lines beams from every day, choice groups of rural provinces, white grapes, and other glasses, ferns, ivy, vines, pine, pure cider vinegar. Great grade accordingly.

ROGERS' GROUPS, Statuettes and Statuary. Artists' materials at Swaim's, 24 West Front street.

TIMMS, SHRUBS, VINES and Evergreens; also beautiful palms, for sale and to rent; also BUILDING SITES, HOUSES and DRY GOODS store connected for Dunham's property. Inquire of Dunham's Grocery, No. 127 Park avenue.

You Will Find

That it pays to buy the best that you can get in Rubber Goods. We have the largest stock between New York and Philadelphia.

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

22 West Front street.

(The One-Price Boot and Shoe Store.)

Agents for Plainfield and vicinity for the Lambertville

Snag Proof Rubber Boot for men. Best in the world.

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,

Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, **The Plainfield Produce Co.,** 29 and 31 North avenue,

WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. Upon this we have based our May. Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from the producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample the usual way.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid loses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

PLAINFIELD PRODUCE CO.
Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 15, 1890. 11-3t

THE BEE HIVE

Black hare caper, satin lining, reduced to $8.00.

Black hare muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.

Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $4.98, reduced to $1.

Nutria muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Rock wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 25c., 35c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So at My Store.

It is my business to keep

FINE FANCY GOODS.

And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

Plainfield RESIDENCE PROPERTY WANTED,

In exchange for Large Flouring Mill, with never-failing water power, 17 Acres of Land, Private Residence, 5 Two-Story Tenant Houses, Large Barn and other outbuildings, I caused on Steam Branch on Harriet River, and directly on the line of Lehigh Valley Railroad less than one hour from Plainfield, Valley, and Central R. R. of N. J. Will be exchanged free and clear for desirable property in Plainfield.

ADDRESS

Owner, Box 3008

New York Post Office. 6-9*

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the involuntary expression of all when looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

A new importation of Gilt and Bronze Borders, Stencil outfits with last Scotch shading, at very low figures.

OIL CLOTHS, PICTURE MOULDINGS and WINDOW SHADES.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OPPOSITE DEPOT, 47 NORTH AVE (Chisholm Building).

N. B.—All branches of painting done expeditiously.

Amusements.

AMPHION HALL,
J. EDWIN HALL, Manager.
One Night Only.
Saturday, Jan. 10th.

The occasion of the season! The talk of New York, London and Paris. Wm. Penn's Standard Theatre production of Alex Dumas' greatest play,

The Clemenceau Case

Under the direction of Wm. A. Brady. Production complete to every detail. Specially interesting cast. Handsome staging.

The great model scenes at 10 15 to 10.30. The handsomest formed woman in the world.

Prices—**25c, 50, 75 and $1.**

Advance sale now open at Box Office, Amphion Hall. 6-4

THE LATEST STYLES of

FALL AND WINTER Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 EAST FRONT STREET

First Class Caterer,

ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPTNESS and DISPATCH.

STEPHENSON'S

49 NORTH AVENUE.

BUY THE

GARLAND and BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save $20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Denecklau's,

78 West Front Street.

N. B.—All branches of plumbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 20 PONONE STREET AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. HORNSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS. PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 5. TELEPHONE CALL 53.

Not everybody is aware how many Indians are still left in the Indian Territory alone there are 200,000.

Chicago promises to be the first great city to try fuel gas. When arrangements now pending are completed, the gas companies will be permitted to run their pipes through the streets and convey the gaseous fuel to homes and factories at the rate of sixty cents per thousand cubic feet of natural gas, or fifty cents per thousand feet of manufactured gas, with rebate for prompt payment. It is only a question of time when all cities will use gaseous fuel.

"Nee."

We blush scarlet or crimson or whatever is the deepest possible red that anybody can blush as we mention it. We beg the pardon of our esteemed contemporaries, too, ever so many of them. We know they will feel toward us ever afterwards much the same as the woman feels toward the man who tells her her false hair is slipping off.

Nevertheless we are going to do it. We regard it as our solemn duty, and we should be recreant to the mission put upon us if we did not speak out, even with tears in our hardened old eyes, and say to all the world this, Either use that word "nee" aright, or don't use it at all.

"Nee" is the past participle of the French verb "naitre" (to be born), and is pronounced "nay." "Who didn't know that?" you ask. Well, if you know it, then don't say in your next society column, in speaking of a newly wedded widow, that "there was present at the high tea that lovely bride, Mrs. G. Washington Smith, nee Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Jones," for when you say that you inform your readers that the fair lady was born Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Jones.

We have even seen in a popular paper, in the advertisement of a milliner who had been married and wanted to inform her customers that she still continued at the old stand, something that read like this: "Mrs. Tipperton Featherwell (nee Mrs. Jonathan Jurgensen), still keeps the latest styles in hats and bonnets. Ladies' own material made up." We have seen in the society reports within less than a week, in the paper whose editor thinks it gives to the public the purest English of any journal in Christendom, the same ridiculous mistake, setting forth that some fashionable lady had been born already married.

This is one of the mistakes that cause the people of the effete despotisms of Europe to laugh to scorn American social pretensions, and the people, the richest, strongest and most prosperous of any nation in the world. Mr. Frye asked Mr. Daniel if he had not met that the free coinage of silver would enable gamblers in New York who now hold fifteen million of silver to get $1.20 an ounce for it instead of $1.04. Mr. Daniel replied that that was true, and added that then the broad of silver speculators would be exterminated.

Senator Plumb Heard.

Mr. Plumb addressed the senate in support of the bill. He credited the silver act last session with having had the effect of preventing a universal financial panic. It had facilitated the purchase of 100,000,000 of American securities that had been sent back from Europe, and thus the Bank of England and the other financial institutions of Europe had been able to tide over the difficulties of the Barings. Who objected to coining the seigniorage on the subject of finance? It was not the merchants of the country, not the railroads, not the manufacturers, but the handful of people who sat at the seat of discount.

If the people had got to remain at the mercy of the handful of men at the safest and wisest thing for every man who had not capital enough to carry on his business to go failing. He was opposed, however, to the first section of the bill providing for the purchase of 12,000,000 of silver. It would bear on its face a disposition to help a particular class of people at the expense of the treasury.

Senator Hiscock's Opposition.

Mr. Hiscock spoke against the bill. He believed that more than one-third of the people of the United States were opposed to the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver. In response to a question from Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hiscock admitted that there was no question as to whether the value of silver would be improved by the issue of $4,000,000 a month. Mr. Teller inquired whether silver (if the United States opened its mints to its coinage) would not be equal in value to gold.

Mr. Hiscock replied that so far as the United States was concerned the opening of her mints to silver, with the great ambition of Europe declining to cooperate, would not have the effect to advance the price of silver to a parity with gold. The amendment meant the absolute demonetization of gold. In the event the gold went to a premium would not contraction follow? He was not one of those who believed that wealth was made by legislation of this sort or that the country would be richer or more prosperous if the currency were degraded in order that the value of property could be inflated. Mr. Teller challenged the production of proof of Hiscock's statement that any of the nations of Europe would send their silver here.

Several Bills Pass but Died Hopelessly.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 8.—Patrick Carroll, together with his horse and wagon, fell over a thirty foot stone wall at South State street. Carroll received injuries from which he died later. Before the horse and wagon went over Carroll threw his young son, who was riding with him, from the wagon, thus saving the boy's life. The accident was caused by Carroll being unable to control the horse.

A FREE COINAGE FIGHT.

Statesmen Discuss the Question in the Senate.

DANIEL'S ATTACK ON SHERMAN.

He Says the Ohio Senator Is Not at All Consistent in His Arguments—Manderson, Plumb, Hiscock, Frye and Teller Take a Hand in the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the senate Mr. Sherman, of Idaho, drew the term ending in 1895 and Mr. McConnell that ending March 3 next. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. The bill for education in Alaska was discussed but not disposed of. The financial measures were then discussed, Messrs. Daniel, Plumb and Hiscock speaking at length. Mr. Stewart stated that today he would ask that a day be fixed for taking a vote on the bill and amendments. Mr. Daniel said that he was not desiring himself in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Alluding to Mr. Morrill's prophesy of a very brief honeymoon between monopolists from the silver states and Democratic senators, Mr. Daniel said that if length of courtship was any security for the happiness of marriage, the union which took place last Wednesday was one that had been preceded by as long a courtship as in the famous Scriptural instance of Jacob and Rachael.

Ingalls' Prediction Verified.

Twelve years ago the senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls) had propounded that the day was not far distant when the community of interest between the agricultural and producing sections of the south and west would bring about harmonious relations those great portions of the country in self defense against the aggressions of monopoly. Mr. Ingalls witnessed what he had predicted twelve years ago—the drawing together of men by that most stable and permanent tie—the tie of conviction and of patriotism. There never had been a better vote cast in the senate, though it represented the temper of the public mind and the majority of the suffrages of the people, than that vote in which the senate declared that it was ready to take the consideration of the financial measure.

Senator Sherman Criticised.

In criticism of Mr. Sherman's speech of Monday last, Mr. Daniel said the senator from Ohio had told the senate in one breath that if silver were illimitably coined there would be more dollars and the workingmen's wages would get more dollars for their labor, and then he turned round and said that the free coinage of silver would contract the currency because *it would desecrate gold.*

Mr. Daniel asserted that more silver has always meant more gold. At the time of the passage of the Bland act there had been less than $330,000,000 of gold in circulation. Ever since then gold had been increasing just as silver had been increasing. As to the latter's being the consideration or speculation in silver bullion, Mr. Daniel said there was but one way to stop such speculation, and that was to admit silver to the mint right and left unlimitedly.

No Fear of a Silver Deluge.

He (Mr. Daniel) would like to ask the senator from Ohio, who was so very apprehensive of a silver deluge, what the country of the world's history had there ever been a nation of men submerged and destroyed by a silver deluge?

The idea of a silver deluge was a mere ghost that plays across the scene. If all the silver in the world were to come to America it ought to be welcomed, for the nation that possessed the greatest, the richest, strongest and most prosperous of any nation in the world. Mr. Frye asked Mr. Daniel if he did not see that the free coinage of silver would enable gamblers in New York who now hold fifteen million of silver to get $1.20 an ounce for it instead of $1.04. Mr. Daniel replied that that was true, and added that then the broad of silver speculators would be exterminated.

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An Aged Woman's Awful Fate.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 8.—The house of Samuel Chilton, an aged lady and blind, was burned to the ground. Mrs. Chilton, an aged lady and blind, being alone in the house, was burned to death before aid could reach her.

Steinitz Wins Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Mr. Steinitz won the game of chess from Mr. Gunsberg last night, making the score of the tournament—Steinitz, 3; Gunsberg, 2; drawn, 5.

THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

O'Brien Said to Have Accepted Parnell's Terms.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Many rumors are current as to the conference of the Parnellite O'Brien conference at Boulogne. Your correspondent has learned from political sources which is usually well posted in Irish matters that O'Brien has accepted Parnell's terms. They are, on the one hand, that Parnell is to immediately retire for a period from any active prosecution of his campaign, say until the general election, when he would recommend the election of Justin McCarthy, Healy candidates; Parnell to make a monetary concession to O'Brien by transferring to him £10,000 or £15,000 to enable him to fulfill his financial obligations to the Tipperary tenants.

On the other hand, O'Brien pledges himself to use his influence to secure the election of Justin McCarthy and to secure his own election to the post of leader of a reunited party.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that at the conference it was agreed that Justin McCarthy should resign the chairmanship of the party and that a full meeting of the Parnellites should be held to elect a new leader. The participation of the Parnellites in the vote for a new leader is tantamount to a renunciation of Parnell, and will be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Parnell.

Advices state that upon Mr. O'Brien's personal entreaty he was empowered to act on behalf of Mr. Dillon in the chairmanship of the anti-Parnell section of the Irish party in favor of Mr. John Dillon, or it is understood the conference decided that if Mr. O'Brien preferred to do so he could serve as chairman.

Mr. John Dillon has cabled from New York his approval of Mr. Parnell's temporary retirement from the chairmanship of the Irish parliamentary party in favor of Mr. O'Brien. The negotiations with Mr. McCarthy will follow.

A conference of the McCarthyites was held at the National Liberal club. The news received from Boulogne was satisfactory, both to many McCarthyites and the members of the club.

HON. CHARLES DEVENS DEAD.

He Was Attorney General Under President Hayes.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Hon. Charles Devens, associate justice of the Massachusetts supreme court and attorney general of the United States under President Hayes, died suddenly last evening of heart failure.

Judge Devens had been ailing for several days, but was not thought to be seriously ill until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a sudden change in his condition was noticed. A physician was hurriedly summoned, but before he arrived Judge Devens was dead. He was in his 71st year.

Charles Devens was born at Charlestown, now part of Middlesex, in this commonwealth, April 3, 1820. He entered Harvard university at the age of 14, and was graduated in the class of 1838. After leaving college he entered his legal studies in the law department of his alma mater, and later in the office of Hubbard & Watts, in Boston, and was admitted to practice in 1841.

He at once began business in the county of Franklin, Mass., first residing at Northfield, and subsequently at Greenfield, until 1849. He entered the army as major of the Third Massachusetts infantry in 1851, and served with distinction, coming out a major general. In 1873 he was appointed to the supreme judicial court, and in 1877 was appointed attorney general by President Hayes. In 1881 he went on the supreme bench.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The house passed some minor military measures and continued the debate on the shipping bill.

Mr. Dingley (Me.) in advocating the bill called attention to the significance of the country maintaining a merchant marine. Unless such step as this were taken by the government almost every vessel flying the American trade and flying the American flag would be driven from the ocean. Taking the highest rate of increase in tonnage estimated as a result of the provisions of the bill, the greatest amount of expenditure that would be needed in one year would be $7,000,000, after which the rate of payments would steadily diminish.

Dockery said that he wanted to take the fact home to the farmers of the west that $6,000,000 were being asked for the treasury to sustain and support a few New England shipowners. George Gould, he understood, was one of the "laboring men" to be benefited.

The Albany Argus' Bad Break.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A remarkable mistake in the Albany Argus yesterday caused Lieutenant Governor Jones to be the subject of criticism. At a reception held Tuesday night by the chamber of commerce to the people interested in the Hudson river improvement the lieutenant governor delivered an appropriate address without any political reference. Wednesday, evidently by mistake, The Argus printed an address which the lieutenant governor intends to deliver at a meeting of the Young Democracy Men's association in New York to-night. Many of last night's papers severely criticised the speaker, and it is the subject of general gossip that the lieutenant governor is very indignant over the matter.

Tortured by Masked Burglars.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—James J. Murphy, a saloon keeper at the corner of Winter and Root streets, in the stock yards district, reported to the police that two masked men entered his place of business yesterday morning, tortured him into revealing to them the combination of his safe, and after robbing him of $1,800, bound him hand and foot in the cellar. The police discredit Murphy's story, and have given him no aid in running down the thieves. There is no clew to the identity of the robbers.

A Negro Colonization Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Teller has introduced in the senate at the request of the "Afro-American Colonization Society of Washington, D. C.," a bill for the relief of the American colored men. The bill appropriates $50,000,000 to secure land in the United States for the settlement, support and subsistence for the permanent settlement of the colored people of the United States, to be returned to the government with interest in forty years.

An Aged Woman's Awful Fate.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 8.—The house of Samuel Chilton, an aged lady and blind, being alone in the house, was burned to death before aid could reach her.

Steinitz Wins Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Steinitz won the game of chess from Mr. Gunsberg last night, making the score of the tournament—Steinitz, 3; Gunsberg, 2; drawn, 5.

LIEUT. CASEY KILLED.

He Rashly Ventured Too Near the Hostiles' Camp.

A BATTLE REPORTED IN PROGRESS

Gen. Brooke Says the Troops Have Engaged the Sioux—The Shoshone Burning and Pillaging—Hostiles Who Got Their Beef from the Government.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 8.—*A courier has just come in from Gen.* Brooke's headquarters on Wounded Knee creek with a dispatch for Gen. Miles to the effect that heavy firing is going on in the direction of the hostile camp and that he believes some portion of the troops have engaged the rebellious Sioux. His forces are ready to move just as soon as it can be definitely learned where and what the fighting is. Scouts have been sent out from here to get at the truth, and all is excitement.

Lieut. Casey Killed.

Gen. Miles has also received an official report that Lieut. Edward W. Casey, company H, Twenty-second infantry, has been killed by the hostiles. *The unfortunate young officer had gone too near the hostile* camp, when he was fired on and shot through the head. His body has been recovered.

Lieut. Casey was born in California, but was appointed to the military academy at West Point from Louisiana in 1889. On graduating in 1873 he was appointed second lieutenant in the Twenty-second *regiment of infantry and was promoted to* a first lieutenancy in 1880. He served with his regiment in the departments of Texas, Dakota and Missouri up to 1886, when he was made senior assistant instructor of infantry and artillery tactics at West Point, serving there a year. He was adjutant of his regiment from 1884 to 1887. He was regarded as one of the brightest young officers in the service.

Miller Was Horribly Mutilated.

The body of Jesse Miller, who was murdered by the hostiles north of the agency on White Clay creek, has been brought in. The body is as horribly mutilated as was the body of the trooper who was brought in yesterday and buried. The Indians who are now in rebellion represent all the reservations in Dakota. There are many Cheyennes among them, and scouts say that bands of Arrapahoes have joined the hostile forces.

The Hostiles Got Beef, Too.

Yesterday was beef issue day, and over 4,000 Indians took a hand in the slaughter of the 105 steers which were issued. Many of the hostiles came to get their meat and when they received their share they got lopped back to the village.

Secretary Noble Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A report was circulated here that in consequence of the action of the president in giving army officers charge of some of the Indian agencies Secretary Noble would resign. The report has no foundation whatever. The cabinet is a unit on the proposition to let Gen. Miles have his own way while the Indian troubles continue. The transfer is only temporary.

Army Control of Dakota Indians.

At the war department the transfer of the Dakota Indian agencies to the control of army officers it is hoped may prove a permanent one. They hold that it is only under military management that lasting peace and of genuine prosperity can be secured on the frontier, or an honest and capable administration of the Indian agencies guaranteed. They praise the president for his prompt and favorable response to Gen. Miles' suggestions in the matter.

Shoshones on the Rampage.

EVANSTON, Wyo. T., Jan.—Word has just reached here to the effect that the Shoshone Indians at the Pocatello (Idaho) reservation are on the rampage, burning the town and destroying property, and that the residents are fleeing from the town for safety.

The Indians have been in war paint at that point for some time and trouble has been daily anticipated. It is reported that the authorities have asked Boise City for troops, but nothing definite concerning the situation can be learned.

Imprisoned for Contempt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—In the supreme court Judge O'Brien sentenced Benjamin Schonberg, Leo Winterfeld and August Walther of Amberg's theatre, in contempt of court for producing the play "Die Wilde Jagd" at Amberg's. The play was produced in spite of the order of Judge Barrett enjoining the production of the play. The suit was brought by Anzuzdi Daly against Amberg. Schonberg and Winterfeld were condemned to thirty days' imprisonment and fined $250 each. In case of non payment they will be imprisoned thirty additional days. Walther was fined $200 or thirty days in prison.

He Fell Eighty Feet.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Samuel C. Tibbets, a former well known hotel keeper of Batavia, N. Y., arrived here from Batavia and registered at the Broezel hotel. After supper he went upstairs supposedly to his room, which was on the fifth floor. It appears, however, that instead he went up to the fifth floor of the building and *then it* a window, and from there either jumped or fell to the sidewalk, a distance of eighty feet. He died almost instantly. The hotel people believe it to be a case of suicide. He leaves a widow and one daughter residing at Batavia.

Buttner and Hughes Indicted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The grand jury has indicted William H. Buttner and William D. Hughes, the divorce lawyers whose bogus divorces have forced much of the superior court of Cook county, Ills. Buttner is indicted for forgery and grand larceny and Hughes for forgery, all in the second degree. It is probable that they will be arraigned today.

Union Safety Bicycles

1891 PATTERN.

Weights 40 and 44 lbs. Has more improvements than any wheel made.

Price $135.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers I am enabled to sell these bicycles on small monthly payments during the coming season. Call and have your bicycle by spring.

Geo. W. Morrison,

AGENT.

HERE'S A STATE OF THINGS.

Murderers in New York State May Escape Death Upon a Technicality.

New York, Jan. 8.—The Herald says: If an opinion delivered yesterday by Judge Lacombe, of the United States circuit court, be sound law, the astounding *fact is established that, as the laws now* stand, every murderer now under sentence of death in the electric chair in every one that may be sentenced to death in that manner hereafter can escape the death penalty altogether, provided only that a lawyer can be employed who will persistently appeal the murderer's case over and over again to the supreme court of the United States.

In other words, there need never be another execution by electricity in the state of New York, so long, at least, as the laws of the state and of the United States remain unchanged. The decision was made by Judge Lacombe in the case of Shibuya Jugigo, the Jap, whose case had already been once appealed unsuccessfully.

Murderers may now go right on shooting and escape all punishment, save that of indefinite confinement at the expense of the people. All the prosecution necessary in that the murderer, before beginning his bloody work, shall provide for an indefatigable lawyer to look after his interests when once he has been tried and convicted.

So long as sections 763 and 764 of the revised statutes of the United States, as amended by congress on March 3, 1885, remain unrepealed or unmodified, according to Judge Lacombe, there is absolutely nothing to prevent exactly the astounding condition of affairs described, and any sheriff or other official who may put to death a condemned murderer will do so at his peril. Lawyer Roger M. Sherman is the man who discovered and has second dispensation in the "provisions of *combe has fully coerced to indorse it, this* remarkable scheme for postponing indefinitely the execution of murderers in this state.

In a nutshell, the scheme is to apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the murderer's case to some judge of the United States circuit court in a technical point—indeed it can be done, under Judge Lacombe's view of the matter, on any point no matter how frivolous or absurd—and, the writ having been denied, to appeal from the judge's decision to the supreme court of the United States.

Of course a return of the sheriff or other officer charged with the execution of the murderer to appear before the United States supreme court is obtained—the circuit judge can not refuse it—and this means a *stay of execution until after the hearing* of the appeal.

Up goes the case to the supreme court and the appeal is promptly denied. The lawyer then goes through the process again, applies for a new writ of habeas corpus on some trivial point is refused, and then more appeals to the United States supreme court. And so, over and over again, during the whole period of the condemned man's natural life if necessary. Lawyer Sherman considers it one of the most beautiful legal dodges ever thought of.

Rev. Howard MacQueary's Trial.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 8.—The trial of the Rev. Howard MacQueary, of Canton, O., for heresy, began before the ecclesiastical court of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio in the chapel of Trinity cathedral this morning. Rev. Dr. Bates appeared as attorney for the prosecution, and Judge J. H. MacMahon for Rev. Mr. MacQueary's legal adviser. The trial began at 10 o'clock. Dr. Bates presented his case by reading several passages from Rev. Mr. MacQueary's book, "The Evolution of Christianity," wherein he expresses doubts as to the truth of the popular version of the conception, birth and resurrection of Christ. When asked by the court how he pleaded guilty or not guilty of the charge of heresy, Rev. Mr. MacQueary said he pleaded not guilty. The taking of testimony was then begun. The prosecution offered MacQueary's book as evidence, and the latter quoted the Scriptures, the Nicene creeds and the prayer book of the Church of England. Before the taking of testimony had been finished the court adjourned.

Pugilistic Points for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The railroads centering here are making preparations for a large influx of excursionists who are expected here to witness the great fistic battle which is to be decided on the night of Jan. 14 at the rooms of the Olympic Athletic association between Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons. The latter is at Bay St. Louis and his condition is reported to be almost perfect. James J. Corbett, of California, who is matched to fight Peter Jackson for $10,000, and his manager, Charles Sterling, are in this city here. They have come to witness the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight. It is stated that Corbett's match with Slavin before the Olympic club, of this city, is off on account of Slavin's illness.

The Great Scotch Strike.

GLASGOW, Jan. 8.—The protest of Glasgow has convened a public meeting for Friday to consider the best means of reaching a settlement of the railway difficulties. Mr. Baird, M. P., a director of the North British Railway company, addressing a meeting of his electors, declared that the directors were willing to dispute the matter of grievances with their old servants. He pleaded for a suspension of judgment upon the company, the task of reconciling the interests of the shareholders with those of the public and the men being an exceedingly difficult one.

This Date in History—Jan. 8.

1642—Death of Galileo, astronomer; born 1564.
1753—Death of Sir Thomas Burnet, son of Gilbert.
Judge and political writer.
1770—Death of John Daniel Danneville, printer; born 1700.
1787—Death of Sir William Draper, controversial writer; born 1721.
1815—Battle of New Orleans; British defeated, with a loss of over 1,300 killed and wounded.
1821—Birth of James Longstreet, Confederate lieutenant general.
1830—Birth of Joachim Hans Gullo von Bulow, musical composer.
1850—Death of Lieut. Thomas Washburn, originator of overland route from Asia.

DEMAREST,

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OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

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Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Grove Farm Creamery. Cheese call and examine goods and prices.

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LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from **$18** up.

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Fine Custom Tailoring, 48 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in this section.

Dress Suits to Hire

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AT SMALL COST.

The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in

PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also all full size ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beautiful Brand of soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Don't miss this chance.

SUBSTANTIAL

Holiday Presents

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Woollen Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Suspenders, Fine Dress Gloves, Fur Caps, Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

48 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves

and

Othello Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed,

Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and cleaned.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HARDWARE, PLUMBING and TINNING

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Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

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Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

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SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1467.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DR KENSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler

13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckly.

27 North Avenue.

YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE.

Opposite Electric Light Station.

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

Christmas Cards

and

NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Christmas Presents of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Holiday Bargains

Men's and boys' Winter caps, gloves, underwear, mackintosh and rubber coats.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,

GOLD HEADED CANES.

Best Goods for the Least Money.

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A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. At a

Great Reduction

In price. In addition we issue a

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to cash buyers. Call and examine goods, and get prices, and we are satisfied you will have your orders with

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Emily and Duer Streets.

A free delivery to all parts of the *City and Borough.*

FUR CAPES AND **MUFFS!!**

Woolen Mittens, Gloves, Hose, Leggings,

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Dress Goods, Wool Blankets and Comfortables,

a Specialty now at

EDSALL'S,

where you will always find a good assortment of the best goods at the Lowest Prices.

Wholesale Wine AND **Liquor Dealer.**

BOTTLER OF BALLANTINE'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER.

Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,

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DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER.

And Rose Ale for hotels and private families

No. 43 West Front street, 170 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.

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Kline's Extracts,

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1875. Membership, 120,000. 1890. Gain, including gain over 200,000,000 since organization. WESTFIELD LODGE, No. 200, meets in Masonic Temple, corner Front and Third streets, at 8 P. M., to-night. In Hook's Building, Thursday, at 8 P. M. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Per order
S. C. FRASE, Dictator. W. ADDIS, Reporter.
13 3t

Hallock & Davis,
5 W. Front St.
(Vermeule's Old Stand.)
HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A half dozen beautifully laundried and perfect-fitting shirts make a sensible holiday gift.
Geo. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.
19-15-tf

AT LAST
I have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with W. S. K. mtall & Co. to act as agent for their Finest Grades of
Smoking Tobacco,
and shall hereafter keep a full line of them on hand at the lowest possible prices.
N. H Guttman,
12 W. SECOND ST.

A FINE
Assortment of
GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC
Eugene M. Laing.
NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sleighs! Sleighs!
ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.
Two, four and six passenger.
Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at
L. M. FRENCH'S
Carriage Repository,
16, 18, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
18 North Avenue,
Fine Groceries,
PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

R. O. HOWELL,
THE NORTH AVENUE GROCER,
Has just received his fresh supply of
Gilman Farm
Canned Goods,
And is selling them at same prices as last year.
Creamery Butter
Fresh every week from a Jersey Creamery.

Winter is Approaching,
And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to house the feet in a warm pair of
SHOES.
I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Stacey Adams' fine shoes." Call and see them.
John J. Kenney
COR. FRONT ST and PARK AVE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.
Arrive—7:30, 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 2:05, 5:20 p. m.
Close—7:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 2:30, 5:30 and 8:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.
Arrive—9:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:20 p. m.
Close—7:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.
Office open from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Mail closes at 4:30 p. m.

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CLARK & REED,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Solicitors and Masters in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. B. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Cor. Westerlo Place, 20 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m. 2 to 3, and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone connected with residence, 104 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering, Surveying, Drainage and Sewerage a specialty. All work promptly executed in the country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

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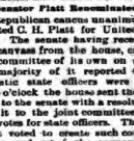
OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

To the Public!!
We have just received an entire new stock of
Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
Hudson county asparagus and tips, French and American peas, extra sifted early June, Champagne and Marrowfat; Honeydrop, Burnand Morrels and Darby Corn; Hamburg string beans and Lemon Cheese tomatoes of entire new crop. Tomatoes in bottles and glass. A choice kit of California fruit in glass and tin cans. Choice dried fruit and raisins a specialty. Special prices given on Canned Goods, by case or dozen. A complete assortment of Kinder's Dundee Jams.
ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,
Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Cleaner Coal!
L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,
BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,
Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly adopted steam vibrating mechanical screen for coal coal, which he confidently believes will enable him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.
Ulster & Delaware and Honeybrook Coal in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.
He would also announce recently increased facilities for Turning and Scroll Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt, Neat—Cheap.
A trial order is Solicited.
EVENING NEWS Job Department.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FRESH AND SALTED MEATS
POULTRY AND FISH.
Sugar Cured Hams a specialty
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ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, etc. now private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1089.

MISS JEANNETTE MATTISON,
Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. Mrs. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Sydney and Miss Harry, School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 LaGrande avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890.

CAMERON RENOMINATED.

He Will Again Represent the Keystone State.

HIS ELECTIONS BILL ATTITUDE.

It Was the Subject of Considerable Discussion, but He Was the Unanimous Choice of the Caucus—Other Political and Legislative News of Interest.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 8.—The Republican senators and members of the house of representatives met in joint caucus yesterday to nominate a candidate for United States senator to succeed J. D. Cameron. The caucus was called to order by Senator George Handy Smith, and the clerks of the two houses acted as secretaries. There was a pretty full attendance, there being but eighteen votes short of the whole number when the roll was called.

Mr. Taggart, of Montgomery county, moved to postpone the caucus until the 15th inst. in order to give members a chance to go home and see their constituents and find out their wishes. This was voted down, and Mr. Taggart withdrew from the caucus.

Senator Thompson, of Dauphin, nominated Senator Cameron in a brief speech, reviewing the senator's career. Senator Gobin, of Lebanon, seconded the nomination in an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said he was authorized to say that Senator Cameron in for the election bill and always has been. Mr. Corey read a letter from Mr. Cameron dated Dec. 26

DON CAMERON.

in which the senator stated that no man knew his attitude on the elections bill When reminded that Mr. Cameron had on Monday voted for the bill Mr. Coray said he had been "smoked out."

Couldn't Be "Smoked Out."

Mr. Fowler, of Forest, said no one with Scotch blood could be "smoked out." An effort had been made to force Mr. Cameron to declare himself, but with true Scotch stubbornness he had refused to do so until ready. The nominations were then closed and the roll was called. The result was 134 votes for Mr. Cameron. Chairman Smith then formally declared him the nominee amid applause and the caucus adjourned.

The Connecticut Deadlock.

HARTFORD, Jan. 8.—The legislative deadlock is still on and seems likely to continue. Though some members are absent, each house is under full control of the party that would have the majority if all were present—the senate Democratic and the house Republican. The senate organized according to the caucus programme, with Senator Reid as president pro tem. In the house a long debate on questions of a technical nature is delaying the organization so that at present the general assembly, as such, is not organized. A committee of the senate (two Democrats) have been sent to the board of canvassers to demand the canvass of votes for state officials.

The secretary of state and the state treasurer, who compose a majority of the board, declined to give up the canvass. It is part of a report they are required to make to the general assembly, and one that said they would make that report in due time when the general assembly should organize. Each party is acting under the advice of counsel. The senate passed a joint resolution declaring that it is impossible under the constitution to go back of the town returns. The Republicans objected, claiming that a joint resolution is impossible until the general assembly organizes After passing the resolution the senate took a recess.

The house of representatives organized by the election of N. W. Page (Rep.), of Huntington, as speaker and the other caucus nominees of the Republicans. As soon as the governor and other state officers were notified of the organization of the legislature the board of canvassers sent the official returns of votes to the house and it now lies on the speaker's desk.

The present aspect of affairs is that the two houses will disagree on the question of adopting the joint rule relative to the canvass of the vote for state officers. The house has adopted the customary rule defeating the amendment offered by the Democrats. The senate will probably adopt the amendment and the houses will then fail to agree. The course of conduct of each house hereafter is not outlined.

Senator Platt Renominated.

The Republican caucus unanimously renominated C. H. Platt for United States senator. The senate having received the official canvass from the house, elected a special committee of its own on canvass and a majority of it reported that the Democratic state officers were elected About 5 o'clock the house sent the official canvass to the senate with a resolution referring it to the joint committee on canvass of votes for state officers. The senate had not voted to create such committee this year, and when the canvass and returns came in the senate created a special committee of five to examine and report upon them. After a long conference the majority of the committee—two Democrats—reported that Lemon B. Morris was elected governor, J. W. Alsop lieutenant-governor, J. J. Phelan secretary of state, M. B. Sanger treasurer, and N. Staub controller—the regular Democratic ticket. Republican minority report was rejected and passed. The Republican member of the committee reported that various persons had been refused opportunity to show that returns were incorrect, and that as returns were not right no one should be declared elected and the matter should be examined into and the fact of no election shown. This was defeated.

New Hampshire's Muddle.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8.—As expected Clerk Jewett, when the house convened immediately proceeded to call the roll prepared by him, including in the call the names of all the "old members" whom he presented certificates, also those from towns showing a decrease in population under the census of 1890 below 600. Objection to this was made by those from closed towns and also the names of members from Meredith and Weare on account of improper certificates.

Clerk Jewett announced that the constitutional number of delegates appeared to be present, and directed the sergeant-at-arms to pass the oaths to the members.

179 Republicans, 158 Democrats.

The roll prepared by Clerk Jewett contains the names of 179 Republicans and 158 democrats. Four Democrats did not present certificates. Had they, their names would have been entered upon the roll by him, giving the party 183 members and a Republican seventeen majority. All the 179 Republicans responded to their names and only 156 Democrats.

Mr. Bingham, of Littleton, moved that a committee of three from each party be appointed to ascertain who are legally entitled to sit as members of the house. Clerk Jewett declined to state the motion on the ground that the house was not organized. Mr. Bingham then, amid much confusion, put the question and declared it carried. After Mr. Bingham had declared his motion carried he took his seat without announcing any committees. Nothing further was attempted by the Democrats to prevent the organization of the house. The names whose names were placed on the roll by Clerk Jewett were then sworn in by Governor Goodell and Mr. Gallinger, of Concord, was elected temporary chairman.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Random from Various Places.

The president has nominated W. M. McKnight to be postmaster at Chambersburg, Pa.

Ex-Alderman John Simpson, a wealthy and retired business man, died at Plainfield Jan. 7.

Mr. Charles Putnam Bacon, of Hartford, law partner of Governor Hill, of New York, was married to Mrs. Emma Edith Mitchell, widow of a well known New Yorker, at London, England, Jan. 7.

A mutually satisfactory treaty on the African disputs has been nearly concluded between England and Portugal. It will be submitted to the cortes before being signed by the representatives of the two governments.

At the annual meeting of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad company Charles N. Yeamans was elected president and Edward W. Ray treasurer and register.

Rome was visited by a terrible hurricane and storm of snow and rain. In the midst of which the palace of the propaganda was struck by lightning.

Democrats in the Massachusetts state senate, dividing that body evenly with the Republicans, allowed the Republicans to organize it, in order not to delay the inauguration of Governor E. Russell, the Democratic governor-elect.

Secretary Tracy severely censures Commander G. C. Reiter, of the navy, for failing to give proper protection to Gen. Barrundia in the harbor of San Jose, Guatemala, last summer.

The braid and ribbon mills of August Noll were damaged by fire at Brooklyn to the amount of $100,000. The damage is chiefly to machinery and stock.

The widow of the late Dr. Schliemann will continue the work of archæological exploration which he had in hand at the time of his death.

AN ALLIANCE SCANDAL.

Congressman Turner's Attempt to Bribe President McGrath.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.—The Alliance Advocate, state organ of the Farmers' Alliance, created a great political sensation today by the publication of a letter from Congressman E. J. Turner to Frank McGrath, president of the State Alliance, offering $5,000 if he could secure his (Turner's) election as United States senator.

The letter came here when McGrath was absent and a clerk gave it to The Advocate. The letter states that Turner and Perkins are both secretly working to defeat Ingalls.

The letter has created a split in the Alliance and McGrath's resignation has been demanded, but he says he will not resign.

He Took Her at Her Word.

METROPOLIS, Ills., Jan. 8.—News of a terrible tragedy that occurred near Bay City, Pope county, has just reached here. Charles Rose, a young farmer, aged 27 years, has been paying attention to the daughter of a neighboring farmer, Miss Mollie Welsh, aged 18. Rose was forbidden to visit Miss Welsh by her parents. Rose visited the house and induced the young woman to take a walk with him. They had proceeded but a short distance when he asked her if she was willing to die for him. She replied, "Yes." Thereupon he drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the girl's face, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Young Rose then returned, locked himself in his room and blew out his brains.

He Found Out Where His Heart Was.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 8.—A special from Portsmouth says: Ray Lyon, of Corning, O., committed suicide here. He called upon Dr. Lodridge to find the exact location of his heart, then proceeded to a gun shop, priced several revolvers and, after having one loaded, deliberately shot himself through the heart. A few hours later the citizens of Second street were horrified to learn of another suicide, this time J. N. Pentz, the most prominent photographer, who took "rough on rats," which caused his death at noon. No cause is assigned.

Fatal Fight Over a Dog's Death.

MONROEVILLE, Ala., Jan. 8.—Frank Hixon and John Ross became engaged in a quarrel and commenced firing at each other. Dan Ross, a small son of Hixon, was shot in the abdomen. The wounds are fatal. Hixon had two bullet holes in his body. The difficulty grew out of an old quarrel about the killing of a dog belonging to the Ross brothers.

Fatal Fall of a Scaffolding.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—A forty foot high scaffolding, on which fifteen painters were at work repairing coal trestles, at Cheektowaga, fell, killing Martin Mackilson and seriously injuring Fred. Ernest. David Crawford had four ribs broken and sustained serious internal injuries. Crawford may die.

Donohue Still Winning.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—Donohue, the celebrated American skater, won two more victories yesterday. He made runs in 3m. 9-5s. and the five mile race in 16m. 2 1-5s.

COAL LUMBER
And
Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 B'DWAY

PICKING UP DOLLARS
Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains, almost quite. Just read what we offer:
Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.
Hugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 36c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.
Carey is offering goods at rates that make them
First-Class Storage Warerooms!
Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

"THE DAIRY"
Headquarters for
Fresh Creamery Butter,
Eggs, Milk, Buttermilk, Fancy Cream and Cottage Cheese. CANNED GOODS in every variety.
DELICATESSEN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. CALL and EXAMINE.
Corner Madison avenue and Front street.

Builders Cards.
BERRMANN & PETERSON,
Plain Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, shop corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. BERRMANN, J. PETERSON,
9 Regent street. 13 somerset place.
10-10- y.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. All orders—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 327

B. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Bruns P. O. Box 1258. Jobbing attended to. Estimates cheerfully and promptly given.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 942.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder.
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 59 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 481.
W. J. PIERSON, No. 15 Vine street. H. E. GAYLE, No. 18 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
50 somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters, Cashiers, Shelving, Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HULICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty) Jobbing promptly attended to.

We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
SUCCESSION METAL PAINTS.
The best covering for roofs known.
BROWN & HILL.

Painting as a decorative power, in FISCH'S Building, No. 3 SOUTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Best black stand on second with the above.

Thompson Park,
NO. 25 EAST FRONT STREET.
PIANOS and ORGANS.
Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Dunsmore. | Musical Merchandise | Newman Bros Mason & Hamlin
To rent and for sale.
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
SHEET Music played for purchasers.
Tuning an Repairing a specialty

Real Estate & Insurance
Edw. C. Mulford,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTG'G
45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING
40 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE,
No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE.
Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.
ABEL S. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Farmers' Friend wagon. John F. Webb, Rose street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
can be purchased at Edgewood Park, Somerset street. Address
H. F. M. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 100 feet above the sea level.

To the Public!
Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,
We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most satisfactory manner.
The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Lace curtains a specialty equal to new. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.
American Steam Laundry,
14 EAST FRONT STREET.
H. W. Marshall,
PROPRIETOR.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 7th, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.
Leave Plainfield at 5:45, 7:30, 8:23, 8:58, 9:28, 9:58, 7:28 10:28, 11:28 a. m., 12:28, 1:28, 2:28, 3:28, 4:28, 5:28, 6:28, 7:28, 8:28, 9:28, 10:28, 11:28 p. m., 12:28 night. Sunday at 5:45, 8:23, 8:58, 9:28, 9:58, 10:28, 11:28 a. m., 12:28, 1:28, 2:28, 3:28, 4:28, 5:28, 6:28, 7:28, 8:28, 9:28, 10:28, 11:28 p. m., 12:28 night. Leave New York at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night. Sunday at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.
Leave Plainfield at 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:00, 8:27, 8:57, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m. Leave Newark at 6:10, 7:07, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 m., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 p. m., 12:10 night. Sunday at 6:10, 7:07, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 m., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 p. m., 12:10 night.

PLAINFIELD AND RARITAN.
Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:55, 9:03 a. m., 1:03, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30 p. m. Sunday at 5:45 p. m.; 12:03, 4:30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.
Leave Plainfield at 9:03 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
5:45 a. m.—For Boston, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Wilmington, Rauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
8:58 a. m. for High Bridge and Easton, 9:07 a. m.—For Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Junction, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, D. L. & W. R. R. For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Lambertville, Stockton, Raritan, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Upper Lehigh, Delton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Great Bend, Montrose, Hancock, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Delaware Water Gap, Portland, Manunka Chunk, Blairstown, Hackettstown, Mount Arlington, Lake Hopatcong, Dover, Morristown, Mount Hope, Rockaway, Denville, Hibernia, Boonton, Mount Hope, Rockaway, Denville, Hibernia, Boonton, Mount Olive, Budd's Lake, Port Oram, Netcong, Stanhope, Waterloo, Andover, Newton, Branchville, Sussex, Hamburg, Wantage, Augusta, Deckertown, Culvers Lake, Franklin, Ogdensburg, Cranberry Lake, Hamburg, Wantage, Augusta, Deckertown, Culvers Lake, Franklin, Ogdensburg, Cranberry Lake, Andover, Newton, Branchville, Sussex

WOMAN AND HOME.

MOTHERHOOD IS THE TRUE PARADISE OF THE FEMALE LIFE.

A Girl's Life in a Big City—Introducing the Hoop Skirt—This Is Women's Trying Time—A Traveling Outfit—Royal White Mourning.

Nineteen times out of twenty I have remarked that the true paradise of a female life in all ranks not too elevated for constant intercourse with the children is by no means the years of courtship nor the earliest period of marriage, but that sequestered chamber of her experience in which a mother is left alone through the day, with servants perhaps, in a distant part of the house, and (God be thanked!) chiefly where there are no servants at all, in which she is attended by one sole companion, her little first born angel, as yet clinging to her robe, imperfectly able to walk, still more imperfect in its prattling and innocent thoughts, clinging to her, humming her wherever she goes as her shadow, catching from her eye the total inspiration of its little palpitating heart, and reacting to her a thrill of secret pleasure as often as its little fingers fasten on her own.

Left alone from morning to night with this one companion, or even with three, still wearing the graces of infancy—buds of various stages upon the self same tree—a woman, if she has the great blessing of approaching such a luxury of paradise, is moving, too often not aware that she is moving, through the divinest section of her life. An evening star in the husband, through all walks of life, from the highest professional down to that of common labor, returns home to vary her modes of conversation by fresh thoughts and interests no more consonant with his more extensive capacities of intellect.

But by that time her child (for her children) will be reposing on the little couch, and in the morning, duly as the sun ascends in power, she sees before her a long, long day of perfect pleasure in this society which evening will bring to her, but which is interwoven with every fiber of her sensibilities. This condition of noiseless, joyless love is, after all, what God blesses and smiles upon.—Thomas De Quincy.

A Girl's Life in a Big City.

I received a letter the other day in which the writer said: "I want to come to the city and earn my living. What chance have I?" And I felt like posting back an immediate answer and saying, "Stay where you are." I didn't do it, though, for I knew it would be useless. The child is bound to come, and come she will. And she will drift into a third rate Chicago boarding house, than which if there is anything meaner—let us pray! And if she is pretty she will have to carry herself like snow on high hills to avoid contamination. If she is confiding and innocent the fate of that highly persecuted heroine of old fashioned romance, Clarissa Harlowe, is before her. If she is homely the doors of opportunity are firmly closed against her. If she is smart she will perhaps succeed in earning enough money to pay her board bill and have sufficient left over to indulge in the maddening extravagance of an occasional paper of pins or a spool of cotton.

What if after hard labor and repeated failure she does secure something like success? No sooner will she do so than up will step some tapped youth who will beckon her over the border into the land where troubles just begin. She won't know how to sew or bake or make good coffee, for such are are liable to be overlooked when a girl makes a career for herself, and so love will gallop away over the hills like a riderless steed, and happiness will flare like a light in a windy night. Oh, no, my little country maid! Stay where you are if you have a home and friends. Be content with fishing for trout in the brook rather than cruising a stormy sea for whales. A great city is a cruel place for young lives.—Amber in Chicago Herald.

Introducing the Hoop Skirt.

It was during the reign of Queen Anne, while the war of the Spanish succession was at full tilt, that the hoop skirt was first smuggled into England from France. The French women had been lolling about in hoop skirts for some time, and so warm was the climate that they were the most cooling garment that could be worn. The climate of England is somewhat cooler than that of France. The French girls knew that their English cousins would invest themselves with delight if they could get the latest thing from France. They knew also that rheumatism would get in its deadly work and that the grip would stalk through the land.

So they sent that hoop skirt—it was seven feet in circumference—over to England and allowed it to be seized. It was put on by the English girls, and soon became the rage. At first a few cold were brought, and then that marvelous garment, the petticoat, was invented, which not only protected Britain's daughters from the frolicsome zephyrs, but actually had a tendency to increase the size of the skirt, so that it grew to be nine feet in circumference. And the fashion continued long after the French dames had gotten tired of it.—Cloak and Suit Review.

This Is Woman's Trying Time.

The transition state we are in is trying beyond comparison to women, and men are too often hasty and unjust in their condemnation of women who are making footholds in the industrial world. Those who know the history of the new departures there has been gross injustice done women, and that they are more to blame for it than any one else. Not that they intend it, but they are in a last position than to fight it in, but the dire necessity of women makes them strong, and twenty years hence we will point with just improvement to their condition.

Before the coming century reaches us women will have retaken some of the lost ground; physically, they are rapidly becoming more and more like men, and this is resistant, for which it is called healthy health, mental vigor and moral stamina. All that the sex ask is to be reinvested with their former privileges, and to be considered as a part of the whole, and as equal workers and partaker of the blessings that come to those who are its cressors and supporters.—Laura C. Holloway in Drake's Magazine.

A Traveling Outfit.

A woman who ought to know believes that the following outfit is all that is necessary for a round the world tourist of the gentler sex: A light mackintosh that will stand hot climates, a dust cloak, a traveling hood and plenty of wraps. These hats for the steamer will not be too much, as they soon get to look shabby and travel stained. A soft straw silk that will pack into a small compass and cost but little to renew will be useful as a change for dinner, with some silk blouses or thin

woolens to vary it. A neat tailor made dress for the voyage, a jacket and an ulster are needed, and also two or three cool dresses. Washing silks are more desirable than cottons or zephyrs, as dampness does not affect their color. Furs are only in the way, but a boa often proves useful.

For inland, a couple of ball dresses for evening receptions, a couple of teas and theaters, a riding habit, a stylish silk dress, a homespun and an embroidered cambric or two. A deal case lined with tin, to contain the best dresses; a strong box for linen, boots, shoes, books and odds and ends; two regulation portmanteaus, one for the light weight, the other with the heavier articles of apparel, besides a Gladstone bag and wrapper, ought to suffice a lady tourist for a journey of many months over land and sea.

Royal White Mourning.

The white mourning of the youthful queen of the Netherlands is a revival of an old custom. Some ancient orders of nuns, corresponding to the Passionist ones for men, used to dress in white. They might be said to be Good Friday orders, they particularly devoting themselves to commemorate the event for the keeping in mind of which the fast day was instituted—dying with Christ daily. The ladies of Port Royal also decided when their monastery was reformed to wear white robes only. Mary of England was the last French queen who wore white mourning. She was known as La Reine Blanche, perhaps by old people, to distinguish her from Catherine de Medici's widow's cap was black. The white widow's cap is now the only survival of the ancient white mourning. Mary Stuart followed her mother-in-law in wearing black after the death of her first husband. White is more suitable for the winter wear of a delicate child in the harsh Dutch climate than black, which is cold in winter, hot in summer, and only advantageous in hiding coal smut and in seemingly reducing the bulk of stout figures.—London Truth.

Calls or Cards.

The question of whether cards should be left personally or sent by messenger as an acknowledgment of social civilities is always coming up in Washington. Each year the demand upon the official families in the direction of calling is upon the increase. Some of the wives of the highest officials seek every now and then to relieve themselves from the burden of paying calls in person. It was only the other day that the wife of one of the most prominent men in the United States, who has at least nearly a thousand calls a week to check off in her book, took occasion to relieve herself by sending some of the cards about by special messenger.

She was unfortunate enough to send one of these signs of her regard to the widow of a well known officer who had given a dinner to the lady in question and had been invited by her to dine at the official's house. When she received these cards by messenger she became indignant and dictated a note to the effect that she did not condescend to write this note herself. The hateful cards were inclosed; the note said that they had probably been left by mistake, but it was the writer of the note demanded an apology. Up to the present time no apology has been made, and as a necessary consequence two prominent women in Washington life now refuse to speak to each other.—Cor. New York Tribune.

Household Ignorance.

The popular ignorance concerning the management of stoves, furnaces, gas meters, locks, faucets, sinks and basins and various mechanical contrivances of modern domestic life is appalling. Plumbers make fortunes out of the stopping up of drains which could be kept clear with very little intelligence. Houses are kept unhealthy by the spread of coal gas or kept chilly for want of heat, all because no one in the household has the intelligence to manage the furnace. It takes considerable gumption to manage an ordinary kitchen range, and no one can do it without knowledge as to the use of dampers.

The average servant is absolutely and hopelessly incapable of doing this properly without careful instruction and drill. The only way in this case is for the head of the house to find out the right way and direct the information to the servant. Often a kitchen range is condemned and torn out when, in fact, all that is needed is to know how to work it. This information the sellers of the range will be only too glad to impart.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is a power in the cultured circles of Boston. She has personal grace and charms as well as intellectual force. She is represented as the highest education of women, and also a great student of philosophy. She is handsome, with a finely molded chin and neck, mobile lips, and an aristocratic nose and intensely expressive eyes. Dr. Howe, her husband, will long be remembered for his labors as an educator of the blind. His success in the case of the late Laura Bridgman gave him wide fame.

At her beautiful home on Beacon street, which is conspicuous for its quiet elegance, Mrs. Howe passes the winters with her daughter, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, who inherits her mother's intellectual qualifications. In summer the family go to their Newport villa. Mrs. Howe has been president of the Woman's club for twenty years. She has published several volumes of poems and essays, and is best known as the author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" long ago placed her in the foremost rank of poets.—Indianapolis News.

Treating Bread.

Bread soaked in an alkaline solution of lagrowed will at once turn blue if there is alum present. Another very simple way of testing alum is to throw a hot knife blade into a loaf that is one day old. If alum in present it will adhere in small particles to the blade. As to the goodness of bread properly made with baking powders compared with that of leavening power the following experiment will be found interesting and also very reliable:

Take a good loaf of bread with a moderate crust, cut from the two pieces of equal size; put them in saucers containing the same quantity of water. The bad bread will be invariably soft when in the water. This is more of a test for alum than anything, as alum hardens the gluten of wheat and renders it less valuable.—American Market and Critical Bayan.

Entertainment for the Children.

A child's party may be much enlivened by making it "fairy gift bag," to be filled with bonbons, toys and other gifts. The bag should be inwardly of stout paper and of good size. Over this lay another of

another one of crinkled tissue paper in a bright color, with a huge ruff or frill at the top. Gather a good deal of gold cord or pink with a ruff of pink and green, to a pretty combination. The bag is swung in the middle of a wide doorway, and each child, blindfolded and furnished with a broad or light cane, tries to strike the bag and break it. When the bag is broken there is a scramble for the gifts.—New York Post.

Selecting Meat and Poultry.

There is another requisite for a first class marketer, and that is to be able to distinguish between tough and tender meats. Now, there is nothing so deceiving as meat, and too much care cannot be used in making a selection. It is the same with a roast as with a steak in making a selection. The meat should be a bright red, and the grain of it should be fine.

In buying a steak it is the rule of good caterers to insist upon having it cut thick, for nothing is so unpalatable as a thin beefsteak. Tough poultry is another one of the things a good housewife should avoid, for there is nothing that will vex a hungry man more than a tough chicken. The best method of judging of a chicken or a turkey is to lift one of the wings. If the skin breaks easily under the wing it is a pretty sure indication that the bird is tender.—Washington Star.

Receptacles for Soiled Clothes.

Take a high wooden stool, such as those used in offices. Gild it. Cut a pretty piece of figured China silk the length and one-half of stool. Hem both ends. Turn the stool upside down and gather and tack the silk to the bottom of the stool inside the legs. Gather the silk at the top of the stool over a prop that will just fill inside the legs. Tack in place with bows of ribbon on the top of each leg. Gather the top and remaining silk with a draw string of the same colored ribbon, leaving when tied a bow at the top.—New York Press.

Silver Vegetable Dishes.

Those who have ever been so fortunate as to possess plated silver vegetable dishes or a soup tureen would never willingly use those of china. Not only do the silver vessels keep their contents hot, but they are not breakable, and a dent may be remedied at a small cost. They are not hard to keep clean. A plunge into clean scalding water and a quick wiping afterward whenever they have been used, with an occasional rubbing with a piece of flannel or chamois skin, will generally keep them bright.—Exchange.

Mrs. Ye Cha Yun.

Mrs. Ye Cha Yun, the wife of the Corean charge d'affaires at Washington, is a most picturesque woman. She is short of stature and rather slender, with the dark, slant eye of the orient. Her husband has adopted American attire, but this is forbidden Mrs. Yun, and she wears the dress of her native country—a gown like the crinoline of thirty years ago. Her head is covered with a turban, to which a black tassel is attached.—Washington Letter.

New Styles Are Old.

A stylish society lady of Babylon, in the year 2200 B. C., wore a glove fitting waist and tucked skirt, with accordion plaited skirts, and, in general, quite closely resembled a Parisian model of our day. Intaglios cut in ancient Babylonish cylinders, at the British Museum, disclose the fact that our modistes are not creators of styles, but simply copy them from these old Babylonian garments.—New York Ledger.

A Household Barometer.

Coffee is an excellent barometer because it is such a good absorbent. On the eve of a rain storm grinding coffee is difficult and almost impossible, while when there is no danger of wet weather it is quite easy. In establishments where a boy is kept steadily employed grinding coffee he is frequently asked whether it is going to rain or not, and on mornings of half holidays anxious clerks often look at and even touch ground coffee.—New York Journal.

Where Some Fashions Originate.

At one time the market women of Covent Garden wore silk handkerchiefs tied over their ears, rolled about their throats and then pinned up to the nape of their necks. Mrs. Jane Douglas introduced this fashion at Ranelagh, where it was speedily taken up by the ladies of rank, and became the rage.—Cloak and Suit Review.

The Italian Queen Margherita is still, despite her advancing years, a pretty woman. In former times she was slender and delicate, but she has become quite stout. The queen knows both German and Italian literature well, is fond of music and sings with taste and expression. She has always had a predilection for artists and men of letters.

Annie Besant, the English Socialist and Theosophist, is a charming woman. She is of medium size and well proportioned, and has a fine head covered with luxuriant hair that is just turning gray. Her eyes are large and soft, her features good and her face is bright and pleasing. She has a sweet, soft modulated voice and an easy flow of language.

A good nurse is more helpful than the doctor—at least she may treble his efficiency; but she should be emphatically a good one—duly trained, with a natural aptitude for her calling, and in full sympathy with the physician. A self-opinionated nurse may more than undo all the doctor's work.

The Physical Culture and Correct Dress club is an outgrowth of the Woman's club of Chicago. It has for its objects already to the realization of classic symmetry in physical being, in opposition to false standard of beauty and to developing and encouraging artistic and sensible modes of dress.

Really good linen pays by its wearing qualities for the original outlay. If it is not allowed to become so dirty before it is washed that hard rubbing is required to make it clean, it will last for years. The first day linen is worn it is carefully watched for and repaired at once.

Chlorids of lime is an infallible preventive for rats, as they flee from its odor as from a pestilence. It should be thrown down their holes and spread about wherever they would likely be seen, and should be renewed once a fortnight.

Corsets, tight shoes and all artificial and fake ideas of dress are discountenanced at Mr. Moody's Worthfield school, and girls are taught the higher duties as well as practical maxims of physical culture.

To prevent the juice of fruit pies from soaking into the bottom crust wash the crust over with a beaten egg before putting in the fruit.

White gloves make the hands look large, still they are very fashionable for ball dress to wear with white and colored

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

STYLES THAT ARE APPROVED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Toilets Adapted to the Time of Day and the Places in Which They Are Worn. The Fashion of Theatre Jackets—A Pretty Theatre Costume.

This season, more than ever, does etiquette demand that a lady's toilet be adapted to the time of day in which it is worn. Simplicity marks the toilets designed for morning wear; indeed, strictly fashionable women do not appear in very elaborate toilets until after 4 o'clock p. m. Then a simple dress becomes as much out of place as does the too elaborate gown be-

A THEATRE TOILET.

fore the hour mentioned. The toilets designed for dinner, theatre receptions and all evening occasions are made in luxurious style, and their effectiveness is enhanced by the richness of their trimmings, into which gold, silver and glittering ornaments enter.

For theatre parties the English fashion of theatre jackets prevails to some extent. These jackets, with their high sleeves and attractive trimmings, are decidedly dressy. In the cut is shown a pretty theatre or concert toilet designed by Worth. The jacket, with loose fronts, is in pearl gray and gold brocade, faced with rose colored velvet, which is also used for the cuffs and Henri II collar. The sleeves are ruffled with embroidered gauze, en suite with the blouse, on the collarette of which sparkles jeweled embroidery. The belt is of rose velvet. The dress, with high collar, is in gray Belgaline. The gray felt hat, turned up with rose velvet, is trimmed with black, gray and gold feathers.

Girls' Winter Cloaks.

The style of cloak shown in the illustration is suited to a variety of materials. Red is much affected this winter, and in fleecy cloths and homespuns is a popular color. The model shown is made in red rough cloth, with black velvet collar, yoke and sash.

There is great variety in the fashion of coats and cloaks for girls this season. Black cloth coats are faced up the front with chinchilla, and have Medicis collars of the fur. Black velvet long coats, lined with shell pink silk, have bands of ostrich feathers for trimming and Medici collars of feathers like those worn by ladies. Long cloth coats for girls are of beige, gray, red or electric blue cloth, with black or gray Astrakhan binding. Astrakhan sleeves and large rolling collar of the fur. The Astrakhan cloths now imitate the fur cap-

WINTER CLOAK FOR GIRL.

tally and are much used. Large sleeves and collar of this cloth will modernize cloaks left over from last winter. The rough surfaced soft "blanketing" cloths in rich plaids are made up in full cloaks trimmed with cords and velvet. Stylish red homespun cloaks are trimmed with black Persian lamb, and have a large cape plaited on the shoulders.

A Word About Garters.

Garters with gold and silver clasps inscribed with a monogram, date or appropriate motto, or enriched with gems, are favorite Christmas gifts. The idea is generally prevalent that ribbon garters are prized above those of any other kind; but an inspection of leading jewelers' stocks of these articles makes it appear that the new blue shades are the most dividing favor with golden tinted ones.

Fashion Echoes.

Combination garments gain popularity with each season.

Hosiery worn with full dress toilets matches the gown in color.

Slippers for evening wear are made in brocade or satin, of a color to match the gown.

House shoes have never been more elegant than at the present.

Decorative hairpins continue to be the favored ornament for the coiffure.

When the dress is trimmed with flowers, flowers may be worn in the hair.

The gold and silver brocades worn this season are rich to stiffness.

All the yellow shades are fashionable.

A combination of two or more fabrics is of frequent occurrence in evening toilets.

White kid gloves are again worn.

Empire gowns are still being made.

The Henri Deux bodice, with puffs on the hips and high frills on the shoulders, appears as well if the improved gown.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF J. C. ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic. The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of those $8 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Camel's Hair Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 25c., worth 35c., these are new, fresh goods. Not old stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Outing Flannels in seasonable colors, 11c. and 12 1-2c. Children's Plush Caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

Good, heavy, Scotch Table Linen at 22, 27 and 37c.; extra-heavy 50c.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 50c. Good 10 willing 4c. per yard. Extra size Back Towels 10c. each.

We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. Boehm, 7 West Front Street.

CHRISTMAS IS OVER!

AND THE SNOW HAS COME.

We have any quantity of

Shoes and Rubbers

That we will sell you at LOW PRICES.

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TURN OVER A NEW LEAF!

Pay Cash and Save Dollars.

Prior to stock taking on the 12th instant; we will offer extra Special inducements to to purchasers of original packages of goods.

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PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.

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SHERWIN, 23 West Front Street,

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BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

At Lower Prices

THAN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM FOR ELSEWHERE.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE:

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

[Commencing MONDAY will offer their entire stock of

Dress Goods, Underwear,

Jackets and Newmarkets,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Marsh & Ayers

Having bought out the entire stock, fixtures and good-will of Mr. Peter Quinn, would inform their customers, and the public generally that they do country business, and charge no fancy prices, but put down everything as low as possible, consistent with first class work. A trial solicited.

Marsh & Ayers.

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

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Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or anywhere in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VICE OF GAMBLING.

AND ITS CONSEQUENCES VIVIDLY PORTRAYED.

Ex-Mayor Randolph Eloquently Lectures Before a Large Audience of Young Men at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms Last Evening.

A lecture of much practical value was that delivered by Ex-Mayor Randolph at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening. Mr. Randolph is a man of wide experience, a ripe scholar and a forcible speaker. His remarks were in substance as follows:

Gambling at the exchanges is in some respects worse than gambling at cards or bil-liards, or even races, though about the former there is more of an air of respectability than about the latter. But it is worse, for example, at the stock exchange, because the stakes are almost necessarily larger and because the play becomes far more absorbing as to mind and time. It is worse even for the reason that the gambler deceives himself as to the decency of his occupation and rapidly loses sight of moral distinction and qualities. It is worse because it opens a larger and more pressing temptation to a man to betray trusts, that is, to steal or borrow trust funds in order to try the chances of the market. It was only last week that the president of a trust company in New York showed me confidentially a letter sent to him from prison by a young man now awaiting his sentence for embezzlement and forgery, and promising that, if possible, he would, after serving his term to which he expected to be sentenced, make good the deficit he had contracted on an altered stock certificate. I had known known the young man well myself for years and had myself paid him on account of other people hundreds of thousands of dollars. He was a clear-built, steady-kept, pleasantly-spoken young man, but the air of Wall street proved in the long run injurious to his moral constitution. He speculated, he lost, he forged, and stole, and now he suffers in a felon's cell. How many, many have I known of such cases within the past thirty years. The sad specters of ruin come trooping through the memory and time would fail me even to mention them. Each specter seems to wear on his face and form his history, and that his cry is expressed in this line "Ruined by stock gambling." I see a bank teller, young, strong, tall, active, intelligent, capable, stealing the bank's funds to speculate in Wall street, and losing them and losing also forever his own position, reputation, character, and soul. I see a cashier of an insurance company, amiable, kind-hearted, able, fully trusted, sacrificing on this same infatuation the record of an honorable life and all that he had and was. I see another bank officer, this time an assistant cashier, a man of good family, a member of a station, undertaking $60,000 from the bank with which to operate in the street, losing it and fleeing to foreign countries, expatriated for a long period of years, then returning through the grace and mercy of his friends, whose he robbed, and living now a gray and miserable beggar. I see here a man gone crazy over his losses, and there a suicide, bankrupts and dishonored. And they are only a few of the many, many, sad and cases of mental and moral ruin wrought in the mad attempt to capture fortune by stock gambling. * * *

And is there even anything to desire in the best success of the small, the very small, percentage of those who have won the money which their fellows have lost, lost out of the hard earnings, lost out of honest inheritances, lost away from needy families, lost out of stolen trust funds!

The gamblers produce nothing. Even what it costs to support them is a tax on the community. They are worse than drones in a human hive. I know of no more pitiable sight than that of a young man lounging about a "bucket shop," and chipping his dollars on a chance that the telegraph tape may show a decline or an advance in some par ticular stock. Ask any merchant or other man of business if he would like a young man who had spent a year at that occupation, if he would think a young man's mind or character the better for such an experience.

I know of no more detestable thing than a "plunger" at the Stock Exchange, a man who watches for big chances and gambles heavily on them, often selling largely of properties in which he does not own a dollar, "bearing" values by any and all means to force a profit for himself.

I know of nothing more absurd than for a gambler to talk about honor, and I know of nothing more ludicrous or grotesque than for a Wall street "plunger" to rise among respectable people, as I have actually known one to do) and recommend to young men or boys the virtue of honesty.

* * *

There is a clear line of demarcation and separation between legitimate business and gambling. If you are in doubt where the line is, keep on the safe and right side of it. Touch not the uncertain thing. Never bet so much as a dime or a cent on anything.

Resolve to earn what you get and earn it conscientously. Don't waste your time or fritter away your moral stamina in dreaming of acquiring a fortune in any other way than by honest work, conscientious, painstaking service to mankind.

The speaker was given the closest attention throughout his lecture and heartily applauded and congratulated at the conclusion.

A Compromise Effected.

The suit of Mr John Chandler vs. the Electric Light Company was set down for trial yesterday in the Union county court. Mr. Chandler was under the impression that the damages, claiming that his valuable trotting horse "Jessie" was killed on the night of June 4-5, 1886, by coming in contact with a "live" electric wire which had been broken during a severe thunder storm. He valued the animal at $2,500. The suit was entitled, however, before it came to trial, the company paying Mr. Chandler a stipulated sum.

—The top bottom of an overcoat is the most important of all in keeping you warm.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Louis R. Ross of La Grande avenue will sail for Europe to-morrow.

Mr. R. S. Rogers, of the firm of Rogers Bros., shoe merchants, is visiting his former home, Buffalo, N. Y.

The funeral of the late Fred Clark took place from the residence of his uncle, Thomas Clark, of Somerset place, this afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

A pleasant informal party was held at the residence of Miss Estelle Place, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Place of Grove street, North Plainfield, last evening.

Mr. David French, son of P. M. French, who went West several months ago has invested in 320 acres of land in Texas, and contemplates starting a stock farm. Mr. George Steiner of Somerset street, who is home on a visit, has also invested in 160 acres of land in the same State and will return in the Spring and permanently reside there.

Gen. James S. Negley has a two column letter of reminiscences of a trip over the Sierras. The general wields a pen as skillfully as in days gone by wielded his sword, and after reading his most charming tale, we doubt if he would not win even greater distinction in the field of literature as his profession than he won on the field of battle, brilliant as his career in the latter has been. It is a tale that only a gentleman of his attainments could have told so well.

The new president of Common Council, Councilman Seymour G. Smith, has been unable to leave his bed since the meeting of Council last Monday, owing to a severe attack of indigestion. He has been suffering considerably, but it was thought he would be able to attend to pressing business engagements in New York to-day or to-morrow. While at the Council meeting he was a very sick man, having arisen from a bed of sickness to attend. It was his condition that caused reports to be circulated next morning injurious to his reputation. He had taken morphine and other stimulants prescribed by his physician, Dr. Fritts, who attended the meeting with him, and it was the influence of of these which deceived those unaware of the facts.

JOTTINGS.

—"The Clemenceau Case" is to be produced at Amphion Hall Saturday evening.

—The Union county grand jury filed into court yesterday morning with nine bills of indictment.

—The City Common Council will meet in adjourned session next Monday evening at eight o'clock.

—The new electric light plant in the borough is being pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

—The Somerset county Board of Freeholders will hold a meeting in the court house at Somerville next Tuesday.

—A large number of young people from this city and North Plainfield visited Wilson's pond in the notch last night and enjoyed a good skate.

—In publishing the newly-installed officers of Unity Lodge, Knights of Pythias last evening, we inadvertently inserted the word "Trinity" instead of "Unity."

—Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., will give the next of the series of popular talks to young men at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening. Subject: Preparation for life.

—A few evenings ago a man, who, it is said, was under the influence of liquor, while driving through Dunellen, lost one of the front wheels of his hay wagon and that he never noticed the mishap but drove to Bound Brook.

—In a few days there will be a meeting held in Spencer's Hall on Somerset street, North Plainfield, for the purposes of organizing a council of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Past S. C. Deputy, J. R. Rollinson and S. C. Representative, J. D. Anderson will be present to explain the objects and benefits of the order.

Officers Installed.

At a meeting of Central Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen the following newly-elected officers were installed by P. G. M. W., J. W. Diefendorf and P. M. W. Collier of Newark.

Master Workman—Salmon C. Baker.
Master Workman—Wm. A. Westphal.
Foreman—James T. Vegard.
Overseer—Thad. C. Smith.
Recorder—Lewis B. Blackford.
Financier—Henry Loefke.
Receiver—Wm. H. Brokaw.
Guide—Robert H. Fuller.
Inside Watchman—David A. Ryno.
Outside Watchman—Geo. W. Clark.
Trustees—1 year—Jacob Kriney, 2 years—A. T. Oakley.

Gesang Election of Officers.

The members of the Plainfield Gesang and Turning Society at the annual meeting held last evening, elected the following officers:

President—F. W. Holler.
Vice President—A. Wolf.
Secretary—H. Kitsenman.
Financial secretary—Charles Drenckl.
Treasurer—H. Kreutzfield.
Financial Committee—F. Linke and William Beiter.
Trustee—F. W. Holler, A. Wolf, H. Kitsenman, C. Drenckl and H. Kleinfield.

The Church's Substantial Aid to Muhlenberg Hospital.

The treasurer of Muhlenberg Hospital has received the following sums from the churches named as the result of the collections on Hospital Sunday: Grace, $84.22; Unitarian, $22.95; Crescent avenue, $146.95; Seventh Day Baptist, $23.15; Holy Cross, $25.00. Total $2.0 87. Other churches are yet to make collections for this object.

On a Tour of Inspection.

The Committee on Fire and Buildings comprising Messrs. Bethell, Gallup and Roberts together with Chief Engineer T. O. Doane and Assistants J. Erwin Waters and James Martin, made an official test of the new fire alarm system yesterday afternoon and afterwards inspected the various engine houses and apparatus of the department.

REFORM CLUB AFFAIRS.

H. NEWTON SPENCER ELECTED PRESIDENT LAST NIGHT.

The Report of Executive Committee. —A Collation Provided, and All Happy.

The Reform Club met last evening and elected for its President for the ensuing year Mr. H. Newton Spencer, collector of taxes for North Plainfield, whose portrait appears above.

The executive Committee presented the following report, which was read, and placed on file:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE PLAINFIELD REFORM CLUB

Gentlemen—We are about entering upon the eighth year of the existence of this Club, with the prospects of a wider field of labor than ever before. Early in the year we secured the services of the distinguished Temperance Evangelist, "Joe" English, (who was one the principal promoters of this organization) and remained with us about ten days, delivering his characteristic, humorous and convincing addresses to large and appreciative audiences, securing many signers to the pledge. He was doubtless productive of great good to the community, and your committee would recommend his coming again in the near future, that we may profit by his inspiring and logical words.

The religious meetings, held at the Hall on the Sabbath at 9:30 a. m., and 4 p. m., under the auspices of that earnest Christian band, The Woman's Temperance Aid Society, have proved successful.

The business and Thursday evening meetings of the Club have been fairly well attended—a goodly number having signed the pledge—whose past lives had been blighted by the drink curse, and who to-day are living happily with their families, and enjoying the respect of the community.

We have made the necessary repairs to the Club property, as occasion required, and have had the insurance policies renewed during the year.

The revenue from rentals of the Hall has been as large as on previous years. But two excursions have been given, one to Rocka-way and one to Glen Onoko and the Switch Back. Both were occasion of great enjoyment by the Club—and its many friends—but entered the treasury more than any given heretofore. Notwithstanding the efforts of this Club, and all the other temperance organizations in this city—the rum tariff is on the increase. This is fully verified by the increased number of licenses granted, the ravages of which are very recently commemorated in the death of a number of young men in our city, whose deaths were attributable directly to rum. We, therefore earnestly solicit the cooperation of every one who has any sympathy with the temperance cause, and recommend them to carry all petty differences in regard to method, and make every effort in their power that we may "rescue the perishing." In conclusion we would return our sincere thanks to an allwise and merciful Providence, for the manifest blessings bestowed upon us in our efforts to stem the tide of rum which is devasting our fair land to such an alarming extent.

Respectfully submitted,

A. VANDERBEEK, H. S. SPENCER, WM. C. SMITH, JACOB VOEHL, } Executive Committee.

After the meeting all present were invited into the club parlors where refreshments were provided. The invitation was accepted, and the whole affair much enjoyed.

The Democratic Scheme to Seat Keys in Spite of the Constitution.

In accordance with the orders of the Democratic Bosses, the newspapers of that party have been systematically distorting the evidence in the Keys contest, in order to prepare the way for the Democratic Senate to override the Constitution. Not daring to put Keys on the witness stand in Somerset county for fear he break down under cross-examination and cost the Senate the seat, and unable to name a single witness who could testify that Keys did not vote in New York in 1887, THEY OFFERED TO ADMIT THAT THE REPUBLICANS WERE JUSTIFIED IN ISSUING THE CIRCULAR IF THEY WILL WITHDRAW THE KEYS CONTEST. Then after being refused they resort to brag, bluster and perversion of truth. Let them print the full stenographic notes of the evidence IF THEY DARE!

The instigators, aiders and abettors of this Republican political trick might as well acknowledge themselves beaten, when everybody, even the Democratic press, is vainly believe, see it is so.—Somerset Messenger.

Is that so? One of the sminent counsel for the Democratic majority said openly in one of the prominent Republicans connected with the case, that the Republican County Executive Committee were perfectly justified, from the evidence they had, in issuing the cancellation as a measure and it is but one of their political acts, or the cause had been reversed he would have taken the same course. Moreover, a prominent Democratic Committee had suggested just such action to the Democratic Senate in order to save the case from going before a high Democratic source that if it would not be decided in favor of Keys, the Democratic newspapers of this county would come out with a declaration to the effect that the Republican Supreme

Plainfield Evening News.

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E. W. HOWLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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Enlarging New York City.

Evidently the only way that New York can keep up with Chicago is to widen out her boundaries and take in all such outlying points as Brooklyn, Long Island City and Staten Island. A "municipal consolidation inquiry commission" appointed some time ago to look into the feasibility of taking in as much of the outlying territory as would include some turnip fields and cabbage gardens within the corporate limits of the metropolis. Then the proper balance of power between the rural population and that of the city would be established.

The commission met not long since and reported progress. The main part of the progress that had been made was the preparation of an essay by Mr. Andrew H. Green, president of the commission, a gentleman who has long been enthusiastically given over to annexation. He presented a new theory of population as the growth of the United States.

Heretofore the mainstay of the land has been its rural population. Legislation has been made with a view to the needs of the country at large. This was because the rural population outnumbered greatly the dwellers in the cities. But now that has changed. The drafts made between 1840 and 1850 a tremendous current set in toward the cities. In 1790 a little more than 3 per cent. of the people of the country dwelt in cities. Now not far from one quarter of our whole population are in the cities, and Mr. Green believes there are those now living who will see more than half of all the people of the United States residents of the cities.

The potent magician who has wrought the change may be named in one word—machinery. Invention started factories, and the ready pay in them tempted young men and women from the farm to the town. This movement has been progressing steadily since 1850 and will continue to progress. More and more hand labor will be replaced by the all devouring machine until even the farmer will find that iron and steel—perhaps at no remote day aluminum, too—will do his work for him. One reaper and binder stops in and does the labor of ten men. The ten men must leave the farm and find work in the town and city. Thus the farms are deserted, and the towns grow at their expense.

Consequently it is the great city that will wield and shape the destinies of the nation hereafter. To this end Mr. Green advocates making the cities as large as possible, and taking into them as much of the rural districts adjacent as is possible. He also advocates tearing down the barriers of petty municipal governments that separate neighboring cities from each other and putting them under one consolidated administration. Thus they will work together for the greatness of all. The thousand and one little conflicting interests and rivalries that now hold them down will be destroyed, and they will have only to go forward to a glorious destiny. It is the age of colossal combinations.

To this end Mr. Green would unite into one vast city Brooklyn, Long Island City, New York and Staten Island. He would take in Jersey City too, only, unfortunately, that is in another state, and the ancient commonwealth of Jersey would not willingly lose 160,000 of her people and 150,000,000 of her assessments in that fashion.

But the finger of destiny seems to point to the consolidation of all the rest into one mighty New York with a population of 3,000,000. The fact that Brooklyn and New York are separated by East river signifies nothing. The majority of the great cities of the world are thus divided into two parts.

It will be a dire calamity if the natural gas wells really are giving out, as is claimed. But cannot a gas manufactured from coal be made to take its place? Wherever the natural gas has been used those who have become accustomed to it will be in despair at being compelled to abandon it and go back to the old frightful soft coal that makes mankind wicked and desperate from being so dirty. The natural gas itself is the cleanest by product of coal. Let some Edison give us from coal a cheap artificial fuel gas.

A writer in Harper's Bazar says a human being can never be graceful till he forgets he has any feet and hands. The advice given is for persons to practice gymnastic exercises of the limbs and fingers till they are so limbered out that they will lose all stiffness of bone and muscle, and the individual will feel light and flexible as a bird. Still, it is pretty hard for a young fellow who wears No. 10's and is just beginning to go into company to forget all about his feet.

It is likely the number of towns that have letter carrier service will soon be extended by act of congress to include all places having a population of not less than 3,000, and those where the post-office revenue is as much as $3,000 a year.

A VETO IS AWAITING IT.

An Executive Approval of Free Coinage Not Probable.

LODGE'S BILL TO AFFEAR AGAIN

Senator Hoar Determined to Bring It Up When the Financial Measure Is Out of the Way and Make a Strong Fight for Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Should the financial bill with its free coinage amendment be passed by the senate and house, the president will, in all probability, return it to congress without his approval. In this event, support sufficient to pass the measure over the veto cannot be found. Speaker Reed is of opinion that the bill will never pass the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The silver men in the house are not altogether willing to admit this, but as the speaker appointed the members of the coinage committee, he doubtless knows whereof he speaks. With the silver bill out of the way in the senate the floor will be cleared for another skirmish, and it seems bound to come. The "Force" bill will probably be awakened and its form materialized in the senate just as soon as the way is made clear for the senators to take up the measure and touch a renewed consideration for his pet measure.

Senator Hoar Will Fight.

When Mr. Hoar makes his motion, which he will do unless he changes his mind, it will be antagonized by Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, who will return to Washington in time to move that the pure food bill be taken up. The passage of the pure food bill has been petitioned for by the farmers in all sections of the country, and Mr. Paddock is intensely interested in having it become a law. Mr. Allen is anxious to have the apportionment bill passed as soon as possible, but will not bring it forward as an obstruction to the "Force" bill.

Another Long Talk Probable.

Neither the friends nor opponents of the shipping bill in the house attempt to predict its fate at the present writing. Its passage or defeat will be accomplished by a very narrow margin. The Democrats will insist upon a much fuller discussion than Mr. Farquhar had first intended to allow. They say they will not be content unless every member who wants to speak shall have been heard. They say that the bill will take $47,000,000 out of the treasury in the next ten years, and it is too important a measure to be voted upon until it is thoroughly understood by the house and the country. They say that this conclusion is not reached in a filibustering spirit, but is an honest opposition to the bill. Any more looking to a vote before next week will meet with vigorous objection.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the senate notice was given by Messrs. Platt and Allison of their intention to call up at an early day respectively the copyright and land bills. House bills were passed for public buildings at Akron, O., $75,000; Charleston, S. C. (an increase of $50,000); Savannah, Ga., $450,000 additional appropriation, and Davenport, Ia., $100,000. Senate bill to provide a patrol steamer on St. Mary's river, Michigan, was passed. An agreement was reached by which general debate on the financial bill is to be closed Tuesday and a vote taken Wednesday. Messrs. Turpie and Call addressed the senate on the financial bill.

Two Senators Who Favor It.

Mr. Turpie in the course of his remarks in support of Mr. Stewart's amendment for the free coinage of silver declared that it was impossible that the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) could take a fair, impartial, judicial view of that amendment. Mr. Call directed his remarks principally to the danger threatening the country from the enormous wealth now in the hands of a comparatively small number of the people. In conclusion he declared that he would with all his heart vote for Mr. Stewart's amendment.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The house passed the bill authorizing the issue of certificates of service to telegraph operators with the Union army in the late war, but refused to pass a resolution limiting debate on the shipping bill, and discussion of it continued until adjournment, Mr. Grosvenor speaking in favor of it.

Mr. Fithian (Ills.) made an argument in opposition to the measure, and inveighed against the power of politics. It had been stated in general terms that the British merchant marine was subsidized, but no one appearing before the committee on merchant marine and fisheries had been able to say that a subvention was granted to more than 2 per cent. of British commerce. In this country "subsidy" meant a bounty out of the treasury, without compensation; in England it meant mail pay. He contended that the granting of subsidies would have no effect upon the charges for freight and transportation. He then proceeded to argue in favor of a free ship policy and a policy of abolishing restrictive navigation laws.

Popular with the People.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) said that it was unfortunate for a question of this character that it should be launched upon the house by an assault upon one of the great political parties of the country. It was impossible for one to be all wrong and the other all right. Mr. Spinola (N. Y.) picked up a statement of Mr. Grosvenor that there was a sentiment in favor of the bill, and wanted to know why the Republican side of the house had voted against the bill for a measure which proposed to take from the treasury $47,000,000 to be distributed among the people of your great commonwealth will be found to be popular with the people. (Laughter.)

Mr. Grosvenor—I am willing to submit to the verdict of the people on questions involving right and wrong here better illustrated than have the votes of your state governments there will soon stand a decade of the democracy, elected by voters who would have the right and the will to express their consciences were touched. Though there have existed local conditions and influences not altogether favorable to the manifestation of the views of the several tribunes of political doctrine, I believe that if those fountains of the principles of true Democracy in the states of the Union were touched they would come when, as in a day, the patriotic hearts of the people of your great commonwealth will be found to be responsive to the touch.

The other toasts and responses were the following:

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania"—Governor-elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

"The Federal Government, its Prosperity Depends upon Constitutional Limitations"—Ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard.

"The New South"—Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

"New England"—Hon. John R. Russell, of Massachusetts.

"The Young Democracy"—Counsellor Joseph F. McCullen, of Philadelphia.

Coal Miners Resist a Reduction.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The proprietors of the Ruddy coal mines at Caseyville, Ills., are having trouble with their miners. On Jan. 1 about seventy-five men struck because of a reduction in the rates from sixty-two to thirty-five cents a box, and since then have restrained other men from taking their places. The owners have called upon the sheriff of St. Clair county, and under his protection will endeavor to resume operations.

TIGHTENING THE TOILS.

A Cordon of Troops Closing About the Hostiles.

COWARDLY KILLING OF CASEY.

Shot in the Back by a Treacherous Brule Indian While Reconnoitering the Hostile Camp—Red Cloud Surrenders Himself and Says He Wants No More War.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 8.—A crisis is approaching. The cordon of soldiers under Generals Brooke and Carr, surrounding the hostiles are marching and have approached very close to the hostile camp. This move has been discovered by the Indians and they have a big force of pickets in every direction. A strong line of them is not far from this agency. Gen. Miles is determined to force the issue from now on. He holds the opinion that a big battle is imminent, and believes that it will take place very close to this camp. He favors this point, believing that he can defeat any number of the war party.

Red Cloud Surrenders.

Just when the final advance will be made nobody, except perhaps Gen. Miles himself, knows, but it cannot be much longer. Old Red Cloud has come into the agency. Gen. Miles left the hostile camp unguarded and walked the entire distance, sixteen miles, to this place. Gen. Miles decided that he would not hold no more talks with the aged chief, as he had given him the ultimatum several days ago to abandon the hostiles or suffer the consequence. The arrival of the old man was considered the evidence of of his good faith, as is also the effort he made to save Lieut. Casey's life by warning him of his danger.

Murder of Casey.

The killing of Lieut. Casey was deliberate murder. The story of his death as told by Yankton Charley, one of Buffalo Bill's men, is that he had started out to visit the hostiles to induce the chiefs to come to talk with Gen. Brooke. He passed a small band of Ogallallas, and proceeded further, followed, however, by two of the Indians, who pretended to be friendly. He was shortly afterward met by Pete Richards, son-in-law of Red Cloud, who had been sent by the latter to warn him not to approach nearer the hostiles because it was dangerous.

Casey said he would ride to the top of a knoll, when he could get a view of the hostile camp. Richards dissuaded him and he and Casey turned around and departed. Just then Richards heard a shot, and turning back saw Casey fall from his horse, the bullet passing through the latter's head. The shot was fired by the younger of the two Ogallallas, who had followed Casey. Richards would have shot the murderer, but his cartridges did not fit his gun.

Another Story of the Killing.

Another story of the killing is that there had been fighting and skirmishing on that part of the line for several days. Lieut. Casey came out with his scouts visiting the hostile camp, and, with one Cheyenne, met two Indians, an Ogallalla and a Brule. The Ogallalla informed the lieutenant that the Brules were bad and advised shoot. As Casey turned to go away the Brule fired, striking him in the back of the head and killing him instantly.

Agent Royer Believed.

Agent Royer has received instructions to turn over the agency to Capt. E. P. Pierce, of the First infantry. Gen. Miles is very much pleased that the suggestion in this matter has been adopted. Mr. Royer says that his removal has been brought about by political influences.

Deserting the Hostiles.

Red Cloud had a fight between the Ogallallas and the Brules shortly succeeding the killing of Casey. The former made an effort to separate from the Brules and return to the agency. The latter objected, firing at them a number of shots, all of which, however, passed over their heads, no one being injured.

Yesterday a band of 200 of the Ogallallas, he says, succeeded in forsaking the Brules, and in a light fall of snow came into the agency. Red Cloud went out to meet them with several members of his band, returned from their friendly visit to the Crows and were granted an audience by Gen. Miles.

A Deadly Funnel.

The soldiers are pressing upon the savages from the rear and flanks. The mouth of the funnel is Pine Ridge, and it is here that the redskins will be driven and crushed. The hostiles are nearly 1,000 strong. They have sworn that they will not surrender until the soldiers were taken to the railroad. Preparations for receiving the hostiles in their rush through the funnel are now completed. A trench has been dug west of the school house, with bags of dirt piled up for breastworks. A Hotchkiss gun, masked with saplings, has been planted in front of the school, with which it can sweep the valley in all directions. Fortifications on the hillsides to the north and east are also finished and rifle pits have been dug everywhere.

"Good Indians Get Nothing."

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 8.—The town of Pocatello is in a great state of excitement over the action of the Shoshone Indians on the reservation. The chief, Mayer Jim, declared that the Indians would fight, giving as his reason that the "bad Indians get heap grub and blankets; good Indian get nothing. Indian heap mad, will fight." A dispatch from the town says: "The Indians are on the rampage and the people are fleeing from the city for safety. The Indians are in war paint and cannot be restrained."

Soldiers to the Rescue.

The Governor's guards and the United States troops at Fort Boise City were notified to repair to Pocatello as soon as possible and are now en route. Pocatello is now almost entirely destitute of arms, and a force of not over fifty can be mustered in all that can be mustered for service. The ranchmen and cowboys from the surrounding country are assembling to the rescue. The Indians on the reserve number from 1,200 to 1,500, most of whom are Bannocks, who caused the prolonged war twelve years ago. The belief is expressed that if the Indians at Pocatello go on the warpath they will be joined by the tribes on Lemhi reservation, who number 800, embracing 125 able bodied bucks.

Rio Shall Fractured.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 9.—A young man named J. E. Bowman was found murdered last night in a vacant lot near the tracks of the International railroad. The murder was committed with a pistol and by blows of a coupling pin, which fractured his skull. Bowman's cries for help were heard by people living near the scene, but when they reached there the murderer had fled and Bowman was dead. There is no clew.

THEY HAD EIGHTEEN REVOLVERS.

Two Notorious Green Goods Men Arrested on the New York Side.

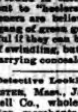
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The police have in custody two green goods men known as O'Brien, alias "Paddy the Pig," and George Evans. O'Brien is believed to be the swindler who was arrested in Allentown last month by Inspector Jamieson and by James Hafling and Robert Gessner, of Mooresville, Ala., recently, and robbed of $1,200 by the men he was trying to swindle. Two revolvers, a number of slungshots, revolvers were taken from the prisoners. On Evans was found $685 in new bank bills. O'Brien had several pieces in his pockets on which were written the names of the persons who had been swindled by him together with the amounts.

Among the supposed victims were L. Hamilton, Hoosick Falls, $600; James Campbell, Compos, N. Y., $800; George Deal, Concordia, Kan., $800; William King, Dallas, N. C., $800; Andrew Milliken, of Alliance, Neb., and A. Hamilton, of Oneonta, O., $900 each. It was also learned from papers in the pocket of the men that the revolvers found in their possession were issued to them by the Adams Express Co. The prisoners are believed to be the head of a big gang of green goods swindlers. It is doubtful if they can be convicted on the charge of swindling, but they will be upon that of carrying concealed weapons.

A Detective Looking for Him.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9.—The Daniels-Cornell Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, this city, have discovered that Stuart M. Stanton, a traveling salesman, is short in his accounts to the amount of $2,000 or more. He disappeared two weeks ago. State Detective Hayter is searching for him.

This Date in History—Jan. 9.



1784—Birth of John, first earl of St. Vincent, admiral; died 1823.

1727—Death of Bernard de Fontenelle, poet and musical writer; born 1657.

1779—Capture of Sunbury, Ga., by the British.

1843—Death of Caroline T. Herschel, astronomer; born 1750.

1854—Astor library, New York, opened.

1861—Secession of Mississippi. MYRA C. GAINES.

1861—Steamer Star of the West fired upon by Charleston batteries.

1873—Death of Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck at Louisville, Ky., aged 58.

1873—Death at Chanelhurst, England, of Napoleon III, ex-emperor; buried there Jan. 15.

1876—Railroad accident near Odessa, Russia; 68 persons killed.

1885—Died in New Orleans, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, aged 7- years.

1852—Death of Gen. Washington Seawell; born 1808.

1868—Death of Professor Benjamin Price; born 1838.

1869—Terrible wind storm at Reading, Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester; 33 killed at Reading and 14 at Pittsburg. New Suspension bridge at Niagara blown down.

1889—Judge Brewer, of the North River Sugar Refining company, and declared its charter forfeited on the ground that the stockholders have surrendered their shares to the sugar trust, which is illegal and in restraint of trade.

The longer you wait the worse it is. Strike the trouble right away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you want. It will at once relieve the bowels, stimulate the liver and cool your skin.—Adv.

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A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

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THE—

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PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE,

EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS

FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

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Christmas Cards

and

NOVELTIES,

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Holiday Bargains

Men's and boys' Winter caps, gloves, underwear, mackintosh and rubber coats.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,

GOLD HEADED CANES.

Best Goods for the Least Money.

U. B. Crane,

12 Park avenue.

RICE'S Telephone call 78 B. Cor. Duer and Emily Sts.

A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. At a

Great Reduction

in price. In addition we issue a

Discount Pass Book

to cash buyers. Call and examine goods, and get prices, and we are satisfied you will have your orders with

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Emily and Duer Streets.

A free delivery to all parts of the

City and Borough.

FUR CAPES

AND

MUFFS!!

Woolen Mittens, Gloves, Hose, Leggings,

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Dress Goods,

Wool Blankets and Comfortables,

a Specialty now at

EDSALL'S,

where you will always find a good assortment of the best goods at the Lowest Prices.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL.

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1667.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & P. A. CO.

Messenger Service

B. & O. Telegraph Co.

Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLYTER, Manager.

FRANK LINKE,

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

Wholesale Wine

AND

Liquor Dealer.

BOTTLER OF BALLENTINE'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,

AND DEALER IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER

And Bass Ale for hotels and private families.

No. 41 West Front street, 179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.

All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Kline's Extracts,

Pure Fruit Flavors.

Lodges.

Fraternity and Prosperities.
Plainfield, 136,000. 1890.
Each holding just over $65,000,000 more than in 1889. Increase of Home, Home Free and Third Reserve of 1890 over 1889, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,000,000. Increase of Surplus, $1,000,000.
Business Meeting, at 8 p. m.
E. G. Frame, Dictator. W. Adams, Reporter.
12 1t by

Hallock & Davis,
5 W. Front St.
(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A half dozen beautifully laundried and perfect-fitting shirts make a suitable holiday gift.

Geo. A. Hallock. Jas. W. Davis.
19-15-tf

Union Safety Bicycles
1891 PATTERN.

Weights 40 and 44 lbs. Has more improvements than any wheel made.

Price $135.

By special arrangement with the company I am enabled to sell these bicycles on installments during the coming season. Order now and have your bicycle by Spring.

Geo. W. Morrison,
AGENT.

A FINE
Assortment of
GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.
Eugene M. Laing,
30, 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sleighs! Sleighs!
ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.
Two, four and six passenger.
Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at
L. M. FRENCH'S
Carriage Repository,
16, 18, 20 and 22 Somerset Street.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
18 North Avenue,
Fine Groceries,
PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

R. O. HOWELL.
THE NORTH AVENUE GROCER.
Has just received his fresh supply of
Gilman Farm Canned Goods,
And is selling them at same prices as last year.
Creamery Butter
Fresh every week from a Jersey Creamery.

Winter is Approaching,
And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to incase the feet in a warm pair of
SHOES
I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Stacey Adams' fine shoes." Call and examine.
John J. Kenney
COR. FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.
Arrive—7:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:05, 2:05, 4:20 p. m., Close—7:00, 9:00 a. m., 12:05, 2:05, 4:20 and 6 p.m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.
Arrive—9:40 a. m., 5:45, 6:20 p. m.
Close—2:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.
Office open from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Mail closes at 4:30 p. m.

E. S. TOPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REID,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Solicitors in Chancery, Etc. Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CHARLES A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Dr. Voorhees, No. 39 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m. 2 to 5, and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone call 64. Residence 104 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil engineering in all its branches executed with promptness. Parties sent to all parts of the country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

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Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery. Rooms 1st Pub lic Office, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city, rooms 32 and 33. Inspector of Trustees' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

To The Public!!
We have just received an entire new stock of
Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
Hudson county asparagus and tips, Preost and American peas, extra sifted early June, Champions and Marrowfat; Hosendorp, Burman and Morris and Darby Corn; Hamburg at ingles Beans and Limas. Choice brands of entire new Tomatoes in bottles and glass cans. A choice lot of California fruit in glass and tin cans. Choice dried fruit and raisins a specialty. Special prices given or Canned Goods by case or down. A complete assortment of Keiser's Dandee Jams.
ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,
Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Cleaner Coal!
L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,
50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET.
Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly added steam vibrating screen for coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.
UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.
He will also announce recently increased facilities for Turning and Scroll Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

All Kinds of Job-work Done.
Prompt, Neat, Cheap.
A trial order is Solicited.
EVENING NEWS Job Department.

NEW FIRM
N. B. Smalley & Co.
DEALERS IN
FRESH AND SALTED MEATS
POULTRY AND FISH.
Sugar Cured Hams a Specialty.
TELEPHONE CALL 14.
N. B. Smalley, H. H. Pierce
91 SOMERSET ST.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private. Terms reasonable. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1699.

MISS JEANNETTE M. TITSON,
Teacher of piano-forte. Lessons given either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN. Miss Sylvia and Miss Mary Dunham's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 LaGrande avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890.

IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

Many Governors Take the Oath of Office.

NEBRASKA'S DESPERATE BATTLE.

The Alliance Men Worsted by the Republicans and Democrats and Boyd Declared Governor—A Calm for the Present in the Great Connecticut Fight.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—After a hot fight all day the senate adjourned late Thursday afternoon until next Tuesday. The house, about 3 o'clock, took a recess to Jan. 20. There was much excitement in the Capitol just before the senate adjourned over a rumor that the Democratic state officers had been sworn in and were about to claim the offices. The doors were locked and other precautions were taken, but no movement was made and as now reported none was contemplated.

The Senatorial Fight.

The house committee of inquiry into the canvass of votes for state officers held a session late in the afternoon. The members discussed the scope of their inquiry and adjourned without final session to next Wednesday. The Democrats of the house held a caucus immediately after recess to consider a nomination for United States senator, but decided not to hold any regular nominating caucus until the evening of Jan. 19.

The Present Situation.

The present situation of affairs is that the senate has declared the Democratic state officers elected; the house has set about an inquiry as to whether any one was elected, and meanwhile the old state officers, Republican, hold their offices, although Lieutenant Governor Merwin has not appeared in the senate and that body is presided over by its own president pro tem.

A Big Fight in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 9.—The wildest excitement reigns here over the fight for control of the legislature, many disturbances have occurred and Governor Thayer has called out the militia to preserve order. The Republicans and Democrats both battled with the Farmers' Alliance to secure the seating of their respective men. When the legislature met in joint conference to canvass the vote on state officers, Lieutenant Governor Meikeljohn and Speaker Elder, (of the house alliance), both claimed that they were entitled to preside. Both attempted to wield the gavel at once and pandemonium reigned.

Two Speakers Presided.

Speaker Elder refused to canvass the votes, and the lieutenant governor said no business could be done until the canvass was finished. This brought about a deadlock. The Alliance is contesting the election of the Democratic governor and the Republican state officers. Meikeljohn, who is a Republican, holds that it is his duty to declare the officers having a majority on the face of the returns elected, and if there is to be a contest it must be begun in the regular way after this announcement is made.

On Thursday the Alliance captured the house, put Elder in as speaker and put a cordon of assistant sergeants-at-arms about him. Lieutenant Governor Meikeljohn got in through the clock room and was served with an order of ejectment, but he defied the officer and was taken into custody. The supreme court issued a writ of mandamus compelling the speaker to canvass the returns.

There Was a Desperate Battle.

Sheriff McCloy served the writ on the speaker only after a pitched battle. He was guarded by a squad of police, and Capt. Carter's clothes were torn off, but after smashing hats and heads with their clubs they secured entrance and the writ was served. Meikeljohn then declared the session adjourned, and the Republicans and Democrats filed out of the house. Elder then called the alliance members to order and directed the roll to be called. When the Democrats and Republicans attempted to leave the floor the alliance sergeants-at-arms closed the door and attempted to keep them in. He received a pencil in the eye and the doors were speedily opened. Free fights occurred every few minutes. Nat Brown, of Omaha, had an altercation with an alliance man, resulting in the alliance man being sent to the hospital for repairs.

Elder Was Ousted.

Elder called the eighteen senators and fifty-five representatives of the alliance to order as a joint session, but Attorney General Leese advised submission to the orders of the court. Nevertheless Elder was declared presiding officer of the joint session and the alliance men started work. Mr. Meikeljohn went out in the corridor at 5 o'clock and the doorkeepers refused to re admit him. The lieutenant governor appealed to Governor Thayer, and the governor ordered that unless Meikeljohn was admitted, the militia would take him in at the point of the bayonet. Meikeljohn was admitted, and walking directly to the speaker's chair, he demanded: "Mr Speaker, do I understand that my pass will not be honored?"

"I'll see that it's done," replied the speaker. Meikeljohn's passes had been refused at the door by the alliance sergeants-at-arms. Meikeljohn finally gained the rostrum and presided. He appointed a secretary, and the returns were received and the speaker said they were all right. The doors were then opened and the crowd let in.

The militia cleared the state house grounds several times, but the people crowded by them every time they could, in a mass, and finally the militia quit.

A Governor Boyd Sworn In.

Governor Boyd was then sworn in as governor by Chief Justice Maxwell, of the supreme court, and took the oath of office before a notary public, as did also all the Republican officers elected. Then an alliance member introduced a resolution to the effect that the election was void and refused to recognize any of the officers elected, and also censuring the supreme court. After much delay and discussion the resolution was finally adopted by a strict party vote—70 to 50—the Republicans and Democrats voting no. The joint session then adjourned.

Thayer Proposes to Hold Over.

At 5 o'clock last evening Governor-elect Boyd called on Governor Thayer and was informed that the latter would not give up the office on the ground that Boyd was not a citizen of the United States and therefore not eligible. Governor Thayer has barricaded the executive office and remains inside with policemen and a company of militia on guard. It is understood he will vacate governor's position, until all questions affecting his ineligibility are settled.

Governor Burleigh Seated.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 9.—Both branches of the state legislature met in joint convention at 11:30 a. m. The oath of office was administered to Governor Burleigh in the presidential chair of the senate. After the inaugural the Republican candidates for state offices were elected as follows: H. M. Sprague, adjutant general; Nicholas Pushard, secretary of state; Charles L. Littlefield, attorney general. The election of state treasurer will take place later in the session.

Governor Burleigh's message discusses ballot reform, prohibition and the World's fair. The governor says that he is firmly convinced that the ballot law cures for Maine to adopt the Australian system of voting, which can no longer be viewed as a doubtful innovation, and the results of which can now be fairly ascertained. He asserts that prohibition has accomplished a vast work for temperance, that the liquor traffic is no longer respectable and that those who engage in it are criminals in the sight of the law; but much remains to be done in educating public sentiment to insist everywhere on the faithful performance of the law.

Governor Russell Inaugurated.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Hon. William E. Russell, Massachusetts' third Democratic governor, was inaugurated yesterday. The state house was the Mecca of all Democrats. The first official act of Governor Russell was to sign Governor Beckett's commission as a justice of the peace. When a justice of the peace becomes governor his judicial commission expires, and at the close of the executive career it is the custom to reappoint him as justice. As soon as the inauguration was over at the state house the center of interest for the Democrats was shifted to the American house, where the seventy-sixth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and the advent of a Democratic governor to office in Massachusetts were celebrated by a banquet and speechmaking.

Governor Tuttle Sworn In.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9.—Governor-elect Tuttle was inaugurated yesterday. When he entered the hall he was accompanied by Governor Goodell and his council. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Tuttle by President McLane, of the senate, after he immediately began his inaugural address.

An Alliance Man for Speaker.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—The alliance won a victory here in the house by electing Champlin, their candidate for speaker. The candidacy was brought by the withdrawal of the Democratic candidate and the election of Champlin by a vote of 73 to 60 for Searle (Rep.).

Democratic Control in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The fifty-seventh session of the general assembly has convened, the Democrats controlling the organization in both branches. Mason J. Niblock, of Vincennes, was chosen speaker of the house.

He Wants the Chinese Excluded.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Governor Henry Markham was inaugurated in office yesterday. In his inaugural message the governor recommended that congress be requested to enforce the Chinese exclusion act.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Random from Various Places.

The National bank of Hobart, N. Y., capital $50,000, has been authorized to begin business.

Henry F. Sampson has been selected superintendent of the Connecticut River railroad to succeed James Mulligan, recently elected president. Mr. Sampson has been a conductor of the road for many years.

Peter Van Evera, a wealthy farmer, of Fultonville, N. Y., and one of the oldest residents of Montgomery county, died Jan. 8, aged 88 years. He leaves a valuable estate.

The fund for the relief of distress in the famine districts of Ireland now amounts to £10,000. Mr. Balfour also acknowledges the receipt of a large quantity of clothing for the sufferers.

The Sons of Veterans' Suspensions.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Col. George Addington, state commander of the Sons of Veterans, who was suspended last week by the commander-in-chief of the whole order, in a statement says he does not know any one of the charges for which he was suspended. The first intimation that he received of any trouble was when the general order announcing an inspection of his department was presented. He then telegraphed to Judge Advocate Thomas M. Knight, in New York city, asking his advice. That official telegraphed back that unless the inspector was a New York state member it was against the constitution and should not be obeyed. The order was not obeyed, and hence the suspension. Col. Addington says that the whole matter is the outcome of petty jealousy and that under the court-martial is "packed" he will vindicate himself. Augustus B. Kiernan, the suspended quartermaster, says the finances were in perfect condition. John Auer, the suspended adjutant, says that he will fight the case at law until he wins. So far Lieut. Col. Wyker, who was ordered to take charge, has not reported, and the division is therefore without officers at present.

To Fight to the Bitter End.

GLASGOW, Jan. 9.—The Caledonian Railway company's striking employes have on advice of Mr. Haldane, M. P., rejected the terms of arbitration offered by the company. The leaders of the strike issued a manifesto last night recognizing the futile negotiations with the companies, and advising the men to continue the fight to the bitter end. The London Trades Council have adopted resolutions to give all possible material and moral help to the Scotch strikers. At a large meeting held here in Edinburgh, Professor Patterson presiding, resolutions of sympathy with the strikers were adopted. The British trade unions are rallying on all sides to the support of the strikers, and the prospects of the companies are not so good as a few days ago, when the strike appeared about to collapse. The non-union men from England are disgusted and frightened, and numbers of them are deserting the employ of the railways. Trains are supplied to all deserters to go back to England. A director of one of the railways narrowly escaped from a mob in Glasgow.

Dopew Re-elected President.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Union League club last night the old board of officers were re-elected, including Mr Chauncey M. Depew as president. Four new vice presidents were added. They are J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas C. Acton, Charles Stewart Smith and Alfred Van Santvoord.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 Bowne

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING
BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.
GARRET Q. PACKER,
23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

"THE DAIRY"
Headquarters for
Fresh Creamery Butter,
Eggs, Milk, Buttermilk, Fancy Cream and Cottage Cheese. CANNED GOODS in every variety.
DELICATESSEN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. CALL and EXAMINE.
Corner Madison avenue and Front street.

Builders Cards.
BERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, Shop, corner of Grand and Regent street, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. Berrmann, J. Peterson,
9 Regent street. 18 Somerset place.
10-10- y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty—Fine store work, interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 818

P. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Knight P. O. Box 1128. Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates given cheerfully.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 951.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder.
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 82 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 451.
W. J. Pierson, No. 15 Vine street, H. E. Gayle, No. 19 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
20 Somerset street,
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Store Fixtures, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & BULICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BILL,
Plumbers and gas fitters, tinners, roofers, etc. 8 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's bar cutting a specialty. Boot black stand connected with the shop.

Thompson Park,
NO. 25 EAST FRONT STREET.
PIANOS and ORGANS.
Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Dunnbere. | Musical Merchandise | Newman Bros Mason & Hamlin
To rent and for sale,
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
SHEET MUSIC played for purchasers.
Tuning an Repairing a specialty

Real Estate & Insurance
Edw. C. Mulford,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE
45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING
40 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE.
Money to Loan on approved security
Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.
A. BEL B. TITSWORTH.
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Tarbox iron wagon. John F. Wolfe, State street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. Etc.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
for sale or purchased at Edgewood Park, Bone-mast street, Addison.

E. F. H. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. Office next above the one here.

To the Public!
Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,
We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved manner.
The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Leave collars or cuffs equal to new. Our wagon will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.
American Steam Laundry,
24 EAST FRONT STREET.
H. W. Marshall,
PROPRIETOR.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street, Time-table in effect Dec. 22d, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.
Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:30, 8:07, 8:45, 9:28, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:30 night. Sunday at 1:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.
Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:30, 8:07, 8:45, 9:28, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:30 night. Sunday at 1:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.
Leave Plainfield at 9:45, 11:30, 3:07, 5:45 p. m. Sunday at 5:45 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.
Leave Plainfield at 9:45, 11:30 a. m., 5:45 p. m.

SOMERVILLE BRANCH.
5:45 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Rauchs Chunk, Williamsport, Lewisburg, Shamokin, Mahanoy City, etc.
7:00, a. m. for Rich Bridge and Easton, 8:07 a. m. for Flemington, 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Rauch Chunk, Williamsport, Lewisburg, Shamokin, Mahanoy City, etc. 1:30 p. m. for Flemington, 2:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 3:30 p. m. for Flemington, 4:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 5:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 6:30 p. m. for Flemington, 7:30 p. m. for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 8:30 p. m. for Flemington, 9:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 10:30 p. m. for Flemington, 11:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 12:30 night. For Lehigh, Bethlehem, Allentown, Rauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg, 2:30 p. m. for Flemington, 3:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 4:30 p. m. for Flemington, 5:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 6:30 p. m. for Flemington, 7:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 8:30 p. m. for Flemington, 9:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 10:30 p. m. for Flemington, 11:30 p. m. for Rich Bridge, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, etc., 12:30 night. For Lehigh, Bethlehem, Allentown, Rauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.
Leave Plainfield at 9:45, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 2:05, 5:36 p. m. Sunday, (except Ocean Grove) 9:45 a. m., 5:30 p. m. For Perth Amboy 9:45, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 2:05, 5:36 p. m. Sunday 9:45 a. m., 5:30 p. m.
Leave Plainfield at 9:45 a. m., 1:00 p. m. For Freehold 9:37, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 2:05, 5:36, 8:00 p. m.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton and Philadelphia at 12, 5:45, 6:20, 9 a. m., 12:05, 2:05, 4:20, 6 p. m. Sunday at 5:45, 6:20 p. m.
Sundays at 7:17, 9:48 a. m., 2:24, 4:08, 5:15, 6:20, 9:03 p. m. For Bound Brook at 7:17, 9:48, 11:36 a. m., 2:24, 4:08, 5:24 p. m. Sunday at 5:24, 9:03 p. m. For Kingston at 7:17, 9:48 a. m., 2:24, 4:08, 5:24 p. m.

J. H. OLDHAUSEN, Gen. Pass Agt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.
Protected throughout by the interlocking switch and block signal system.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
On and after Dec. 21, 1890, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:
9:35 a. m. FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland and St. Louis, daily, with Pullman Cars for Chicago, daily, except Saturday, 7:58 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily, for Philadelphia dail. for Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis and St. Louis, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland and Chicago, daily.
8:05 p. m. PACIFIC EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1:05, 4:47, 7:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 7:20 p. m. On Sunday at 1:05, 4:58 a. m., 9:20 p. m.
For Philadelphia—1:05, 4:47, 5:30, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 a. m., 12:10, 1:20, 3:20, 4:00, 5:00, 7:20, 9:20, 11:07, Sundays at 1:05, 4:58, 9:00, 9:20, 10:41 a. m., 7:47 and 11:07 p. m.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
2:35 p. m. (Through par or cars and day coach) Sundays at 11:15 a. m., 4:15 p. m., week-days.
For Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, with through car, 2:35 p. m., week-days.
For Trenton—1:05, 4:47, 5:30, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00, 11:07 a. m., 12:10, 1:20, 3:20, 4:00, 5:00, 7:20, 9:20, 11:07, Sundays at 1:05, 4:58, 9:00, 9:20, 10:41 a. m., 7:47, 11:07 p. m.
For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere—1:05, 4:47, 7:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20 p. m.
For Lambertville and Phillipsburg only—3:20 p. m.
For Flemington—7:10 a. m., 2:05 p. m.
For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden via Trent—7:10, 9:00, 11:07 a. m., 2:05, 5:36, 8:00 p. m. Sundays at 10:41 a. m. and 7:47 p. m.
A full line of tickets are on sale, and sleeping car accommodations can be secured at the ticket office at Elizabeth.
For time-tables, information, see time tables to be had at the ticket offices.
Commodore Vanderbilt, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Stage Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line
FARE FIVE CENTS.
To any point along the route within the limits of the borough.
Will take passengers in time for morning trains and will meet afternoon and evening trains.
All I want is encouragement to give a first-class conveyance for the money.
New routes will be established as rapidly as the business justifies it.
My present route is from the depot along Somerset street to Washingtonville, beyond the borough limits ten cents.
Commodore Allen, Office Box 638, 7:30 and 8:37 a. m. trains for New York. Go to 8:37 and 12 m. and 6 p. m. return trips go direct to Washington ville. Also, John F. Wolfe, State street, North Plainfield, 7:30 and 8:37 a. m. trains for New York at 11 a. m. and at 4 and 6 p. m.
Leave corner Somerset and Front streets.
Comrade E. K. Allen.
PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE
8-5-1y

Higgins' Stage Line
TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE:
First trip from Bleeker's store and livery stable, Front street, 8:00 a. m. Leave Washington avenue and Second street, 8:30 a. m. Leave Bleeker's store, 9:00 a. m. Leave Washington avenue and Second street, 9:30 a. m. Leave Bleeker's store, 10:00 a. m. Leave Washington avenue and Second street, 10:30 a. m.

At 11:00 a. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,	At 1:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,
At 11:30 a. m.	Leave Washington avenue and Second street,	At 1:30 p. m.	Leave Washington avenue and Second street,
At 12:00 m.	Leave Bleeker's store,	At 2:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,
At 12:30 p. m.	Leave Washington avenue and Second street,	At 2:30 p. m.	Leave Washington avenue and Second street,
At 3:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,	At 4:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,
At 3:30 p. m.	Leave Washington avenue and Second street,	At 4:30 p. m.	Leave Washington avenue and Second street,
At 5:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,	At 6:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,
At 6:30 p. m.	Leave Washington avenue and Second street,	At 7:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,
At 8:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,	At 9:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,
At 10:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,	At 11:00 p. m.	Leave Bleeker's store,

Stages will also leave Plainfield avenue, and Park avenue, and Broadway and Seventh street, and Broadway and Watchung avenue, and Front street and Madison avenue, and Park avenue and Second street, and Front street and Grant avenue, and Somerset street and Grant avenue, and Somerset street and Madison avenue, and Somerset street and Watchung avenue, and Somerset street and Second street, and Somerset street and Plainfield avenue, and Somerset street and Park avenue, and Somerset street and Front street, and Somerset street and Second street, and Somerset street and Front street, and Somerset street and Second street, and Somerset street and Front street, and Somerset street and Second street

BEAUTY HARD AT WORK.

THE DAILY TOIL OF THE WASHINGTON FASHIONABLE SEASON.

Side Maids and Matrons Who Are "In the Swim" Compelled to Utilize Every Waking Moment to Fulfill Their Social Obligations.

(Copyright by American Press Association.)

SOCIETY'S season at Washington starts with the White House reception New Year's day, and closes with the beginning of Lent. During that time all is gold and glitter. A senator's wife who has been at the capital eighteen years says the average of entertainments now is nearly 500 during the season. By that she did not mean afternoon receptions, but everything that required a bid, luncheons, teas, dinners, evening receptions, musicales and balls.

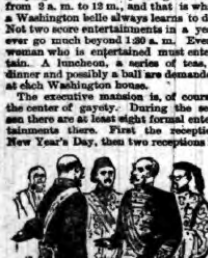
Bless me! you say, there is no woman living who can attend 500 affairs between New Year's and Lent. And you are right; but there are women who receive invitations to all, and only send regrets to one-fourth. Take one of last year's debutantes. She kept a diary of her goings, and with one luncheon, two or three teas, as many evening receptions and a dinner here and there, her category summed up 295 entertainments, with a deficit of a third as many to which she had sent regrets. There

A MAID TO CARE FOR HER.

were only two theatre parties in her list, as she said that was the one form of amusement she had to omit. Every society woman omits that, however, and during the season there is less theatre going than in any other city.

The debutante whom I have quoted had the task of a Titan, for she must needs make from two to three calls at every house at which she was entertained. First the formal call, then the return, and finally the party call. No woman in Washington, save Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, is so high that she need not pay calls. The square of bristol board tyrannizes over all. How did the debutante perform all her duties? By being all ready for the season when it began. Not an inch of ribbon or lace did she buy during that time. She had a maid to care for her clothes, and every moment she was not going she was sleeping. It is an easy thing to sleep from 2 a. m. to 12 m., and that is what a Washington belle always learns to do. Not two score entertainments in a year ever go much beyond 1:30 a. m. Every woman who is entertained must entertain. A luncheon, a series of teas, a dinner and possibly a ball are demanded at each Washington house.

The executive mansion is, of course, the center of gayety. During the season there are at least eight formal entertainments there. First the reception New Year's Day, then two receptions in



LIKE "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS" TALES.

January to the diplomatic corps and the congress and judiciary respectively, and two in February to the army and navy, and last of all to the general public. These five are obligatory, but the president may give as many or as few dinners as he chooses. The table in the state dining room seats from thirty-six to fifty guests. The usual number is four. Two in January alternate weeks with the receptions to the cabinet and diplomatic corps, and two in February to the supreme court and congress. Ex-President Cleveland only gave three the first two years of his administration, omitting the last, and inviting whatever senators or representatives he chose to the other three. Ladies, of course, are invited to all these dinners and receptions.

The mistress of the White House has not the care of an ordinary housewife over these entertainments. She gives a little attention to the degorating of the suite of parlors, but her only other duty is to stand at the head of the receiving line and greet the guests, as usual

DELIVERED BY MOUNTED MESSENGER.

task when the throng mounts into the thousands.

In addition to formal entertainments the mistress of the White House usually holds drawing rooms every Saturday afternoon, and receives people by appointment nearly every day in the week. It is only by the most careful allotting of time that she can do all that is expected of her.

Until the opening of the season Mrs. Harrison was the mistress of her own time, but the stroke of 11, Jan. 1, made her its slave. Before that time she made informal calls upon the ladies of the cabinet and her intimate friends, went out to little dinners, was seen once or twice a week at the theatres, and seemed not to have a care. Now she is not expected to go or be entertained at any house at the capital. She may transcend the law as Mrs. Cleveland did toward the end of the season, and be present at her cabinet ladies' Wednesday receptions.

There is not the least bit of Jeffersonian simplicity in White House etiquette. Every year it gains a more ironclad code. Uncle Sam's mails are not retained to carry White House invitations, but mounted messengers fly from Georgetown to Capitol Hill, and from the Potomac to Columbia Heights distributing the cards.

And woe betide him who does not send an answer within two days. Nothing but sickness, the death of a near relative or absence from the city can excuse a declination of the president's invitation. His request is a command.

The receptions to the diplomatic corps and the army and navy divide the glory of the winter's gayety into either is like a glimpse of "The Arabian Nights" tales congealed into one.

The first is very stately, I assure you. Every diplomat dons his court dress, and the bullion displayed on each is a vault in the treasury building. Then, the swords! They clank in a way that suggests a tourney, and even the most colorless imagination is disappointed when their owners pace pacifically around the the big east room for half an hour and retire. The ladies of the corps always wear their most elaborate costumes and finest jewels, and many are the magnificent pairs of shoulders glistening with diamonds upon which the light falls. The question of precedence at this reception used to bother even presidents, but now the whole affair is ranked by time of service. Friends of the president and *his wife and people of high degree* are bidden to meet the foreigners.

Next to the White House the home of the vice president will be a center for society this winter.

The position of the wife of a cabinet minister is not a sinecure. They are expected to keep open house every Wednesday until Lent begins, to assist the mistress of the White House at all her receptions, and to carry on their special duty to society by receptions and dinners. They are all expected to call upon Mrs. Morton and the ladies of the supreme court and senate, and nearly all of them had their full hundred calls made before Dec. 15. Their daughters usually accompany them on the rounds. The only alleviation they have from the binding rule is that they need not call upon the "day" of each person. As they remain but two minutes they can make from sixteen to twenty-six calls in an afternoon, which means from 3 to 5.

Only one thing is incumbent on a senator's or representative's wife, and that is to receive Thursday and return all calls made upon her. She need not give a dinner or card reception unless she desires, and not more than a score of senators' wives and twice as many wives of representatives ever do much more. Much is demanded of *the speaker's wife* if she live in her own house.

Outside of this vast official circle, which includes the diplomatic corps, there is an equally large resident population who, it is conceded, make up the exclusive society of the capital. They entertain in a year even more lavishly than the official circle, for nearly all of the "old families" of the capital have wealth.

MIRIAM HARRINGTON.

A Remarkable Life Saving Belt.

An Italian has invented an "instantaneous, self expanding, life saving belt," which, if it proves as good in performance as in promise, is indeed a boon to those who "go down to the sea in ships." It is light of weight and may be worn constantly. The minute it touches the water chemical substances with which it is filled unite and inflate the belt with gas. The inventor claims that the most heavily clothed person can by his appliance be kept afloat for forty-eight hours.

Not in Touch with Christendom.

The Anti Mercy Yuletide association is the title of a club recently formed by a half dozen pessimistic New Yorkers, who believe that there is "no fun about Christmas," and that the giving and taking of presents is nothing but a legalized form of blackmail.

Wealthy residents of England are attempting to relieve distress in the agricultural districts by encouraging the revival of hand weaving. They furnish the wool and purchase the cloth when made.

A CHILD'S PLAY ROOM.

A USEFUL AND NECESSARY ADJUNCT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

In Pleasant Weather Children Should Be Taught to Live Out of Doors—The Sunniest Room in Every House Should Be Fitted Up for the Children.

The choice of a day and night nursery certainly is an important factor in the proper physical development of a boy or a girl. In the late spring, very early fall, all children should live as much as possible in the open air. If by good fortune the home is in a village, or on a farm, or in a city where householders have lots of goodly size, the service of the nursery maid is reduced to the minimum in the season for out of door life, and the mother need only consider, in the furnishing of the play room, the necessities which come with inclement weather. As early as possible teach the children to live out of doors.

When the child is awake let him sit in nurse's lap, and with a stick dig up the soil, and even on warm, sunshiny days, when a nice shower has softened the ground, let the child make mud pies, for so he gets near to our dear mother earth. He measures his latent faculty of creation, and if there be more than one child in the family a spirit of emulation will be aroused, and the first strivings to be more than ordinary will be born in the little soul.

GIVE THEM LIBERTY.

The child whose face, hands, feet, nails are always immaculate is the unfortunate child who has never been allowed to come in contact with his mother earth, and such a child is very rarely well and strong. Play clothes should not be fine clothes, and one of the very first lessons to be taught a boy or girl is a due regard for the fitness of things, even in the small matter of suitable dress for different occasions. While a stick will answer for a little baby to prod the earth, children who are always impatient for some hard work should be supplied with little rakes and hoes and spades, and however small the garden plat let the child have a piece of it for himself.

In case of necessity mamma's chamber and the day nursery must be one; but for the sake of both the children should, if *possible, have their own room.* The reason is evident. What would delight the hearts of a bevy of children in the furnishings and appointments of a play room would offend the taste of a refined woman if she had always to live in it. Nine children out of ten would rather have the picture of a cow, or a horse, or a dog in the place of honor than one of Whistler's finest etchings or even Millet's "Angelus."

And, on the other hand, the bric-a-brac and draperies which so tastefully adorn a lady's chamber would be considered veritable abominations in the children's domain. "Put that vase down," "Don't touch the books," "Keep your feet off the sofa," "Stop making pictures on the window pane," are commands which should never be issued to children in their own domain, but which are certainly necessary when mamma's comfort is in danger or the safety of her room furnishings imperiled.

FURNISHING A NURSERY.

In choosing the day nursery, or play room, as the children prefer to consider the, that children, like plants, need a great deal of sunshine and fresh air. They also need room to develop in; hence, if I could have my way, the nursery and best bedroom upstairs room should be set apart for the children. I would have no draperies of any kind about the windows. To admit out any excess of sunshine the venetian blinds of the very best, because, made of wood, they can be wiped over often and so kept clean.

The walls, if the limits of the purse allow, should be painted, because paint can readily be cleaned, and in the "long run," even though the cost be greater than paper, much less trouble of the walls be more economical. A quiet tone of gray, or dull yellow, makes a good shade for the eyes, and is also a good background for pictures, many of which should be hung about the room. These should not be frequently changed, as children seldom grow tired of seeing the same pictures day after day. The pictures should be adapted to the age of the occupants of the nursery.

In a thoroughly well built house, with no cracks around the floors or below the windows to admit undesirable draughts of air, the hard finished floor may be used, but it should be well covered to its utmost boundaries in winter by a good carpet rug, which, like the Venetian blind, is susceptible of being thoroughly cleansed. The furniture of the room should be simple, but dainty.

A MODEL PLAY ROOM.

In this nursery I should have children spend the larger part of the life which is not lived out of doors. The introduction of a young child to the family table is as hurtful to the child as it is often trying to the parents; and, unless as a matter of sheer necessity, this is to be avoided.

One of the happiest families of children I ever knew had their play room in the attic of a city house. Of course, under the eaves there were trunks and boxes where the family treasures were stored away, but certain spaces made of cabin were as long that all evidences of storage were shut out of sight, so keeping the little folk from the temptation to rummage. The floor was kept clean with frequent scrubbing, and rugs nearly covered it, so that the children, of whom there were six under 12 years, need not get cold sitting down to play games.

All manner of toys were to be found; a rocking horse to delight the boys, a swing hung from the rafters for the girls, a small table for a doll's tea party, cribs and cradles for the dolls, blocks, Noah's arks, the ever present wagon—all in the most graceful disorder characteristic of a play room in play time; and all carefully put in place when "clearing up time" came.

In one corner was a real little kitchen, with oilcloth on the floor, a toy stove and its paraphernalia, tubs, clothes horse, etc., that the little girls might taste in advance the delights of housework. Nearly all this indicated that the parents of these little folk had their happiness and proper development at heart. The children were entertained but in plenty of sunshine, and an open Franklin stove gave the needed heat, with the beauty of an open fire. And here let me say that I am not an employee of Dr. Julia Holmes Smith in New York Ledger.

If paint has been spattered on the window panes wet with water thoroughly and then polish a new silver dollar, or any may be washed with hot, shiny vinegar.

MARRIED A CHICAGO BEAUTY.

A Son of the Late President Garfield Secures a Handsome Bride.

A notable society event was the wedding recently at Chicago of James R. Garfield, a son of the late president, to Miss Helen Newell, daughter of John Newell, president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, and was witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends. Rev. James Tuckerman, curate of St. James' Episcopal church, officiated.

MRS. JAMES R. GARFIELD.

The bride wore a white satin dress and carried a bouquet of white roses. She has blue-gray eyes looking out from beneath brown lashes, golden brown hair and rosy cheeks, the last being largely due to her devotion to outdoor exercise. She has a pleasant manner and a tall and attractive figure, and ranks as one of Chicago's most beautiful women. She met Mr. Garfield at Cleveland two years ago, and the acquaintance then formed ripened into a genuine love match. The young couple took a wedding trip to the east, and after the honeymoon will make their home at Cleveland.

Extinct Birds of Enormous Size.

An extinct bird once common on the island of Mauritius, is the hermit, so called because it was found only in pairs, which "walked with such a mingling of pride, beauty and gracefulness that one could not avoid admiring and loving them, so that their good looks often saved their lives." Many years ago this game island was the home of remarkable birds which were called giants, their heads rising six feet high. Their bodies were no larger than that of a goose, but their legs and toes were very long. They were easily caught by dogs, because they required some time to lift themselves from the ground.

Thirty years ago the scientific world was startled by the discovery of bird bones of gigantic proportions in the river of New Zealand. On being put together the skeleton approached the giraffe in size. It has been called the Dinornis, and was known to the natives as the moa. Its height, according to Richard Dale Owen, was more than eleven feet, and his comparison of bones leads to the conclusion that the bird belonged to the ostrich species.

Among the creatures whose disappearance is very probable is reckoned a bird of Madagascar, exceeding the gigantic moa in size. As recently as 1851 enormous eggs were brought to France by the captain of a merchantman, which were six times as large as an ostrich's, being equal to 148 hens' eggs, and having a capacity of a gallon and three-quarters. The bird itself has never been traced, although the presumption is that it may still exist in solitudes that have not yet been penetrated by man.

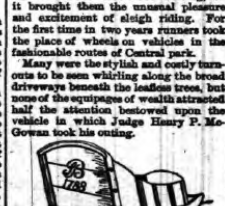
An Umbrella Saving Remedy.

Habit sometimes acts as a cure or remedy for absent mindedness. A New York lawyer, who in the course of a year secured a loss of eleven umbrellas through forgetfulness, at one time was began carrying a cane. He grew accustomed to having a stick in his hand whenever he went on the street, and now when it rains is no more liable to leave his umbrella in an office or a restaurant than he is his hat or coat.

Over a Century Old.

Just after New York city had recovered from the shock of the recent great snow storm which spread over Manhattan island a blanket of white, the residents came to the conclusion that the blizzard in one sense was a blessing, for it brought them the unusual pleasure and excitement of sleigh riding. For the first time in two years runners took the place of wheels on vehicles in the fashionable routes of Central park.

Many were the stylish and costly turnouts to be seen whirling along the broad driveways beneath the leafless trees, but none of the equipages of wealth attracted half the attention bestowed upon the vehicle in which Judge Henry P. McGowan took his outing.



JUDGE M'GOWAN'S ANCIENT SLEIGH.

The judge held the ribbons over a pair of spirited black horses, and accompanied by three friends occupied a box patterned sleigh which bore on the backboard the legend "G. R., 1796." This sleigh was built 100 years ago at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson for Judge McGowan's great-grandfather, Samuel Benson. When first used it created a sensation equal to that which it excited the other day. Then the neighbors declared that "the Bensons were getting on lots of style," but when McGowan appeared in Central park his friends wonderingly inquired "where he got that old tub." Judge McGowan, however, is loyal to the ancestral and apparently indestructible relic, and declares that so long as he lives and snow forces Gotham with its visits he will take his winter pleasuring in the homely but sturdy and historic Benson sleigh.

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Dress Goods, Underwear,
Jackets and Newmarkets,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

You Will Find

That it pays to buy the best that you can get in Rubber Goods. We have the largest stock between New York and Philadelphia.

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22 West Front street.
(The One-Price Boot and Shoe Store.)

Agents for Plainfield and vicinity for the Lambertville

Snag Proof Rubber Boot

for men. Best in the world.

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF

J C ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

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Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,
Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.
(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of those $8 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Camel's Hair Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 25c., worth 35c., these are new, fresh goods. Not old stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Outing Flannels in reasonable colors, 11c. and 12 1-2c. Children's Plush Caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

Good, heavy, Scotch Table Linen at 22, 27 and 37c.; extra-heavy 50c.

Turkey R. d Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 50c. Good towelling 4½ per yard. Extra fine Huck Towels 10c. each.

We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. Boehm, 7 West Front Street.

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AND THE SNOW HAS COME.

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Pay Cash and Save Dollars.

Prior to stock taking on the 12th instant; we will offer extra Special inducements to purchasers of original packages of goods.

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Next Year and Every Year

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20 WEST FRONT STREET.

GET THE BENEFIT

of paying cash for your goods.

SHERWIN, 23 West Front Street,

sells all goods strictly for CASH. And you can buy your

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

At Lower Prices

IN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM FOR ELSEWHERE.

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(Successor to Marsh & Ayers.)

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NO. 12 AND 12 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

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LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

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Moving Pianos.

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DR. GRIFFIN,

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Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies. 22 East Second street, corner of Washington.

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TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES, ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

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No. 2 Park Avenue,

2d and 3d floors, Box 1262.

Louis B. Coddington

(Successor to Tunis J. Carey.)

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET and 23 Park avenue.

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Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.

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Woolston & Buckle,

27 NORTH AVENUE,

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Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Window shades, etc.

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Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

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ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.

Work quickly and thoroughly done. Your tanks in operation. Our apparatus is approved of by the Board of Health. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at Cook's Coal Office, corner of Park Avenue and Railroad, or at Park House, Manufacturers of the Best Lawn, Garden and Field Fertilizer. [If O. box 622 Plainfield will do.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[In this column expressions of opinion from readers of THE NEWS are always welcome, even if contrary to the views of the editor. Writers are requested to be as brief and distinct as possible, however, and must always confine their letters exclusively to one subject. Communications must necessarily be published.]

FIGURES THAT TELL THE TRUTH.

Tax Series of 1889 and 1890 as Shown by the Records.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Among other false claims made in behalf of the Council of 1890 is one that notwithstanding in comparison with the Council of 1889, which had no license money to use, the Council of 1890 had reduced the tax levy 7 points.

That accords well—look in it true? As glances at the tax bills of 1889 and 1890 will make interesting reading to truth seekers.

The only tax the Common Council can control—that is, increase or decrease—is what is called the fire department tax, the city tax and the poor tax.

The bill of 90 shows city tax rate.... .8 .46
Fire department rate..... .18
Poor tax rate..... .06 1-2

Total..... .72 1-2

The bill of 91 shows city tax rate..... .44
Fire department rate..... .18
Poor tax rate..... .08

Total..... .70

That does seem a reduction of 2 1-2 cents, but the test is the amount of tax imposed by each year's levy.

The valuation, a somewhat important factor, may account for the supposed reduction, which may turn out to be an increase.

The valuation of 1889 was $5,719,315
" " " 1890 " 6,126,555

The tax rate of '89 for the city raises $26,996.84
" " " 1890 " 35,808.86

Excess of '90 tax levy over '89 ... $648.05
The tax rate of 1890 for fire department, raises $11,037.79
The tax rate of 1889 for fire department, raises 10,494.76

Excess of '90 tax levy over '89. .. $533.03
Tax rate of 1890 for poor, raises.... $4,901.34
" " 1889 " " 4,704.33

Excess of '90 tax levy over '89. .. $197 01

Total excess of tax levy for all city purposes put upon the people for tax of 1890, in excess of levy put upon them for tax of 1889 $1,378.05. —Does that show reduction of 7 points, or a smaller tax levy? An increase of 2 points over 1889 levy on 1889 valuation would raise $1,142. An actual increase of nearly 2 1-2 points over the rate of 1889 tax levy by the 1890 Council is the result. The 7 points thus becomes a hole in the ground, or an "inverted point."

M.

JOTTINGS.

—It is said that if potatoes in the cellar are covered with paper, they will not freeze.

—Captain Reed of this city has recently received a fine shipment of oranges from his brother in Florida.

—You cannot buy your goodness,as you can your clothing, ready-made. Character must be homespun and hand-woven.

—The Somerset county Board of Freeholders will hold a meeting in the court house at Somerville next Tuesday.

—Mr. Joseph Hand, the auctioneer, yesterday sold the property at 109 West Front street to Mr. S. J. Farce. The consideration was $5,000.

—The Clerks' Association wish us to announce that their organization is still in existence and will hold a regular meeting during the coming week.

—"The Cameronian Case" is booked to be presented at Amphion Hall this evening and it is thought that a large audience will witness the performance.

—Now that the cold season is upon us, do not resort to the convenient yet detestible habit of throwing your ashes in the street. It is disreditable to the city and yourselves.

—Justice Hardy of North Plainfield has rendered much two promising improvements on existing patents which will soon be put upon the market. One of these improvements he says will work a revolution in the window screen business.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Wyckoff is confined to his home on Park avenue by a severe attack of rheumatism.

President Spencer of the Plainfield Reform club is receiving the congratulations of his many friends.

Mr. Samuel Hudson of Somerset street, has recovered from the injuries he received by a fall on the icy pavement.

Mr. Herman J. Dunning and Miss Emma C. Dancy were married Wednesday evening, January 7th, by the Rev. Cornelius Schenck, the pastor of the Trinity Reformed church.

Mr. Alfred A. Marsh, late of Marsh & Ayers, painters and decorators, has sold out his interest to engage in business with his brother, T. B. Marsh, and will establish himself at Mr. Marsh and Love's, 75 North avenue.

Mr. Theodore B. Marsh was formerly of this city. He is a son of the late Albert Marsh and has been employed for eleven years by the largest firm of painters in Hartford, Conn. He has given up his position with them to connect himself with his brother in this city as a supervising electrician.

Salvation Army Coming.

Hope Evans of the Salvation Army, made arrangements yesterday with the Executive Committee of the Plainfield Reform Club, to hold a series of meetings at the hall, begin ning to-morrow (Sunday) eve ing.

Col. and Mrs. Evans, Maj. Evans, Adjutant Lepic and Lieut. Beggs are expected to be present. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Almost Blinded by Emery.

Mr. John R. Carney, of the firm of Carney Bros., plumbers, while engaged working on factory wheel Thursday met with a painful accident. A piece of the emery chipping off flew into his eye. The mishap has caused him to be home for two days past, but he reports results are appreciable.

SOMERSET COUNTY COURTS.

Prisoners Arraigned to Plead to Various Crimes.

The trial in the North Branch mill dam and railroad bridge case was resumed before Judge Magie in the Somerset county courts on Tuesday. The evidence on the part of the defence was concluded yesterday morning and counsel commenced summing up.

In court yesterday morning Amos B. Beals pleaded non suit to an indictment for forging an open instrument and John Speck, and will be sentenced next Friday.

The participants in the stabbing affray of Thanksgiving night at Bound Brook will be tried next Friday.

Fred Freize pleaded guilty of stealing a bicycle from Geo. W. Morrison of Plainfield.

William Mulford pleaded guilty to larceny.

Prosecutor Steele read the presentments of the grand jury relative to the Bloomingdale canal bridge and the Central Railroad crossing at Plainfield and was directed to serve copies on the officers of the respective companies.

A portion of the court house settled about two inches and caused great excitement, as a large crowd was present.

SPARED THE STATE PRISON.

Arvin L. Wood, Who Shot George White, is Fined $600.

Arvin L. Wood, the Moore's telegraph operator and ticket agent, was convicted in the Mercer County Court yesterday of assault and battery. During a dance over a dog he shot five times at George White,at Moore's station near Bound Brook.

When the case was called, H. N. Barton said he had intended making a formal appeal to the profession, but would forego it, as the numerous petitions presented to the Court spoke more eloquently than words. The many petitions contained the names of nearly every prominent man in the vicinity of Pennington, where the young man lives. The counsel also read a strong petition praying for mercy. It was from the jury who sat on the Woods case and which convicted him.

In senteneing the prisoner Judge Woodruff characterized his act as cowardly but said he believed Wood's story of the affair. He spoke of the splendid reputation of the prisoner and said that a mitigating circumstance was the fact that White had unlawfully drawn a pistol. The court had decided that justice could be properly meted out without sending him to prison. The sentence of the court was that he pay a fine of $600 and stand committed to the county jail until the fine and costs were paid.

Proposed Survey of North Jersey.

The United States Geological survey has entered into a contract with the State of New Jersey to make a detailed survey of the entire upper part of the State, the division line being from Trenton to the shore. According to a report submitted, the upper part of the State will be placed under the supervision of the United States authorities and they will expend $5,000 a year on competent talent to make a survey of the soils and rocks.

The enterprise is to begin next Spring and to continue until the completion of the work, covering a probable period of three years.

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[From The Sunday Journal.]

SHORT AND ACTIVE.

THE GRAND JURORS PRESENT AN EDITOR, BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS AND THE TOWNSHIP.

Seventeen Bills of Indictment.—The Jurors Discharged.—Defendants Fined.

The grand jury sworn in the Union county court on Tuesday have completed their labors for the term and were yesterday noon discharged. In this short session the jurors found seventeen bills of indictments, fifteen of which they presented in court yesterday afternoon, and three presentments.

The presentments were read in the open court yesterday morning. One which excites the most comment in political circles is against Editor Thomas W. Morrison, of the Plainfield Evening News.

The presentment is the outgrowth of a little supplementary item that existed among certain factions in the political circles of that city.

The grand jurors state that their attention was called to certain articles that have appeared in the issues of the Evening News, attacking the well-known reputations of Messrs. D. Moffett and Walter L. Hatfield, members of the Plainfield city Council, in which these men are held up to ridicule.

Nothing appeared to justify the articles in the minds of the grand jurors, and in fact they considered the attacks were wholly unjustifiable, and manifestly improper.

The jurors present Editor Morrison and demand that he refrain from such attacks upon the men named. In making this presentment the jurors state,

"We recognize as the widespread influence of the press, and the benefits arising from its freedom; but public sentiment revolts against the license that stoops to wanton attack and unjustifiable assaults on private reputations. Here are evils for which there can be no complete remedy, or adequate compensation, and in many cases the well-known inability of a successful enforcement of the judgment in a civil suit but prompt to more unwarrantable attacks."

Mr. Moffett is the deputy county clerk.

Another presentment is against the township committee

DEFECTIVE SIGN BOARDS.

The jurors state that their attention has been called to the fact that the signboards, sometimes called finger boards in the various county roads, are in a very dilapidated condition; in many instances the boards are broken, and the paint washed off. The grand jury calls attention of the proper authorities to this fact, and demand that those in authority in the various townships see that proper boards be prepared and placed at the intersection of the various roads in the county to indicate the roads and distances from place to place, so that those traveling over the said roads may be guided in passing from place to place.

The third presentment, while mentioning nobody in particular, is evidently aimed.

AGAINST THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS

as in reference to the condition of one of the county roads The jurors say that the road leading from Springfield to Summit is a highway in the county, and that for a long period of time the said highway has been out of repair. It seems that the road has been torn up preparatory to macadamizing the same, and that the same has continued in an impassible condition for a long space of time, so that it has become almost impossible for vehicles of all kinds to pass and repass and is now in a very bad condition.

The grand jury demands that the same be made passable, and put in good repair at once, and call upon those who have charge of the same to attend to it.

DEFENDANTS ARRAIGNED.

Some of the defendants were arraigned and pleaded to indictments. Among those was Joseph Klein, the ex-special policeman, who is alleged to have defrauded a man by pretense of obtaining signatures to a license application.

UNION COUNTY COURTS.

The Race Track Trials Finished.—Civil Suits Begun.

The trials of the indictments in reference to bookmaking were ended yesterday with the verdict against the New Jersey Jockey Club, and it remains only for the court to impose the sentences on the associations when the calendar will be cleared of these cases until the May term.

The cases on the civil calendar were then begun, the first being the suit of Joseph D. Spicer, et. als. vs. Nathaniel W. Trask, an action for recovery on a note. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount, $4,

When Union Mission Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Service of song at 7.30 p. m. Devotional exercises conducted by Edmund Drake of the Central Y. M. C. A. Sermon by Chaplain Rexford. Prayer meeting every evening at 8 p. m. Meeting for prayer and conference every Friday evening at 8 p. m.

Neighboring clergymen will administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

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The First Church of Christ at Vanderbeek's hall: Mr. J. B Cleaver will preach. Morning theme: Lessons from Lepers. Evening theme: Christian Religion." In the evening his subject will be: "What will Those Say When Rich Men Die?" Text: "Covetous." Sermon will be delivered at the First avenue Methodist church at 4.30 o'clock. All are welcome.

Rev. Elizabeth Drake of Summit will speak on the subject of Personal Purity, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Saturday, at 4.30 p. m. Mr. Drake who is a most interesting speaker will be remembered as the President of the Convention of the Y. M. C. A. which was held in this city in 1888, and also in the interest of the same association during the annual Convention at Wesleyan.

The men of the city are most cordially invited.

—The city Common Council will meet in adjourned session next Monday evening at eight o'clock.

Married.

DUNNING—DANCY—In Plainfield, Jan. 7th, 1891, by the Rev. Cornelius Schenck, Mr. Herman J. Dunning and Miss Emma C. Dancy, both of this city.

THAT NAUGHTY NEWS!

And How It Distresses Two Democratic Angels.

One of the members of the recent grand jury of Union county is Mr. Joseph B. Miller, a well-known school Commissioner. Hatfield and Moffett, sworn to uphold the law, were caught by ex-Chief Carey conniving at its violation, for which Mr. Miller was arrested and convicted. Mr. Miller was later arrested and bound over to await the action of the grand jury. He was with the rest of the jurors made him one of the twenty-four men, supposed to be "good and true," composing it. The later charge against him was made by one of his alleged victims, who was also arrested for fraudulent voting at the Fourth Ward primary, accusing Mr. Miller more oath of being a party to the fraud. We must of course charitably conclude that the sheriff did not know these facts when he selected Mr. Miller. But what is to us more singular about the whole thing is that this grand jury should come before the press court and express their opinions in the form of a presentment to the effect that Messrs. Hatfield and Moffett were men of good character, and that the editor of THE NEWS had done wrong in reflecting to their wrong conduct. We believe never before has a grand jury taken such liberty before, and know of no law giving them such right. Messrs. Hatfield and Moffett have appeared before several grand juries but have been unable to convince any of them that the articles published were libelous or other than the truth. The grand jury did not find them even in their judgment such as to justify an indictment, although, as stated, they make a presentment. We suppose Messrs. Hatfield and Moffett now are contented. They have the opinion of the grand jury reflected to a salve to their wounds. Let us hope that it will heal them and make better men of them in the future. If they will observe the golden rule, and do unto others as they would have others do unto them, they will have no cause to complain of THE NEWS. If such a presentment makes them happy we assure them it will cause us no loss of sleep. We wish them well, have nothing against them personally, but we heartily despise such conduct as they were guilty of last year, and believe our opinion is the same as that of every fair-minded man and woman in this community. Grand jury presentments will not alter such opinion in the face of the facts for make wrong right.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

What Will be Done by Religious Societies To-Morrow.

[Notices of religious services are published under this head free of charge, but it is necessary that they be furnished before noon of Saturday to insure insertion the same day.]

Services will be held in St. Mary's Catholic church to-morrow at 8.30, 9.45 and 10.30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Mr. H. R. Bunger will speak at the Memorial chapel at Washingtonville on Sunday evening.

Meetings will be held in W. C. T. U. rooms the evening at eight o'clock, to-morrow at 9, 9.45, and 10.30 a. m.

Congregational church, West Seventh street. Morning service at 10.30 Sunday school at 12. Christian endeavor prayer meeting at 4 15.

Services in the German Reformed church North Plainfield at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Weekly meeting at 8 o'clock p. m.

At the Crescent avenue Presbyterian church services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Richards. Seats free at the evening service.

Services to-morrow in the Trinity Reformed church at 10.30 p. m. The pastor, the Rev. Cornelius Schenck, will preach both morning and evening. A cordial welcome to all

Services in the Park avenue Baptist church to-morrow. Preaching by the Rev. Mr. Hyde of this city, at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. There will be no evening service.

The meetings of the Women's Temperance Aid Society at Berdan Hall will on Sunday at 3 15 p. m., 4 p. m. and every Thursday a gospel meeting for women at 3.30 o'clock. An invitation is extended to everyone.

Methodist Episcopal church. At the morning service Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Rev. Chas. Long on at 6.45 p m. At the evening service the pastor, Rev. Chas. B. Mitchell, will preach.

First Unitarian church, Second place. The Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., of New York City, will preside at the morning service on "General Booths plan of Camps go."

The movement of the Lord's supper will be administered at the morning service of the First Presbyterian church. Regular prayer meeting service in the evening at 7. The evening theme of Sunday, 18th, will be devoted to a special service of praise.

In St. Jose,h's church, North Plainfield, Mass at 7 a. m. Vespers at 3.30 and at 10.30 a. m.

Services in the afternoon at 3.30 p. m., at which Rt. Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, will preach. C. C. Pastorius will be

Plainfield Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BY THE NEWS PAPER CO. OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IN PUBLICATION AT 5:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 15 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. ROBERSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE RATE OF 15 CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS. PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 68.

We recommend the state of Texas to the tender mercies of the W. C. T. U. It is the healthiest field for their benevolent labors in this Union. At the fall election the Prohibition party polled 694 votes out of a total of over 300,000.

Parnell, who has such a record among the fair sex, is not at all in appearance what would be called a "masher." His face is pale, his eyes are lusterless, his hair is thin on top, his full beard is scraggly and not well kept, and he is gaunt and consumptive looking. Moreover he is cashier in his business thing fastidious ladies never could abide. Yet if reports are to be credited more women have been in love with this Irish-American bachelor than with any other public man of his time.

What Whisky Did.

Recently there stood up in one of the police courts of New York city and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment a man whose name was once famous throughout America, a man who was an honorary A. M. of Yale college. He was a sculptor of eminence, and in his best days received on one occasion $40,000 for a piece of work, the equestrian statue of Burnside. He was an Irish boy, who came to this country very young, studied sculpture and soon distinguished himself. He was a frank, fascinating young man, extraordinarily gifted, and won his way into the best society of New York. He married a sister of Bishop Potter. Some of the most exquisite sculpture ever produced in America came from his hand. One piece was an ideal head of Tennyson's Elaine. Another remarkable work was the statue of Napoleon, now in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Lamnt Thompson had friends and money enough—friends among the most famous and gifted people in America, for he belonged with them. But he was always intemperate and would go on frightful debauches. His appetite for liquor became ungovernable. His friends dropped off one by one till at length he had only one left—Mr. Snedecor, a sculptor like himself. The battered, broken down artist has lived in Snedecor's house for five years. At length in a fit of delirium tremens he attempted to kill his benefactor. This led to his arrest and imprisonment. It was pitiful to see the wretched wreck of a once famous and handsome man as, a pauper, with unkempt hair, soiled clothing and blear eyes, he stood before the bar of the police court and received his sentence.

Women Farmers.

Mary B. Clay, daughter of Cassius M. Clay, and herself a practical farmer, writing in The Woman's Journal, advises women with little means and a family of children to rear by all means to try their luck upon a small farm. A living can be made, she declares, on a very few acres, if the woman has industry and shrewdness. If only a few acres can be bought, then they should be got convenient to a good market, and the woman dependent on her own exertions can then enter on the business of small farming. She should cultivate vegetables, berries and dwarf fruits, and raise for market eggs, fowls and honey. She can thus keep her children under her own eye, and they can do much of the work on her small farm.

How successful a woman can be on a larger farm Mrs. Clay illustrates by a mention of her own mother, now 70 years old. This aged, though spry and strong minded lady, has recently marketed the ten fattest cattle sold this year in Madison county, Ky., and has also sold fifty-one hogs averaging 285 pounds apiece. She has at this time 300 sheep on her farm.

The knowledge of farming on a large or small scale may be got from books, from agricultural papers and from friendly information and counsel of neighbors. The only thing necessary is the proper spirit. That present, the woman who goes slow, pays her way to the last cent as she goes and keeps her eyes open, can make a success of farming.

Mrs. Clay says:

By a fruit and vegetable garden, with hogs and fowls, a woman can support her family comfortably and get their clothing and groceries in exchange, have a healthy employment, pure, fresh air to breathe, and her children have not the polluting influences of the streets and have no real playmate call on her when her purse is low. She can care for children and feed the hens. It is not necessary to have so much cash on hand. She can trade eggs and butter, a load of hay and spring wagon to carry her fruits and vegetables to market, and the family to church if too far out to walk. She can raise more than enough to feed and herself. There is nothing about farming that a woman may not learn to do, and it seems to me a thousand times preferable to living in a town most human, in a city, at interest, a state in which male meats and vegetables are dear. Few persons in calculating the profits of a farm take into account the value of having what a good farmer can have and at as small a cost.

I would advise no one to buy a farm before she is absolutely sure that she can not rent one. Rent buy less, and as you have the means add to it. I would rather live tenor acres of good, productive land, well cultivated, than twice the number of acres of poor land. It takes just as much labor to till an acre, and good land will yield profits twice as much as poor land well tilled.

If a woman is able to live comfortably, and give her children as good education as the common schools afford, and keep her house and farm well. Few persons do more.

CHARGED WITH A CRIME.

George W. Delamater Accused of Embezzling $30,000.

HELD IN $10,000 BAIL FOR COURT.

The Complaint Was Made by the Board of County Commissioners at Meadville, Pa., and Grew Out of the Recent Failure of Delamater & Co.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 10.—A great sensation was caused in this city last evening when Delamater & Co., (including George W. Delamater, late Republican candidate for governor,) bankers, who assigned recently, were summoned before an alderman charged with embezzlement. The complaint was made by the outgoing board of county commissioners, who charge Delamater & Co. with the embezzlement of upward of $30,000 of county funds, having received the deposits of the county treasurer while knowing themselves to be insolvent and converting the same to their own use.

They Pleaded Not Guilty.

A plea of not guilty was entered and a hearing waived. Bonds were given by each of the defendants in the sum of $10,000, for their appearance at the February term of court.

Makes It a Misdemeanor.

The arrests were made under the act of 1889. That act makes it a misdemeanor for an insolvent bank or banker to receive money on deposit. The ex-commissioners declare that from July 1 to Dec. 1 the firm received large amounts of county money on deposit. The county is a heavy loser by the failure, and they think it is due to the taxpayers that a thorough investigation be made.

What Mr. Delamater Says.

George Wallace Delamater said in an interview that he would present his offer of a compromise to the creditors at a meeting held for that purpose today. He said he knew that arrest would come sooner or later, and he did not seem in the least worried by it.

Two of the commissioners who have caused the arrest, Henry P. Morley and Walter R. Lindsay, are Republicans. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic member, also appears on the complaint. The facts have employed the ex-attorney of the old board, George F. Davenport, to conduct the prosecution.

Displeased at the Showing.

Some surprise was expressed because Victor M. Delamater, the cashier, was not arrested, but the complainants say they are after the principals. They have examined the appraiser's list of assets, and say that, reckoning all the assets of the bank at face value or cost, there is still a long gap between the sum total of the liabilities and the assets.

They are exceedingly displeased at the condition of the county's account with the bank, because they had warned the treasurer, Henry M. M. Mills, a brother of the Delamaters, that he must pay the county's orders, and not allow the county's large creditors, like the state treasurer and the Warren insane asylum, to go without their money when there was plenty of money in the treasury to pay them.

Another Sensation.

It is likely there will be another prosecution from the same source on account of a deposit to the credit of the county which has not appeared in the statement of the bank. A man well informed as to the bank's history, estimates that in the year 1875, when the Delamaters started, they were worth in their own right not less than $500,000. They had when they failed over $600,000 of their depositors' money. The individual members owe not less than $300,000. Many of them are bankrupt. This is over and above the collateral put up. This all amounts to $1,350,000. To show in what they have prospered, which, all told, is estimated at full cost at $750,000.

STABBED BY HIS SON.

Millionaire Moore, of Greensburg, Pa., Assaulted with a Butcher Knife.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—Col. J. W. Moore, the millionnaire coal and coke operator of this place, was almost fatally stabbed last night with a butcher knife, in the hands of his son Bert. The two were in the sitting room of Mr. Moore's house when Bert suddenly attacked his father with a knife, cutting a deep gash in his left side. A neighbor who was passing by heard the noise and running in caught Bert and held him until the police came, when he was taken to jail.

A physician was sent for, who dressed Col. Moore's wounds which, though bleeding profusely, the doctor thinks will not prove fatal. The cause of Bert's act is not known. He has been leading a rather wild life of late and was intoxicated at the time.

Ex-Senator Wallace's Failure.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—The story that ex-Senator William A. Wallace had not filed a bond and that the sheriff would sell his real estate, created great surprise in this city. One of the assignees said there was no truth in the story, and that the assignees would file their bond within the time prescribed by the law. The real estate belonging to Mr. Wallace will be sold on Jan. 31, but this is for the purpose of expediting the settlement of his estate and to control its management by Mr. Wallace himself. It is generally believed here that the ex-senator will pay all his debts in full and have a surplus left.

A Girl's Horrible Fate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Annette Wiltshire, 17 years old, either fell or jumped from the third story window of her residence, at 45 Cherry street, and was killed. The hospital is a dying condition. An examination showed that the girl had struck on her forehead, driving in the frontal bone, fracturing the skull and breaking the nose in two places. A compound comminuted fracture of both arms was found, as well as a dislocation of both shoulders and a compound comminuted fracture of the right leg, besides internal injuries.

Fiasco in a Boston Court.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Fire broke out in the office of the Crawford house, corner of Brattle street and Scolly square, at 3:15 Friday morning, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. The alarm was given to the guests almost instantly, and all escaped partly dressed. One man jumped through the second story window on the Brattle street side and was severely injured. The cause of the fire is unknown. The firemen found several gas jets turned on, but the gas was not lighted.

The Queen Assists Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The queen has sent £200 to Mr. Balfour for the Irish distress fund. Mr. Gosher, chancellor of the exchequer, has contributed £100. The fund now amounts to £74,000.

JOHN DILLON SAILS

He is Hopeful but Not Confident That He Will Regain His Seat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—John Dillon last night boarded the French ship La Gascogne, which sailed today for Havre. His fellow envoy, T. P. O'Connor, and Patrick Ford, John A. Gorman and other members of the municipal council of the Irish National league, accompanied him to the ship. As they bade farewell, he said: "I am hopeful, but not confident. There is but one hope of saving the Irish movement, and that is in an appeal to the people by which the Irish party can be reunited. If the struggle between Mr. Parnell and the majority of the Irish party be prolonged, it will matter very little which side finally puts the better of the other, for the national cause would be lost. It is then plainly the duty of every Irishman who values his country above the personal feelings of individuals to see that the present truce is not broken so long as there remains a hope of saving Ireland from ruinous factions. I believe that Irish people all over the world will bitterly condemn that man who first breaks the truce."

T. P. O'Connor said Mr. Dillon and himself were in full accord. He had given Mr. Dillon his opinion in writing. He would remain in New York for two or three weeks more, but if O'Brien and Dillon thought his presence in Europe would contribute anything toward reunion the party, he would leave before then. It is said the chief difficulty in the way of a reunion is the question of the selection of a leader in the place of Mr. McCarthy, whom the Parnellites are ready to throw him over provided his successor is nominated in a regular way and elected by the party as a whole. Mr. Parnell is not in accord with this and insists on the nomination of a leader being left entirely in his hands.

Warrants for O'Brien.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—In consequence of the report from France that William O'Brien intends returning to England shortly, the authorities are issuing warrants for O'Brien's arrest and sending them to all ports on the British and Irish coast where it is thought he will be likely to land. The Evening Telegraph says that the government has issued nearly 200 duplicate warrants for O'Brien's arrest.

An Irish member of parliament said today: "The solution of the Irish trouble is entirely in the hands of Justin McCarthy, and there is no doubt that Mr. McCarthy will do what is best for his country, irrespective of personal feelings. After the arrangement Mr. O'Brien will probably return to America and resume his tour with the added eclat of Irish leadership, and of having put an end to the internecine conflict."

A LULL IN THE STORM.

Both Parties Awaiting a Legal Decision at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Jan. 10.—All was quiet about the capitol yesterday. The politicians are waiting for the supreme court's decision regarding the "for" ballots. Judge Hall, of the supreme court, has already declared them illegal. If the supreme court sustains the decision, the Democratic candidates will be seated. If, on the other hand, it is reversed, the election of a governor will be left to the general assembly.

The senate is Democratic and the lower house Republican, which renders it extremely improbable that they can agree upon a governor. In the event of the matter being referred to the legislature it looks if Morgan G. Bulkeley, the present incumbent, who is a Republican, would hold over two years more.

This would be much more gratifying to the Republicans of the state than the election of Judge Morris, the present Democratic candidate. Governor Bulkeley is still in the gubernatorial chair exercising the prerogatives of the office. It is known that a majority of Democratic candidates for state offices were in favor of being sworn in by the Democratic senate yesterday, and then formally demanding the reissuance of the present incumbents. The senate has now adjourned until next Tuesday and the house until Jan. 20, so no action will be taken for some time yet. The situation is unsatisfactory to the people of the entire state, and the politicians on both sides are being freely criticised.

A New Labor Organization.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The filing of a certificate of incorporation in the secretary of state's office yesterday marked the organization of a new labor body in opposition to the Knights of Labor and the State's Trades Assembly. The new organization is known as the New York State Workingmen's Alliance. Its main object is thus announced: "We believe in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. We believe that taxation, national or state, should not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another." The principal officers are to be in New York city, and the directors, for one year, are John Creighton, Henry Sentz, Frank Waters and Andrew Cosio of New York, and Andrew G. Redfield, of Oswego county.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The house passed the bill to authorize Oklahoma City to issue bonds for a railroad right of way through the city. The main afternoon was spent debating (without action) a bill for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, growing out of the seizure and covering Cotton Bale Notes in the treasury of certain moneys of the bank by Gen. Butler. The amount involved is $215,000. The measure gave rise to quite a long discussion, it being advocated by Messrs. Blanchard and Boatner (La.) and opposed by Mr. Thomas (Wis.) and Mr. Grosvenor (O.)

Gen. Devereaux Resigns.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 10.—It is understood Gen. Devereaux, governor of the Soldiers' home here, will resign. He removed his effects from the home on Monday before leaving for Cincinnati to attend the wedding of his daughter. A dispatch has just been received announcing the death of the national board of managers, announcing the appointment of Capt. J. H. Chapman, who has been treasurer of the home. Nothing definite can be learned as to the cause of the change.

A Suicide at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 10.—Charles H. Rees committed suicide by cutting his throat and stabbing himself in the left breast with a pocket knife. The cause is known for the suicide. He was a wholesale cigar dealer and was well known in this vicinity. He leaves a widow and five children.

A Shooter Blown Up.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 10.—Eugene Rew, a shooter employed by the High Explosive company, of Oil City, was blown to pieces at the Augustus torpedo yesterday. It is supposed that in loading he struck two cans togo her. He was married and leaves three children.

THE SURPLUS PILING UP.

It Continues to Increase Despite Heavy Expenditures.

THE REVENUE GROWING GREATER

The McKinley Tariff Bill Seems to Have the Effect of Swelling It—More Bonds May Be Purchased to Ease the Money Market—To Enlarge the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The treasury surplus is again fast piling up and at the close of business yesterday was $18,000,000. Since the first of the year, despite the heavy payments on account of pensions and interest, the receipts have largely exceeded the expenditures, and as a result the surplus daily increases. The fact that money is easier in New York and elsewhere has much to do in swelling the surplus, as merchants are taking up notes from the custom houses, which heretofore they have not done. The receipts from customs duties have increased more largely in proportion than the receipts from internal revenue sources.

The Kinley bill increases these revenues. Since the beginning of the fiscal year the treasury department has purchased more than $92,000,000 of 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds, and if the surplus continues to increase it is not improbable that Secretary Windom will find a new and liberal outlet for money in the further purchase of bonds. The effect of the McKinley tariff bill on the revenues is not yet clear y shown, but it now appears that it will have the effect of increasing them.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The senate passed the house bill to relieve Maj. Wham and himself from returning to England as associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona. Conference reports on bills for buildings at Youngstown, O.; Lewiston, Me.; Haverhill, Mass., and Fort Dodge, Ia., were agreed to. Messrs. Blackburn and Morgan addressed the senate on the financial bill.

Mr. Blackburn said he had no objection to the fourth section of the bill so far as it provided for an addition of two hundred million to the circulation, but he joined in the protest that it was a device on the part of the finance committee looking to the perpetuation of a banking system that had been already doomed. He objected to the bill of the finance committee because it fell short of the demands of the people. The opponents of free coinage might rely on the veto power of the president, but that would prove to be a vain reliance.

The President Defied.

The president dared not furnish them with that veto unless he was prepared to sign the death warrant of a party already pledged to free coinage. If the president did veto the bill, that would not save them. The death knell of the present congress, he thanked God, would soon be rung, and then would the democratic congress whose house of representatives would give free coinage to the American people, even by the vote required by the constitution to pass it over the president's veto, and the senate would concur in that action. This, with him, was not a party question, for he had denounced the republican policy of every administration for the last twenty years. Mr. Cleveland's administration was just as amenable to criticism and censure as had been its predecessors and its successor.

Master of the Finance World.

Mr. Morgan, in speaking of the product of silver, said that the coinage of silver ($89,000,000 in ten years), asked what other government in the world could point to a better security for the redemption of its promises, and in reply stated. It might be assumed that over $330,000,000 would be taken from American mines in the next ten years. At the rate of circulation of $1, $5 or $3 to $1 of gold or silver would be an absolutely safe circulation. Therefore would be established a policy which, if utilized and employed in developing the magnificent resources of the country, its industries and its commerce, would make the United States the master of the world on the question of finance.

Speaker Reed on the "Silver Pool."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The house committee on rules has not made a report yet on the Dockery resolution to investigate the charge that there was a silver pool last session. Speaker Reed said to a reporter yesterday that the committee had been and still were looking for something which would be a basis for such investigation, and some point from which to start. The only things that had been got at were some newspaper publications giving no authority for the statements, and the declaration made by Mr. Conger in his speech in the house on the silver bill last session, which no one paid any attention to at the time. Now Mr. Conger, he said, was in Europe and could not be got back here before congress would be over. Besides, he said, there was nothing to indicate that Mr. Conger had any positive information on the subject. Newspaper men who had written about the "pool" had refused to give any information. The officials in any way where information could be had. Mr. Reed said that the committee would be ready to recommend an investigation at any time there was anything to take hold of to start on.

To Enlarge the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Stanford has introduced in the senate a bill (accompanied by elaborate architectural designs) for the erection of an addition to the executive mansion. It provides "that the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of war be authorized to cause to be erected contiguous to the present executive mansion and connecting therewith an extension of said mansion in accordance with the accompanying plan, proposed by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, to embrace the present mansion as a private executive mansion, enlarged by the addition of such executive office or official wing on the west and a public wing or gallery of pictures, historic relics and art treasures on the east. Both counterparts of the original structure in design and connected therewith by colonnades and hallways and on the south by a connecting range of living and dining apartures of symmetrical design, forming attractive conservatories and winter gardens; the whole architectural group forming an inner court or garden, at a cost not to exceed $950,000."

Davy Crockett's Grandson Dead.

STUTTGART, Ark., Jan. 10.—Col. Robert H. Crockett, one of the leading politicians of Arkansas, and only surviving grandson of the famous Davy Crockett, died here yesterday. Col. Crockett was about 60 years of age.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Home and from Various Places.

Secretary Windom has appointed R. S. Cooke, of New York, a special inspector of immigration.

James Miller has been appointed postmaster at Utica, N. Y.

The representatives of the city of Brooklyn in the controversy between the municipal government and the ferry companies have abandoned their demand for a recount.

Consul General Edwards, of the United States, under date of Berlin, Dec. 9, 1890, informs the state department that the emperor of Germany has issued a proclamation raising the prohibition of the importation of all swine, swine flesh and sausages, except those of American origin.

George D. Dyer, president of the Old Colony National bank since 1871, died at Plymouth, Mass.

Capt. Silas Casey has been ordered to command the Newark, and Lieut. Commander Very has been ordered to her as executive officer. Orders to the Newark to go into effect Feb. 2.

The American board of foreign missions requests Secretary Blaine to demand of Spain reparation for outrages on American missionaries in the Caroline islands.

Count Arco-Valley, the German minister, has written to Secretary Blaine that the action of the local authorities in not informing the German consul of the arrests made subsequent to the affray between policemen of Jersey City and firemen on the steamer Elbe was contrary to a previous stipulation entered into between the nations.

Passaic, N. J., is excited over the destitution of the Schmidt family in that city. Mrs. Schmidt is the sister of John Raedel, a Newark millionaire.

Charles J. J. Witt, of Nordhoff, N. J., sold his wife for $20 to his stepbrother, who married the woman without the formality of a divorce.

It is said that the will of the late Dr. Schliemann discloses the astonishing fact that he was an American citizen, and that he has a now living in Indianapolis. All printed laudatory notices of the great archæologist claimed him as a German and made no reference to his American marriage.

Weather Indications.

Generally cloudy, with rain or snow, and slight changes of temperature.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

AT LAST

I have succeeded in making suit sleeves or runsvenors with W. R. Kimball & Co., to be as agent for their Finest Grades of

Smoking Tobacco,

and shall hereafter keep a full line of them on hand at the lowest possible prices.

N. H. Guttman,

12 W. SECOND ST.

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So At My Store.

I always have a nice line to take up.

FINE FANCY GOODS.

And my stock is now amply replenished and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE

No. 9 East Front street.

Home Comforts

AT SMALL COST.

The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are ready to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in

PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line of ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the inventory expression of all when looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of Rev. Window shades. Extra size, mounted on spring with best beech stead ing, at very low figures.

OIL CLOTHS, PICTURE MOULDING and WINDOW GLASS.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OPPOSITE DEPOT. 47 NORTH AVE

(Choice Building.)

B.—All branches of painting specialty.

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Runkle.

27 North Avenue.

YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE,

Opposite Electric Light Station.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP!

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY,

Fine Custom Tailoring, 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire

SUBSTANTIAL

Holiday Presents

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Woollen Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Suspenders, Fine Dress Gloves, Fur Caps, Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

46 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves and Othello Ranges,

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and cleaned.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING

A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

BUY THE

GARLAND and BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Dencklau's,

70 WEST FRONT STREET.

N. B.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and hotair work done at short notice.

THE LATEST STYLES

of

FALL AND WINTER

Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices

Schwed Brothers

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 EAST FRONT STREET

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler 13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, and a large stock of new goods for holiday trade.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

DEMAREST,

—THE—

Park Avenue Grocer,

OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.

EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS

FERRIS' BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Fine Shade Corn Crockery. Please call and examine goods and prices.

P. M. Demarest,

36 PARK AVENUE

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

Christmas Cards and NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Christmas Presents of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Holiday Bargains

Men's and Boys' Winter caps, gloves, neckwear, mackintosh and rubber coats.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,

GOLD HEADED CANES.

Best Goods for the Least Money.

U. B. Crane,

15 Park avenue.

RICE'S Telephone call 73 B. Cor. Door and Emily sts.

A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. At a

Great Reduction

in price. In addition we issue a

Discount Pass Book

to cash buyers. Call and examine goods, and get prices, and we are satisfied you will have your orders with

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Emily and Duer Streets.

A free delivery to all parts of the *City and Borough.*

FUR CAPES AND MUFFS!!

Woolen Mittens, Gloves, Hose, Leggings,

HEAVY UNDERWEAR.

Dress Goods,

Wool Blankets and Comfortables,

a Specialty now at

EDSALL'S,

where you will always find a good assortment of the best goods at the Lowest Prices.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL.

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1467.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & P. A. CO.

Messenger Service

B. & O. Telegraph Co.

Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue, W. S. SLITER, Manager.

FRANK LINKE,

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

Wholesale Wine AND Liquor Dealer.

BOTTLER OF BALLANTINE'S CELEBRATED EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,

AND DEALER IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER.

And Rum Ale for hotels and private families

No. 43 West Front street, 179 Second street, North Plainfield, N. J.

All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Kline's Extracts,

Pure Fruit Flavors.

Lodges.

Fraternity and Protection. Meet every Tuesday evening, 1884. Dues hereafter paid over $20,000,000 claims. WYOMPIA Lodge, No. 1, meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 p. m., in Hand's Building, 2nd floor, second street, Plainfield. W. ARCH, Reporter. C. Frank, Dictator. 15 tf

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A full down beautifully laundried and ladies fitting shirts make a sensible holiday gift.

GEO. A. HALLOCK, JAS. W. DAVIS. 19-18-tf

Union Safety Bicycles

1891 PATTERN.

Weights 42 and 44 lbs. Has more improvements than any wheel made.

Price $135.

By special arrangement with the company I am enabled to sell these bicycles on installments during the coming season. Order now and have your bicycle by Spring.

Geo. W. Morrison,

AGENT.

FINE

Assortment of

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

Nos. 16, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

8 North Avenue,

Fine Groceries.

PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

C. O. HOWELL.

THE NORTH AVENUE GROCER,

Has just received his fresh supply of

Gilman Farm Canned Goods,

Including them at new prices as last year.

Creamery Butter

Is every week from a Jersey Creamery.

Winter is Approaching,

And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to choose the feet in a warm pair of

SHOES.

We have a special stock on hand, among which is "Dorsey Adams' fine shoes." Call and see them.

John J. Kenney

CORNER FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Arrive—7:00, 8:05, a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 5:30 p. m. Close—7:30 and 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 7:00 and 9 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.

Arrive—8:05 a. m., 5:30, 6:30 p. m. Close—7:30 a. m., 6:00 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Office open from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. Mail closes at 6:30 p. m.

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Professional Cards.

CLARK & REED, Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S., Late of Vanderbilt's, No. 99 Bleecker avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 54. Residence 104 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. A first class map of all parts of the country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law. Commissioners, Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE, Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

To The Public!!

We have just received an entire new stock of Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Hudson county asparagus and tips, French and American peas, extra sifted early June, Champions and Marrowfat; Honeydrop, Barnum and Morris and Darby Corn; Bamberg at ingles Beans and Limas. Choice brands of entire new Tomatoes in bottles and glass cans. A choice lot of California fruit in glass and tin cans. Choice dried fruit and raisins a specialty. Special prices given on Canned Goods, by case or dozen. A complete assortment of Keeler's Dundee Jams.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume. Ag't,

50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his new and splendid vibrating mechanical screen for sun coal, which he confidently believes entitles him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in test quantities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for Tar ming and scroll sawing, and is prepared to receive orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beatific Brand of soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Don't miss this chance.

First Class Caterer,

ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPTNESS and DISPATCH.

STEPHENSON'S

42 NORTH AVENUE.

NEW FIRM

N.B.Smalley & Co.

DEALERS IN

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS

POULTRY AND FISH.

Sugar Cured Hams a Specialty.

TELEPHONE CALL 34.

N. B. SMALLEY, H. H. PERKAW | 94 SOMERSET ST.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss Alice Morril, P. O. Box 1089.

MISS JEANNETTE M. TITSON, Teacher of piano. Pupils receive either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Box 147. Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS and KINDERGARTEN, Miss Switzer and Miss Gordon's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 Lafayette avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890.

THE FRIENDLIES FEARED.

They May Attack Miles' Men from the Rear

WHEN THEY SEE THEIR KIN SHOT.

The Crisis Increasing at Pine Ridge—It May Cost the Government the Lives of Many Brave Soldiers to Disarm and Dismount the Hordes of Hostiles.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 10.—The situation at this agency is gradually shaping itself toward a crisis. It is understood here that it is Gen. Miles' intention to so manage his forces as to have the final battle, should one be necessary, fought at or adjacent to this agency, and indeed the distribution of troops at the present time would indicate this to be the case. Many people well posted on Indian affairs believe that this idea would prove disastrous to the troops and fatal to the lives of the people and property at the agency. There are several thousand Indians camped here which are now classed as friendly Indians, and properly so, but it is not their love of peace or their sense of obligation to the government that makes them friendly.

It is their belief in the strength of the government and the final disaster that must overtake them should they persist in war, and consequently they are now quiet, and will remain so should they not be called upon to stand idly by and see their own people shot down before them.

They Would Join Their People.

This would certainly be putting human nature, of which the Indian has his share, to too severe a test. It could not stand the strain. At the first temporary reverse to any portion of the troops it is the general opinion that they would join these people and fight to the death. The police and government scouts, too, of whom there are about 200 well armed and good fighters, can, would and will do good service for the government under favorable circumstances. They are Indians, however, and are arrayed against their own people for pay.

Many of them are what is termed ghost dancers. They firmly believe in the ghost shirts as proof against bullets, and should the battle turn in such a manner as to show one gleam of hope for victory for the Indians, their guns would be with their hearts and with their own people.

Many Squaws Coming Into Camp.

The fact that the large portion of the Indians who are returning from the hostile camp are squaws and children looks as if it was the idea of the warriors in the hostile camp to send the women and children to a place of safety here in order that they may not be hampered by them in the event of a battle between themselves and the troops.

Fighting Among Themselves.

The following bulletin has been issued by Gen. Miles:

He Gen. Miles] Red Cloud and about seventy-five or one hundred came in last night, and more are on the way. They decided in council yesterday to all come in, but they disarm their men every few hours. Their camp is a perfect pandemonium, fighting and quarreling among themselves. There is no head to the hostile camp, but who are mostly young desperadoes, perfectly frenzied, destroying their own property, killing their own people, and in fact, do all kind of the consequences of their own acts.

A Newark Soldier Killed.

Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses went out to the camp yesterday. He has been away for two months. He is the most prominent chief among the Sioux and may have some pacifying influence over them, although I pay but little regard to their chiefs and nearly killed Red Cloud before he came in. If those that belong to this agency come in the others will endeavor to steal away and get through the lines and get back to their own reservations.

The troops on the other side are frequently skirmishing with them, and will follow closely if they should come in. Should that result be reached the military problem will be solved, but the government and control of these people will in still a matter for serious consideration.

It has been discovered that Philip Schwenty, of Kinsg, a recruit from Jefferson barracks, whose home was Newark, N. J., was killed on Wounded Knee creek, but the fact is now published for the first time.

Red Cloud says there are 100 wounded Indians among the hostiles whom Little Wound wants to send in to the agency. Gen. Miles has placed Col. Schafer, First infantry, in command of the troops at the agency.

A Big Contract for the Soldiers.

The soldiers are slowly closing in on the hostile village. Scouts report that the troops are already so close to the hostiles that skirmishing continues at intervals during the day and night. Red Cloud says there are 1,000 warriors in the hostile camp and that they are as well armed as the soldiers. This shows the magnitude of the job which lies before the soldiers, for it is tacitly admitted whether the hostiles surrender or not they will be disarmed and dismounted. It cost the Seventh cavalry eight fine officers and privates to disarm 150 of Big Foot's band, and it is admitted by everybody here that the hostiles who are on White Clay creek will never give up their rifles and ponies without a fight.

A Town Sacked by Hostiles.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 10.—Charles Waldron, just in from his ranch, ninety miles west of here, reports a band of settlers under command of Col. Tossin, of the regular army, fortified as a place against hostiles. The latter sacked the town of Midland, Nowlin county, during the night, robbing every house and running off stock, while the affrighted inhabitants hid in the timber on Bad river. The place is only twenty-five miles from the hostile camp, and the settlers have all assembled together for protection.

He Kicked on Margaret's Acting.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—Margaret Mather played Juliet to a crowded house at the Bijou. Mr. Louis Jaeger, vice consul from Denmark, Sweden and Norway, objected in stentorian tones to the lady's interpretation of Shakespeare. His audible comments lasted an hour, and he was finally hauled out by a policeman amidst great excitement. The gentleman from Washington, D. C., was taken to the police station, and several sympathizers put up $30 forfeit for his appearance on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The Hatfield-McCoy Feud Renewed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 10.—News reached here from Logan county, this state, that the Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, which has been quiet for some months, had been renewed, and that in a fight on Hart's creek a few days ago six men were killed.

THREE GOVERNORS IN NEBRASKA.

Thayer Still Holds the Fort, but Boyd Leaves Him to Witness.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—Ex-Governor Thayer is giving an exhibition of holding the fort that promises to break the record. Thursday night he was in his usual quarters. The rooms were guarded within by militia and without by police. In the morning he still held the fort there. Last night he slept in his cheap cot in his room still guarded by militia. Thayer has been informed by the supreme court that he is not governor of Nebraska, and that even if Governor Boyd is removed ineligible Lieutenant Governor Manners will succeed. But he refuses to retire. The state board of public lands and buildings had a new key made, changed the old designations on the executive headquarters, and have Governor Boyd in directing the business of the state. Thayer has a governor of everybody but Thayer, and a few of the Independent leaders. Adjt. Gen. Cole was sent for by Boyd and ordered to disperse the militia assembled in the Scotch house.

"I will take orders from no one but Thayer," Cole said.

"Your authority ceases this instant," said Boyd, and a written order removing Cole and appointing Gen. Victor Vifquain, late minister to Barioquilla, was at once made out and signed. Vifquain was one of the three men voted medals by congress for bravery on the field of battle. Vifquain sent word last evening to Capt. Rhoda, who commands the squad of twenty in Thayer's office, that he must remove his men from the capitol building. Rhoda declined to remove them. Unless they are removed they will be arrested as trespassers. Today Thayer will be removed by force if necessary, as he is using the public building for private purposes. Brig. Gen. Colby, commanding the militia in the field, has recognized Governor Boyd's authority and has telegraphed for instructions.

The third claimant for gubernatorial honors is Mr. Powers, the candidate of the Farmers' Alliance, who took the oath of office at 1 o'clock, and claims that the legislature will recognize him as governor.

A BIG COMBINE BROKEN.

Legal Obstacles Break Up the Proposed Harvester Trust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The American Harvester company combine which was organized a month ago with a capital of $35,000,000, has been broken by the withdrawal of the directory of the McCormick Harvesting company, the Deering company, the Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing company and the firm of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner. The firms named withdrew, it is said, because of their dissatisfaction with the line of policy mapped out by the majority of the directors in the matter of raising prices on the farmers and the consolidation of the interest of the supply house to the disadvantage of their customers.

Cyrus H. McCormick, who was president, said: "The American Harvester company states that after securing the opinion of eminent counsel from different states it has been thought best to face with grave legal obstacles to the consummation of the enterprise for which it was formed. These are of such a character that after the most serious and careful consideration the conclusion has been reached that the whole undertaking must be abandoned. In doing so it is but adopting the course such counsel have advised in writing."

The dissolution of the company, Mr. McCormick said, would have no effect on the different companies or firms which were merged in it. The New York decision in the sugar trust case and the Illinois decision in the gas trust litigation had much to do with the abandonment of the trust than anything else.

The Clevelands Royally Entertained.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland and his wife were the recipients of as many social attentions Friday as could well be given, quite consistent with their comfort. Mr. L. Clark Davis, whose guests they are, gave a breakfast at 11:30 o'clock to Mr. Cleveland. There were twelve gentlemen present. They were Governor-elect Pattison, ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Postmaster William F. Harrity, Samuel Gustine Thompson, Esq., Col. W. M. Singerly, Col. A. K. McClure, Mr. A. A. McLeod, A. G. Drexel, jr., John Cadwallader, late collector of the port, and Joan C. Bullitt, Esq. The breakfast was rounded soon after 1 o'clock, and at 2:30 Mr. Cleveland boarded the train for New York at Broad street station. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Cleveland attended dinner in her honor given by Mr. George W. Childs. There were a score of guests, the majority being Philadelphians. At the conclusion of the dinner, Mrs. Cleveland went to the Academy of Music to attend the dance of Mrs. Frazier in the foyer.

The Vice President Entertains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Vice President and Mrs. Morton last night gave their first dinner of the season in honor of President and Mrs. Harrison and the cabinet. The dinner was followed by the largest and most brilliant reception of the season. The spacious vice president's mansion was elaborately decorated with flowers and growing plants in honor of the event. The guests at the reception included the members of the senate, judiciary of the supreme court and their families, most of the members of the diplomatic corps with their families, Gen. Schofield and many others prominent in social and public life.

The Robbers Were Foiled.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 10.—The officials of the Southern Pacific railroad learned that an attempt was to be made to rob the west bound passenger train between Flatonia and Wilder station. The train crew, passengers and express passengers were provided with rifles and pistols. At a point where the robbery was to take place a man signaled to the engineer to stop the train. The train stopped and a number of shots from the trainmen caused the man who signaled to flee. It is thought he had confederates concealed in the underbrush.

He Stole His Fiance's Watch.

STONEHAM, Mass., Jan. 10.—George Leonard, who boarded with H. T. Mellet, a jeweler, on Maple street, has disappeared with $300 worth of watches and jewelry which Mellet had given him to sell. Leonard also took with him a watch, ring and a sum of money belonging to a lady to whom he was engaged to be married. He was traced to New York city where all trace of him was lost.

The Great Scotch Strike.

GLASGOW, Jan. 10.—The status of the railway strike is but little changed. Only a few men have accepted the opportunity offered by the companies to return to work on a promise of consideration of their grievances. Those who did resume work, however, have resisted all efforts of the strikers to induce them to again leave their positions.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 B'DWAY

Thompson Park,

NO. 22 EAST FRONT STREET.

PIANOS and ORGANS.

Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Dunnbarrow.	Musical Merchandise	Newman Bros Estey, Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale.

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

Sheet Music played for purchasers.

Tuning an Repairing a specialty.

"THE DAIRY"

Headquarters for

Fresh Creamery Butter,

Eggs, Milk, Buttermilk, Fancy Cream and Cottage Cheese. CANNED GOODS in every variety.

DELICATESSEN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. CALL and EXAMINE.

Corner Madison avenue and Front street.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON, Stair Builders, and hard wood mantels etc., Thirty-four of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.

J. HERRMANN, J. PETERSON, 13 Somerset place. 10-10-y

JOHN ARBOTT, Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty—Cut-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,

Practical Mason and Builder

All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 27

P. V. RAUMS, Carpenter and Builder,

Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, West P. O. Box 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,

MASON AND BUILDER.

Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of West Ingham avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 982.

G. R. Musgrave,

Carpenter & Builder.

Jobbing promptly attended to at

66 West Front st.

Opposite M. E. church,

RESIDENCE, 69 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,

Carpenters & Builders

P. O. BOX 461.

W. J. Pierson, No. 19 Verne street. H. E. Gayle, No. 12 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,

30 Somerset street.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.

Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases, Offices

Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HULICK,

CARPENTERS

AND

General Jobbers.

SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.

Storm doors and weather strips a specialty! Jobbing promptly attended to.

We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the

EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT,

The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,

Planing and hair cutting done, in PRICE'S HOUSE, NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Room lately vacated by Mr. Price.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt. Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

Real Estate & Insurance

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REAL ESTATE

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MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE

45 North avenue.

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AND

INSURANCE.

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

49 North avenue.

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AND

INSURANCE.

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL S. TITSWORTH, Life Insurance procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS. In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows, Call and see the improvements on the Parvin iron wagon. John F. Wells, Harrison street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN, NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY 31 1-2 West Front street, ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS from 75 feet front. Address on Edgewood Park, H. P. H. CHASE, Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 100 feet above the new depot.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods. The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Leave orders at Brown's store and we will call for and deliver all goods in the city of Plainfield free of charge.

American Steam Laundry, 24 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall, Proprietor.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 2:02, 4:34, 5:40, 6:30, 8:00, 7:36, 7:50, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00 p. m. Sunday, 2:02, 4:34, 5:40, 6:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m. Leave Newark at 6:15, 7:16, 7:45, 8:45, 10:15, 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m. Sunday at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a. m., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:40, 7:10, 8:07, 9:45, 11:05, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:30, 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5:45, 7:10, 8:07, 9:45 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:30, 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9:07, a. m.; 1:30 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTION

5:45 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

7:05, a. m. for High Bridge and Easton, 8:07 a. m.—for Flemington, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Milton, Watsontown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, 9:45 a. m.—for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem and Allentown, 11:05 a. m.—for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Manch Chunk, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, 8:1 a.m. for Easton, and Allentown, 4:30 p. m.—for Flemington, Lambertville, Trenton, etc., 5:30 p. m. for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg. 6:5 for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 2:37, 8:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:51, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 2:37, 8:00 a. m.; 3:51, 5:30 p. m. Express, 9:07 a. m. Ocean Grove, 8:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:51 p. m. Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 8:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:51, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m.; 3:51 p. m.

Leave Plainfield at 2:37, 8:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:51, 5:30 p. m. Express, 9:07 a. m. Ocean Grove, 8:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:51 p. m. Asbury Park, 8:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:51, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m.; 3:51 p. m.

For Freehold 8:37, 8:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:51, 5:30 p. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at 5:37, 8:35, 9:20, 9:30, 11:20 a. m.; 12:05, 1:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20 p. m. Sundays, at 1:17, 9:02 a. m.; 12:05, 4:20, 5:20 p. m. For Bound Brook, 5:37, 8:35, 9:20, 9:30, 11:20 a. m.; 12:05, 1:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:50 p. m. Sundays, at 1:17, 9:02 a. m.; 12:05, 4:20, 5:20 p. m.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen Pass Agt.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

Protected throughout by the interlocking switch and block signal system.

TRAINS LEAVE PLAINFIELD:

On and after June 21, 1890, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

For Pittsburg, FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars, daily, 10:00 a. m. Columbus Express, daily, except Sunday, 2:00 p. m. Columbus Cincinnati and Chicago, daily, except Sunday, 12:05 noon. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars, daily, 7:20 p. m. Pittsburg and Chicago Express, daily, 12:05 midnight. Pittsburg Express, daily, except Saturday, 4:30 a. m. Pittsburg Mail, daily, except Sunday, 7:45 a. m. Pittsburg Express, daily, except Sunday, 11:30 a. m. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Toledo, daily except Saturday, 8:30 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1:00, 4:50, 10:00 a. m., 12:05, 7:20, 11:57 p. m. Sunday at 1:00, 4:50, 9:00 a. m., 9:27 p. m.

For Washington, 10:00 a. m., 12:05, 7:20, 11:57 p. m.; 12:05 a. m. For Atlantic City, 8:30 a. m., 12:05, 1:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 7:40, 9:30 p. m. Sunday, 12:05, 4:20, 9:00, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 5:20, 7:47 and 9:30 p. m.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

8:30 p. m. (Through car to our and day coach) week-days. For Cape May, 8:30 a. m. week-days.

For Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, with through car, 2:2 p. m., week-days.

For Trenton—7:00, 8:05, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m.; 12:05, 1:20, 2:05, 3:15, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:40, 9:30, 11:57 p. m. Sunday, 8:05, 9:00, 10:41 a. m., 5:20, 7:47 and 9:30 p. m.

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—7:00 a. m., 5:20 p. m.

For Lambertville and Phillipsburg only—1:20 p. m.

For Flemington—7:20 a. m.; 2:54 p. m.

For Secaucus, Burlington and Camden via Trent—7:00, 9:30, 11:57 a. m.; 1:05, 2:54, 5:15, 7:40 p. m. Sundays at 11:57 a. m. and 7:47 p. m.

A full line of tickets are on sale, and steering car accommodations can be secured at the ticket office at Elizabeth.

For further information, see time tables to be had at the ticket offices.

CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line

FARE FIVE CENTS.

To any point along the route within the limits of the Borough.

Will take passengers in time for morning trains and will meet afternoon and evening trains.

All I want is encouragement to give a thoroughly first-class service.

New routes will be established as rapidly as the business justifies.

My present route is from the depot along Somerset street to Washingtonville. Beyond the borough limits ten cents.

Connect with 8:04, 9:07, 7:20 and 8:37 a. m. trains for New York. On the 8:37 and 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. return trips go direct to Washingtonville. Meet the 12:05 and 5:30 p. m. from New York at 11 a. m. and at 4 and 6 p. m.

Leave your orders at Somerset street depot.

Comrade E. K. Allen.

PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE

8-1-1y

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE BEGINNING

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—for the 8:04, 9:07, 10:41 a. m. 12:05, 1:20, 3:20, Hillside ave. and Broadway, Somerset, Madison ave. and Front street, Depot to connect with 8:04, 9:07, 10:41 a. m. 12:05, 1:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 7:40, 9:30 p. m. To Depot from Hillside ave.

8:04	8:10	8:45	10:41	1:20	4:20
9:07	9:13	9:48	12:05	3:20	5:20
10:41	10:47	11:22	1:20	4:20	7:40
12:05	12:11	12:46	3:20	5:20	9:30
1:20	1:26	2:01	4:20	7:40	
3:20	3:26	4:01	5:20	9:30	
4:20	4:26	5:01	7:40		
5:20	5:26	6:01	9:30		
7:40	7:46	8:21			
9:30	9:36	10:11			

To Depot from Front street.

8:04	8:10	8:45	10:41	1:20	4:20
9:07	9:13	9:48	12:05	3:20	5:20
10:41	10:47	11:22	1:20	4:20	7:40
12:05	12:11	12:46	3:20	5:20	9:30
1:20	1:26	2:01	4:20	7:40	
3:20	3:26	4:01	5:20	9:30	
4:20	4:26	5:01	7:40		
5:20	5:26	6:01	9:30		
7:40	7:46	8:21			
9:30	9:36	10:11			

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 8:04 and 9:07 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 7:20 and 8:37 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 10:41 a. m. trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 12:05 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 1:20 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 3:20 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 4:20 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 5:20 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 7:40 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 9:30 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 11:30 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 1:30 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 3:30 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 5:30 trips will leave Somerset street, Madison ave. and Front street, and make same connections.

Extra trips will be run to accommodate passengers when necessary.

Trips will also leave Plainfield stores, and 10 minutes after 7:30

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Facts Not Generally Known About That Very Common Liquid Glycerine.

Many years ago in an obscure mining village in Sweden, an apothecary, while making lead plaster in the ordinary way by heating olive oil with litharge and water, chanced to notice that the liquid which was mingled with the pasty lead compound had a strangely sweet taste. On further investigation he found that the sweet taste was caused by the presence of an oily liquid which was dissolved in the water. No such substance was described in the books of the day. Evidently a discovery had been made. The discoverer, although poor and with slight advantages of education, was a man of more than ordinary ability. We can imagine, says Popular Science News, with what enthusiasm Scheele—for that was his name—plunged into the study of the strange liquid. He found that the sweet substance was not the product of olive oil alone, but that other oils and fats would yield it under the same treatment. So he named it the "sweet principle of fats," or "oil sugar." Soon after his work was cut short by death.

More than a century has passed since Scheele's discovery, but it is scarcely fifty years since "oil sugar" was found to be of practical value, except perhaps for a limited use in medicine. Many chemists had learned much as to its nature and production, and had given it the name of glycerine, derived from a Greek word meaning sweet, but to the everyday world the substance remained only a curiosity. Nowadays every one is familiar with the clear, thick liquid so commonly used for toilet purposes; but few, however, have any idea of the varieties of purposes for which glycerine is used. Among the most striking of its valuable properties are its great solvent power, its chemical stability and its sweetness. Besides these it is not indigestible, will not evaporate, and owing to this and its hygroscopic qualities will prevent drying or hardening of materials with which it is mixed.

These qualities make it valuable in the preparation of medicines and various food products. Liquors, beer, wines and other bottled goods, where it is said to act as a preservative. The fact that strong solutions of glycerine and water will not freeze in the lowest winter temperatures has caused its use in our "wet" gas meters. Among the more important industries in which it is used are vulcanizing India rubber, silvering and gilding glass, dressing leather for kid gloves, preserving anatomical and botanical specimens, and the manufacture of what is perhaps the most powerful explosive known to science—nitro-glycerine. As the use of glycerine increased cheaper modes of production were developed, until now thousands of tons of glycerine are made yearly.

Emblems of the Apostles.

The artists of early times, having no knowledge of the features of the Apostles, used some signs to designate them which might always be recognized. For this purpose frequently a symbol of the holy man's martyrdom was used. The emblem of St. Peter, a large key or keys, is readily explained as referring to the words of Christ to Peter (Matt. xvi, 19), "And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." A book is also used in some portraits of St. Peter, but with probably no more significance than to indicate his calling as a teacher of the Holy Word.

The emblem of St. Paul was a sword and a book, the latter to indicate his calling as a teacher, the former to remind the beholder that he was beheaded with the sword. That of St. Andrew was a cross like that of his brother, because he was crucified on one of this shape; that of St. James the Great a sword, in token of his beheading, or sometimes a pilgrim's staff, as he was a great traveler, and is thought to have journeyed all over southern Europe. St. John is mostly represented in mediæval pictures with a cup, out of which a winged dragon flying out of it, St. Bartholomew with a knife, St. Philip with a long staff whose upper end forms a cross, St. Thomas with a laver, St. Matthew with a purse, St. Matthias with a battle ax, St. Simon with a saw and St. Jude with a club.

Remarkable Trees.

The butter tree was first discovered by European travelers in the center of Africa. From the kernel of the fruit is produced a rich butter, which, it says, "if properly used, will keep for a year." On a par with this is the manna tree, found in Calabria and Sicily. In August, when it is the custom to tap the tree, a sap flows out. It is then left to harden by evaporation, after which the manna, of a sweet but somewhat sickish taste to any but those accustomed to it, may be gathered. In Malabar there is the tallow tree. From the seeds of this when boiled is produced a firm tallow, which makes excellent candles. The gum tree of the Indies bears a fruit giving large quantities of rich and delicious jelly.

The Moon.

The moon looks
On many brooks;
The brook can see no moon but this.

The foregoing familiar lines were written by Thomas Moore. It is told that this image was suggested by the following thought, which occurs somewhere in Sir William Tome's works: "The moon looks upon many night flowers; the night flower sees but one moon."

The Argonauts.

The Argonauts were heroes of Greek antiquity, who were so named from their ship Argo. They accompanied Jason in his search for the Golden Fleece, which after many perilous adventures was obtained. The fabled crew of the Argo included all the famous heroes of Greek legend, as Hercules, Castor and Pollux, sons of Jupiter, etc.

The Zodiacal Constellations.

The zodiacal constellations may be easily remembered by repeating the old rhyme which runs as follows:

The ram, the bull, the heavenly twins;
Then next the crab, the lion shines,
The virgin and the scales;
The scorpion, archer and the goat,
The man who holds the watering pot,
The fish with glittering tails.

The Musician Lully and Louis XIV.

The following is told of the musician Lully and Louis XIV: The king asked Lully what he thought of his performance on the violin. Lully replied, "Your majesty, there are three stages in violin playing. In the first a man cannot play at all. In the second he plays badly. In the third he plays perfectly." Your majesty has made great progress in the second stage."

Beauty Is but Skin Deep.

Anxious mothers often tell their handsome daughters that "beauty is but skin deep." The phrase probably originated with these two lines—

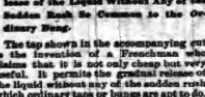
Beauty is but skin deep, and so dash tall
Short of those statues made of wood or stone
—which occur in Rev. Robert Fleming's poem, published in 1691.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

TOPICS SURE TO INTEREST WIDE AWAKE MEN AND WOMEN.

A Tap Which Permits the Gradual Release of the Liquid Without Any of the Sudden Rush So Common to the Ordinary Bung.

The tap shown in the accompanying cut is the invention of a Frenchman who claims that it is not only cheap but very useful. It permits the gradual release of the liquid without any of the sudden rush which ordinary taps or bungs are apt to do.



A GOOD TAP.

The plug is covered with india rubber and follows a double curve, which reduces the force of the liquid, and the india rubber removes any incrustation from the bung hole into which it may be fitted, and closes the aperture effectively without force. In order to guard against a contingency, which, however, is an unlikely one, the "overload" (reading) has been made in two pieces, one of which can never be displaced; the head only can be moved, and it is easily detached. The plug adapts itself to the aperture as a button to the buttonhole. Ice has no effect upon the aperture of the barrel, thanks to the india rubber covering of the plug.

Friction.

Friction is derived from the Latin frico, to rub, and expresses the resistance to motion which arises from uneven surfaces. It is a passive resistance and depends upon the forces which keep the bodies together. Thus a train running upon a smooth iron rail would never be able to proceed but for friction, which gives the necessary purchase or grip to the wheel and rail in contact. No surface is perfectly smooth, for we must push a body upon the smoothest surface we possess. Friction tends to resist motion always, and is the cause of a great loss of power in mechanics, though it is employed to stop motion by certain appliances such as breaks and drags, for gliding friction is always greater than rolling friction. But without friction most structures would fall to pieces and all forward motion would cease. So, though it is an inconvenient force to overcome, we could not do without it.

Ink from Used Cotton Waste.

Until recently cotton waste has been cleaned from the oil and reused, the grease being considered as useless and thrown away. It has been found, however, says The Paper Makers' Circular, that the oil thus destroyed can be made, after very simple treatment, to yield first class printing ink, and it has been ascertained that one ton of this spent waste yields about fourteen hundredweight of oil, from which ink of an improved quality and a reduced price is manufactured. The refuse is placed in steam chambers, and a solution of bisulphate of carbon, on being pumped into vessels, disengages the oil and grease, and after traversing several feet of copper in the grease is soon converted into the varnish from which printing ink is made.

The Trapeze and Swing.

Attention is called to the simple trapeze for children, which can easily be fitted up in any house between two rooms. The advantages of gymnastics for the young are incontestable, but practically there are difficulties in the way, particularly for those living in towns. In the cut is illustrated an ingenious way by which either trapeze or swing can be suspended between the doorposts of a room without nails or any unsightly wood supports.

The bar B seen in the cut is of wood, terminating in screws inclosed in the grooves of the wood at the extremity of which India rubber disks are fixed, C C. When the bar is placed between the side posts of the open door and with the india rubber in contact with the sides, the bar B is vigorously screwed in the direction of the ar-

THE HOUSE TRAPEZE.

row, and this motion is transmitted to the India rubber disks which press against the door, and the apparatus remains fixed. The trapeze cords or the swing ropes can be fastened to the bar with hooks, and the solidity and safety of the bar may be tested by putting heavy weights upon the ropes before venturing upon the swing or trapeze. Even violent exercises may be indulged in without fear of falling if the bar be firmly screwed against the sides of the door.

Tarred Bricks.

Bricks impregnated with tar are said to be hard, durable and perfectly waterproof. The impregnation, according to The American Analyst, is extremely simple—ordinary bricks, or, still better, machine brick being boiled in coal tar for twenty-four hours. Bricks thus treated are claimed to be especially well adapted for paving working rooms, depots, etc. They are also recommended for the construction of sewers, cesspools, the insulation of foundation walls and similar purposes.

To Prevent Rust.

It is well known that the rusting of bright steel goods is due to the precipitation of the moisture in the air upon it. This may be obviated by keeping the air surrounding the goods dry, and a scarcer or powdered quicklime placed in an open showcase will usually suffice to prevent the rusting of the cutlery exhibited therein, asserts The Jewelers' Review.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

A Physician Claims to Cure All His Patients Who Come to Him Fasting.

The fad of reviving old fashions seems to have extended even to the medical profession. M. Crocq, who has frequently written in favor of the revival of bleeding, recently made a powerful speech on the subject before the Belgian Academy of Medicine. The mortality annually reported by other physicians in typhoid fever is very great—that is to say, from 5 to 25 per cent. M. Crocq claims to have no mortality at all. He arrests all this pseudomia cause by bleeding.

"Never," he said, "have I regretted having bled a patient, though I have often been sorry that I have abstained from doing so. If I were to be forbidden to bleed I would give up the practice of medicine." He was of course careful to explain that bloodletting, to be of any service, must be practiced intelligently and not abused, as he fears it may again come to be after the wave of reaction has once more made it popular.

A Fresh Start for Dyspeptics.

During the past year several physicians have tried, with gratifying success, a novel treatment for dyspepsia and cancer of the stomach by washing out the stomach. The process is very simple. A rubber tube, about a long, flexible pipe is passed down the throat until one end is in the stomach. The upper end has a funnel attached, into which hot water is poured until the stomach is filled. The weight of the water in the pipe and funnel gives a hydraulic pressure sufficient to slightly distend the stomach. The pipe has an aperture big enough to hold a lead pencil. After the stomach has been filled the funnel end of the pipe is turned down until it is lower than the bottom of the stomach, and the stomach is emptied as a barrel of any fluid is emptied through a siphon. The process may be repeated several times. The result is that the undigested food and mucus are washed out, and the hot water closes the bloodvessels and reduces inflammation. The relief is immediate. The dyspeptic may have his stomach washed out before a meal, so that he can take a fresh start. After the lapse of a sufficient time for recovery in mechanics, though it is employed to stop motion by certain appliances such as breaks and drags, for gliding friction is always greater than rolling friction. But without friction most structures would fall to pieces and all forward motion would cease. So, though it is an inconvenient force to overcome, we could not do without it.

Converted from Vegetarianism.

Dr. Alanus, the former leader of the vegetarians in Germany, has renounced his faith, says The Medical Record, and has returned to the use of animal food. In a letter written to a local paper he gives the reasons for his apostasy. He had lived for a long time, he said, on a purely vegetable diet without experiencing any ill effects, feeling no worse and no better than he had formerly while living as the rest of mankind. One fact, however, he found that his arteries were apparently becoming atheromatous. He was unable to account for this, as he was not a drinking man, and was still under 40 years of age. Finally he came across a statement by Mosin to the effect that abstinence from animal food was a fertile cause of atheroma. He could hardly believe it, however, of a student of dietetics not to have come across that theory until his own arteries had become diseased. There is nothing like taking comfort out of everything, however, and he now consoles himself with the remark that he has "become richer by one experience, which has shown us that one slight brutal fact can knock down the most beautiful theoretical building."

A Peculiar Birthmark.

A Georgia paper tells that there is a negro family of nine children living in Americus, eight of whom are peculiarly marked on the side of the face. It is a patch of white hair about three inches wide; the remainder of the hair is the same as on other negroes. It is a very prominent mark, and when once seen will not be forgotten soon.

Two Good Things That Ammonia Will Do.

Ammonia is a good thing to kill a fresh cold sore. If put on when the cold sore is first felt, and the application repeated several times, it will almost always drive the sore away.

Ammonia also gives quick relief to an aching tooth, where there is a cavity in which it can be applied on a bit of cotton.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

A Clever Idea for the Entertainment of Guests at a High Tea.

A pretty notion for a "high tea," suggested by Harper's Bazar, is to introduce some unexpected feature which will appeal to the imaginations of the guests as well as to their palates. A little ingenuity will suggest some novelty of this sort. The literary salad, which has become well known in certain localities, may yet be unfamiliar in others. This is made by cutting a number of slips of paper, writing on each one a prose or poetic quotation, and attaching each strip to a leaf of pale green tissue paper, cut and crimped into the fashion of a lettuce leaf.

Different shades of the paper should be selected, so that the tints may blend as they do in a veritable head of lettuce. These leaves are then arranged in a bowl, and at some point in the meal, usually just before the dessert, the bowl is passed and each guest draws out at random one of the leaves. The endeavor then is to guess the authorship of the different quotations, and a prize is usually offered to the one who guesses the greatest number correctly. The prize may be the bowl or dish in which the salad is served. Or, instead of quotations, conundrums may be written on the slips, and puzzling out their answers usually affords a great deal of amusement.

The Well Bred Woman.

One hears and reads more about the boyden than the well bred woman, but some one has recently taken occasion to say the following words for the latter: This sweet, yet austere and gently repellant lady does not wear paint on her lips or lampblack on her eyebrows. She does not make up a gaudy toilet for the street, there are no diamonds in her ears, no feather in her bonnet, no stick pins in her jacket nor jeweled pins in her hair. Her umbrella is not silver trimmed, neither is her purse. She doesn't stare you out of countenance, her remarks are not cutting, and her voice is never audible to a third person. She is a gracious creature, her influence is divine, her acquaintance a boon and her friendship a blessing. Rare of all, her name is legion.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Two Schemes for Decorating the Dinner Table to Trim Artistic Style.

In regard to table service there are, according to Decorator and Furnisher, two courses open to one—to use matched china with flowers and with or without a scarf down the center, or colored china and little or no decoration. A rim of gold or of some deep shade may be considered in all perfect taste when in harmonizes with the flowers. Thus green or gold may be used with any variety of flowers, because green is their background and a line of gilt is never inharmonious. But to set a table with deep blue or richly painted china of any kind and then profusely deck it with flowers is, says the authority already mentioned, to violate those canons of art which are founded on the laws of nature. The reason is evident. Either have the flowers by themselves or the painted pictures; together they kill each other. And that is why there is a return to the old fashioned white china, which is never out of keeping with anything in the room.

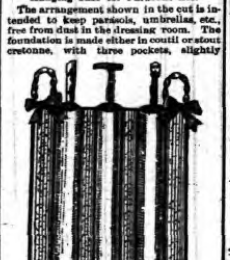
With white goes any kind of decoration. Table scarfs are still in vogue. They may be made of crimson plush covered with open work embroidery of rich lace, long and narrow in shape, as they have been for some time. On this, on festive occasions, set fancy dishes of French confection of white—bonbons, conserves in crystal and candelabra in fancy shades. The center piece, not too high, might be a large mass of crimson carnations, relieved with greenery, and, if desired, with white flowers of the same species.

Where the housekeeper has access to plants and flowers, be they wild or cultivated, the decorations may be often varied. In winter, try and spray of the rose geranium for a center piece and see a delight to the eye. It is a mistake to suppose that many flowers are needful to make a fitting show. Have a plentiful supply of greenery (which can be kept fresh by frequent changes of the water, into which drop a little powdered charcoal), and half a dozen flowers inserted into its midst will make a table fit for a king as far as that goes.

One pretty fashion in table decoration is to insert in the center of a loose knot of green silk a cluster of flowers or a spray of lilies or of roses. The stems may be kept fresh in a bowl of water concealed by the silk, which is festooned over a piece of pasteboard, through an aperture of which they pass to reach the fluid. But it is a mixture of the natural and artificial to which many persons object.

Hanging Case for Parasols, Etc.

The arrangement shown in the cut is intended to keep parasols, umbrellas, etc., free from dust in the dressing room. The foundation is made either in coutil or stout cretonne, with three pockets, slightly



PARASOL AND UMBRELLA CASE.

gathered at the lower part and inclosed with bright colored braid. Each piece has to be sewn on without piercing through the lining.

The flat parts are embroidered with scrolls in cross or chain stitch; the two twisted loops at the top are attached to proper hooks in the wall, and ribbon bows give a finish to the whole.

The Best of Cookies.

If these cookies are properly made no other cookie recipe will ever be used, says The Housekeeper's Weekly. Cream one cup of butter and two cups of sugar. To this add one teaspoonful of rose water and one pinch of salt. Then sift in sufficient flour to make a very soft dough, in which one teaspoonful of baking powder has been mixed. Be sure that the dough is not stiff, and use neither milk nor eggs. Flour the bakeboard well, take a piece of dough, and after sprinkling the rolling pin with flour, roll out very quickly as thin as the blade of a knife. Cut some out round and some long shape. Grease a baking pan and fill it with the cakes. The oven must be moderate, and the cakes must be watched closely. They must be taken from the oven before they are colored. They will harden as soon as they leave the pan, and if they are colored the appearance will be spoiled.

Molasses Fruit Cake.

Four teacups of sifted flour.
One and a half teacups of soft sugar.
One teacup of molasses.
One teacup of butter.
Six eggs well beaten, whites and yolks separately.
One teacup of raisins, stoned and chopped.
One teacup of currants, washed, picked and dried.
Flavor with grated rind of lemon or with mixed spices.

Creamed Dates.

Beat together the white of one egg with an equal quantity of cold water and teaspoonful of flavoring essence, either lemon or vanilla. When all this is thoroughly mixed, beat into about one pound of icing sugar till it forms a paste stiff enough to handle. Steep the dates; break off pieces of the glace about the size of the date stones, and roll them in the palms of your hands till they are of the same shape. Insert the balls into the dates, and put them aside in air tight boxes.

Velvet Blanc Mange.

For velvet blanc mange use two cupfuls of sweet cream, one-half ounce of gelatine soaked in a little cold water for one hour, one-half cupful powdered sugar, one glassful white wine and flavoring of bitter almonds. Heat the cream to boiling, stir in the gelatine and sugar, and when dissolved take from the fire. Beat until very light, flavor and add the wine, mixing well. Pour into molds wet with cold water.

Kerosene in the Laundry.

Some laundresses consider Kerosene a great help in washing, as it lessens the amount of rubbing required. In using it put one pound of soap fine in sufficient water to form a thick suds; add to this two and one-half tablespoonfuls of kerosene. To every gallon of water stir in a pint of the solution. If any oil appears on the top add more soap and water, then boil the clothes.

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of paying cash for your goods.

SHERWIN, 23 West Front Street,

sells all goods strictly for CASH. And you can buy your

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

At Lower Prices

THAN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM FOR ELSEWHERE.

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic, The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

PICKING UP DOLLARS

Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering goods at rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:

Plush rocking chairs from $4.75 up
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.
Rugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

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You Will Find

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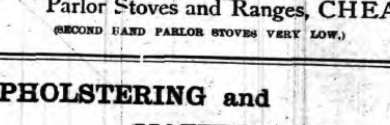
Agents for Plainfield and vicinity for the Lambertville

Snag Proof Rubber Boot

for men. Best in the world.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of



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AND THE SNOW HAS COME.

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Shoes and Rubbers

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ROGERS BROTHERS.

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HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc.,

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STEPHENSON'S

23 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference may be made.

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and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFIN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Weak Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Parlors in Leslie's Building, 62 Rose Second street, corner of Washington.

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2d and 3d floors, Box 1098.

Louis B. Coddington

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NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Up this column expressions of opinion from readers of THE NEWS are always welcomed, although necessary to the views of the editor. Writers are requested to be as brief as possible, and must in all cases sign their names. Anonymous communications will be rejected. Names not necessarily for publication.

What Ex-Street Commissioner Anglesman Says on the Subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—I wish to corroborate the statements in the letter published in your paper on Thursday last, regarding the work done on the streets in 1890, for only the work that your correspondent enumerates, but several "washouts" were repaired at great labor and considerable cost. There was serious damage on Clinton avenue. Travel under the Kvona bridge was precluded by two feet of dirt wasted there. This was removed and the road from North to south avenue was repaired with stone. Then on south avenue near Green brook there was great damage done, rendering it necessary to put in a trench to carry off the water, and prevent further damage, also on Rock road, near Green brook, was a serious washout. This new Green brook, was a serious washout. All this labor costing a thousand dollars, was made necessary by the great freshet, and all over the city there was more general work made necessary by the fl od than in any other year in which I had charge of the street.

GEO M. ANGLEMAN,
Ex-Street Commissioner.

Who is Responsible?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—What a blessing it would be if some of the property owners on Broadway, say, between the railroad and Fifth street, would clear the sidewalk of snow and ice. Oftentimes in front of the Crescent Rink, walking is snippery and dangerous. Who is responsible?

ONE WHO FELL.

JOTTINGS.

—A horse attached to a coal wagon, slipped and fell on North avenue Saturday evening. The wagon shafts were broken. Quite a crowd congregated.

—Part of Maj. Evans' Salvation Army who were present at Reform Hall, last evening, took a late train for New York, after the meeting.

—A large congregation was present at the Unitarian church yesterday morning when the pastor, the Rev. Robert Clark spoke on "Gen. Booth's Plan of Campaign."

—Yesterday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, the Rev. J. B. Cleaver, the pastor of the First Church of Christ, baptized a number of persons at the Park avenue Baptist church.

—Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, residing in the rear of Mr L. M. Prench's carriage factory on Somerset street, fell down stairs yesterday and wrenched her ankle and severly bruised her body.

—Yesterday's rain storm noticeably decreased the attendance at the various churches. At the morning service none of the places of worship were more than half-filled, and in the evening the same state of affairs existed.

—The joint installation of the officers of Winfield Scott Post No. 73, G. A. R., and Winfield Scott Relief Corps No. 10, W. R. C., will take place in Grand Army Hall, East Front street, Tuesday evening, Jan. 13th. Comrades of the G. A. R. from other posts in uniform will be admitted, others upon invitation only.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton Gibson gave a pleasing talk on Natural History at "The Castno," on Seventh street, Saturday evening, before a cultured audience.

The young people of the First Baptist church will hold a sociable at the residence of Miss Nettie Worth, No. 87 Grove street, on Tuesday evening of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Humble of North Plainfield, are rejoicing over the advent of a daughter. The little one is over a week old, but she can already proclaim to the world that she has "come to stay."

The marriage of Miss Chrris, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Lowrie and the Rev. Bell Bridal of Dunellenville, Mass., will be solemnized at the Grace Episcopal church on the evening of the 28th inst.

A large number of people assembled at the Episcopal church at Scotch Plains at six o'clock last Thursday evening, to witness a double wedding, the first wedding that has taken place in that church since its erection eight years ago. The contracting parties were Mr. John Hustard and Mrs. Mary Maloy, Mr. Al. J Jonson and Miss Emma Pennell. There were two bridesmaids, and Mr. Hewing acted as usher. The pretty dresses of the brides and bridesmaids, the bright lights and the dark background of the Christmas greens formed a very delightful scene. After the ceremony there was a reception given at the house of Mrs. Hustard, mother of one of the grooms.

Working a Week With a Broken Wrist.

Mr. Eugene Moore of Summit avenue, a mason employed by a well-known contractor, met with an accident a few days ago, which has since deprived him of the use of his right arm. In some unexplainable manner he fractured one of the small bones in his wrist. Mr. Moore being unaware of the extent of his injury, at first supposing that it was nothing more than an attack of rheumatism, visited Dr. W. Hedges, a day or two ago, and was then informed, upon examination, that one of the bones had been badly fractured.

Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that Mr. Moore worked nearly a week, with his disabled wrist, before the pain became so intense as to make it necessary for him to consult a physician.

Confirmation at St. Joseph's.

As previously stated in THE NEWS, the Rt. Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of the Diocese of Trenton visited North Plainfield yesterday afternoon and administered the sacrament of confirmation to a large number of children connected with St. Joseph's church. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Freeman, the pastor of the church, and visiting clergymen.

The Street Commission Report.

The following is the report of the Street Committee of Common Council for 1890, reference in which on the Council of 1889 has drawn forth the letters now running in these columns from a gentleman who was a member of that body:

To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the work done on the streets of the City of Plainfield under the supervision of your Committee on Streets for the year 1890.

Amount appropriated	$15,000 00
Amount collected from property owners and to be collected	2,797 00
	$17,797 00
Paid on bills for 1889	$3,601 77
" for work done on streets	12,198 40
" " one-half cost of horses	335 00
" " tools, carts and scrapers	944 96
" " stone crusher	19 75
" " charges to Board of Health and Fire Department	8 25
Balance due from city	1,291 07

This will leave for account present-of for actual street work..... 10,291 36

General account	77 60	Stone.
Street cleaning	212 00	Dept. at.
Expense account	213 00	15
Crosse walks	3,412 95	351 05
Front street, West	19 36	5 00
West street, West	1,000 00	
Park avenue	574 2	1 80
Second street, West	30 64	
La Grande avenue	228 00	
Woodland avenue	30 00	
Prospect street	30 00	
City park	89 61	4 23
Arlington place	4 60	
Eighth street	61 47	
Richmond street	228 00	
Second street, East	201 11	22 87
Washington street	61	
Grand avenue	10 42	
Netherwood avenue	17 76	
Seventh street, West	67 42	
Fifth street, West	72 00	
South avenue	1 021 00	
Madison avenue	249 1	2 00
Central avenue	79 17	
Third street, East	140 13	
Fourth street, West	202 17	
Scott place	2 50	
Richview avenue	208 71	
Arlington avenue	30 00	
Sixth street, West	40 01	
Plainfield avenue	2 910 2	605 75
New street	30 50	
Third street	224 00	
Fifth Second street	224 00	
Muhlenberg place	14 81	
Madison place	21 71	2 25
Fire kiln place	25 53	
Hill street, East	14 00	
Liberty street	108 50	
North avenue	24 31	
Berea street	214 7	
Sycamore street	14 00	
Somerset street, East	1 50	
Elmwood place	7 00	
Broadway	7 40	
Crescent avenue	44 07	
Putnam avenue	120 00	
Ninth street, West	11 25	
Ninth street, East	4 00	
Grove place	4 50	
Rand pth road	618 44	
Park lane	1 00	
Clinton avenue	74 18	7 25
Cedar avenue	20 75	
Pine place	91 81	
Sewers	29 14	
Watson avenue	320 75	
Front ast avenue	21 75	
Highland avenue	1 00	
Lake street	56 25	
Kensington avenue	44 50	
Seventh street, East	8 75	
A. M. Gifford, tools, etc	12 00	
Grove street	25 00	
Orchard place	137 50	
Rot W. K. McClellan	14 10	1 40
Est of D. J. Marshal	1 00	
Board of Health	1 75	
Cash	210 00	1 119 25
Overseer	27 00	
Fire debt	1 00	
Am't expended from Mar 1st	13 246 60	
Surveying	300 76	
	13 547 55	
Bills previous to Mar. 1st	3 487 43	
	15 034 98	

Am't contributed	$ 760 00
Cross-walks 1889	762 38
Old bills J. H. Wilson	240 00
	5 270 77
	10 561 11

The report was presented by the chairman of the Street Committee, Mr. Seymour G. Smith, now president of Common Council, but was not signed.

How Long Will This Kind of Justice Last?

The present grand jury system has been most heartily condemned in years gone, by honest men of both political parties, and by their united efforts some two years ago the law was changed to take the selection of jurors out of the hands of the sheriff's allegiance, and put into the hands of a commission of two one from each political party, the jurors to be likewise equally divided between the two great parties. It had been found by the old system that unscrupulous men of the party which happened to be in power managed to get on the grand jury and thus attack the reputations of men against whom they might have a grudge. No man, however worthy a citizen he might be, was safe. On the contrary, the more worthy and useful a citizen he happened to be the more he was likely to be thus attacked. Sometimes it happened that even persons accused of serious crimes against society would get themselves on the grand juries, and actually sit in judgment on their own cases. Is it any wonder that exact justice would not be done under such circumstances? The new law was intended to do away with all this travesty of justice, but, alas, like other good laws, it was repealed the moment the Democratic politicians got control. We all know by the frauds in Hudson and other Democratic counties how much of this control was obtained by unfair means. By it the Republicans lost the state. Men are now serving terms in the State prison, however, because outraged public sentiment finally demanded redress. But the old law, with all its evils, again restored, again brings forth the same old abuses.

So less distinguished a person than Judge McCarter of Newark has denounced the present system as actually blocking the wheels of justice.

How long will this continue? Society is jeopardized by the evil, which is already to bring us bitter fruit. Whether this scandal upon justice will apply in this vicinity may be best judged by the facts as faithfully as all readers of THE NEWS at least.

A Dam at New Market Gives Way.

The dam of Coddington's pond at New Market gave way last night and flooded a considerable area of land. Farmers coming to Plainfield from that vicinity report that they were compelled to drive several miles out of their way on account of the damaged roads.

—"This is the season." For what? See Doane & VanArsdale advertisement.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

AND ITS INFLUENCES AS EXPLAINED BY REV. FATHER SULLIVAN.

It Was First Founded and Its Influence is Still Felt.—Its Children are Loyal.—It has Established Semi-aries and Other Educational Institutions.—Attacking Protestantism.

A short time since the members of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum of this city, through their spiritual adviser, the Rev. Father Stafford, invited the Rev. Father Sullivan of Perth Amboy to deliver a lecture in this city. Last night was the time set and St. Mary's church the place. At eight o'clock when the services began every available seat in the edifice was taken. Shortly after the above-mentioned hour the visiting clergyman ascended to the pulpit and delivered a lecture in substance as follows:

"There is no idea we should encourage more readily than the formation of societies for young men. When Father Stafford invited me to Plainfield and told me his object was to advance the interests of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum I managed to avail myself of the opportunity. The older people are warm in their faith and it remains for us to bring up the younger generation in the same faith. Their faith in some instances is lacking. It is not so manifest. The reason is that they are not under the influence of the church. We should influence them. Every parent should be interested. Advocate the formation of societies. Secure them rooms. Keep them off the streets and out of the saloons. Furnish them with amusements. Attract their attention. Encourage them in every way possible, but bring them within the influence of the church.

"Jesus Christ came on earth to free men and make them manly. By Christ's death on Calvary he atoned for the sin of man. He taught the world a lesson and astonished sinners to heed it. Only those who followed and obeyed were restored to God. Christ has long since drawn his visible presence from this world. More than 1800 years have passed since he was on the streets of Jerusalem. How came man to be united to Christ? As He was Himself, through the church. The church has the same power now to free men from sin as it had in His time. He withdrew His invisible presence, yet he reposed in it by a supreme ideal one, which has been present on earth ever since. It is the Catholic church. Therefore, when I say to you that the Catholic church is the mother of St. Peter and St. Paul and the spouse of Pentecost, You know it is the true church. The spirit of holiness flows into the veins of all who are united with it. The apostolic seats have been from the beginning, and it is the only church. Therefore, we know that the Catholic church is the true church, because the seal of Pentecost is on it. Virgins and martyrs first sprung up to meet [illegible] influence is [illegible]

[illegible] every land and has coming was like the coming of the day. The margin of the church is manifest in her children." The children of the Catholic church came from all classes of people, Jews and Gentiles, Heathen and Infidels. Nearly all the fathers of nations went forth from her bosom. All the monasteries of the world were established by the church. Every where the splendor of Pentecost fell and left its mark. In the halls of Kings its influence prevailed. The church is as pure and beautiful as she was 1800 years ago. Even in the present period thousands of men and women are leaving home and country for no other purpose than to work for the church. The work of sanctification was begun by Christ and it will always continue. As the Catholic church has been in the past so shall it always be, the mother of Christ on earth. At one time an opinion prevailed that the church was opposed to the education of its children. Why should it be so? The church instead of opposing it did all in its power to further the education of its children. In the first three centuries she was struggling for recognition. Her first duty was to secure souls, not to train them. When the church obtained recognition everything else was secured. Her children were prominent as the greatest poets, scientists and philosophers of the day. Catholics became the intellectual scholars of the world. Faith and intelligence grew apace, and Christian schools were established all over the world. The church walked steadily ahead with giant strides and is still doing so. Literature, science and art, would have, without question, been retarded, had not the church been a nursery of instruction. From the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries the authority of the Catholic church was supreme. What was the result? Universities were established and students sought admission. Not by the thousands, but by tens of thousands. Then were the days when Columbus solved the mysteries of the western seas. Protestantism was established and it plunged men into a human darkness from which they have not yet awakened. But the children of the church have not lagged but take step by step. What have the Protestants to boast of? The literature of France, Italy and even England is from the children of the Catholic. Even Shakespeare was a child of the Catholic church. Every book, however, bearing on religious sentiment finally demanded redress. Science. Neither a telescope or microscope can find a blemish in it. It will be what it has always been, the mother of saints and scholars."

Salvation for All.

Major Evans and his band of Salvationists were at Reform Hall last evening, and a large audience greeted them. The opening service was interesting and was pronounced good. According to arrangements the leaders will be here for at least a month. During the meeting some of the speakers and singers were frequently interrupted by catcalls, etc. This should not be. The Salvation Army has done for fallen humanity what no other organization has been able to do. Their methods are strange to the average church goer, but their success among a certain class is beyond question.

—Big bargains are promised by the United Tea and Coffee Growers' Association next Friday. Look out for their new advertisement on that day.

We Don't Indulge in That Kind of Enterprise?

"The statement made by the Daily Press in Saturday's issue was not only grossly false but was made with the intent to injure the Home Company, and to have a monopoly in Plainfield of the business of furnishing water."

Is that so? Don't you know, Mr. Times, that those cuts of our contemporary were "taken"? We give you credit for being better posted. That you are not is evident by the opening paragraph, and makes it necessary for us to say a word to edify you and others who may have been hoodwinked by it for if one of your intelligence can be so easy imposed upon it is reasonable to suppose others may have been.

The Suburban Press Association recently issued a circular offering to furnish local newspapers a batch of about 36 stereotyped cuts at about seven cents each.

THE NEWS has by written contract first choice of the matter issued by that great monopoly, and our contemporary must be content with what we decline, or it must go without.

The cuts in question our contemporary bought after we had failed to avail ourselves of the Associate's offer. It is a species of "enterprise" for local newspapers to use the cuts furnished that they are what they are not, and it is because THE NEWS won't stoop to such dishonesty nor impose upon its readers in any way intentionally that we declined them.

Our contemporary allowed no such scruples to interfere with it in raiding off the stereotypes, pretending that the cuts were of scenes at the Casino.

We would not, for the sake of indulging in such cheap enterprise, like to give outsiders the false impression of Plainfield ladies enjoyed by the cuts.

Recently the paper referred to gave another one of the series of cuts. It represented a man sailing on the ice, and the reporter said it was from a flashlight of an actual occurrence "taken at five o'clock in the afternoon on the New Mark's pond." The absurdity of taking a flashlight at all in broad daylight seems never to have occurred to the highly imaginative reporter, or he must have presumed that the readers of the paper were too ignorant to know any better, which of course is not the fact. But the later subject must capture every citizen giving vent to peals of rather giddy gate in extreme decibelate condition—ages as were not worn—as among the ladies attending the Casino New Year's ball.

We would kindly suggest to our contemporary to give up such humbugging. It may fool people for a while, but it will pay better in the end, we think, to be honest, while he owns only a small paper, and to bring really good work into disrepute, to the injury generally of an honorable profession, who engages in it by legitimate means. Certainly the intelligent people who patronize the Casino will not care to be made the objects of such humbugging, and it is the patronage of such people we give a false impression, calculated to injure the club's good name. As we stated there are plenty of genuine pictures of the Casino, costing absolutely a cents each. Our contemporary may mention a few dollars by the aim to be "enterprising," but it is a species of enterprise we don't indulge in.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The value of personal purity to young men was shown by Hon. [illegible] Drake at the young mens gospel and song service held at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon. The audience was large in spite of the inclement weather.

Sunday afternoon next at the same time Gen. Fisk's address will be delivered by Mr. Robert P. Wilder one of the leaders in the Student Volunteer Missionary movement, who will describe what has been termed the college up-rising.

Bookkeeping and penmanship classes meet at the Y. M. C. A. to-night and mechanical drawing to-morrow night as usual. An opportunity is still afforded young men or boys to join the classes that meet to-night

"Preparation for Life" is the subject of a talk to be given by the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., at the Young Mens Christian Association rooms Thursday evening at eight o'clock. The same talk was given to 300 young people at Ottawa, Kansas and to an audience of 200 at Chautauqua last Summer. It will contain a number of interesting incidents and stories that Dr. Hurlbut has picked up in various places. All young men welcome.

The "Saturday Nights" at the P. B. Club Resumed.

Messrs. Roger F. Murray, Fred Walz and Jos. Sandford were the committee on refreshments Saturday night at the Bicycle Club house. A large number of members were present. The professor of gymnastics engaged by the club received a good drawing card. Quite a large class was formed. As most of the boys have not been practising gymnastics for months, their muscles were rather "soft" and many of them felt stiff and sore next morning from the effects of the "drill" and good natured sarcasm was afterwards.

Four Tracks at Elizabeth.

The Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, despite the storm, had a large force of men at work at Elizabeth yesterday laying their four-track road through that city. The Central had nearly 300 men at work on all the curves approaching from the direction of Roselle station, while the Pennsylvania had a large gang at work putting the frogs at the Broad street and Morris avenue crossings.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

	January, 1891.						
	7	2	1	9	5	9	2
1. Thursday	27	30	28	26	27	40	30
2. Friday	28	32	30	28	30	42	32
3. Saturday	29	33	31	29	31	43	33
4. Sunday	30	34	32	30	32	44	34
5. Monday	28	32	30	28	30	42	32
6. Tuesday	25	29	27	25	27	39	29
7. Wednesday	22	26	24	22	24	36	26
8. Thursday	19	23	21	19	21	33	23
9. Friday	16	20	18	16	18	30	20
10. Saturday	13	17	15	13	15	27	17
11. Sunday	10	14	12	10	12	24	14
12. Monday	40	41	39	40	41		

—The blotter at the police station this morning, show that no arrests were made during Saturday night and Sunday.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has become thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and speediest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

A Prominent Soldier and Mason Dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 12th, (Special.) Major R. M. Way died suddenly this morning of aneurism of the heart. He was 63 years old. For the past eight years he has been a fireman and city clerk. He was also a well-known auctioneer. As Captain and Major of the First New Jersey Volunteers he made an enviable war record during the war. He was a prominent mason and also a Knight of Pythias. Three sons and four daughters survive him.

New Officers.

At the meeting of the members of the First Church of Christ held yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Superintendent—A. G. Nicholson.
Assistant—A. J. Stewart.
Secretary—G. B. Allen.
Assistant Secretary—J. Stanits.
Treasurer—J. J. Ackerman.
Librarian—H. Van Middlesworth.
Assistant Librarian—J. Shultise.
Organist—D. Rockefellow.
Assistant Organist—Mrs. J. Shultise.
Chorister—J. Goodwin.

Union County Agriculturists.

At the annual meeting of the Union county Board of Agriculture, held at Elizabeth on Friday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Daniels Lowe; Secretary and Librarian, Dennis C. Crane, Treasurer, Robert Woodruff. Board of Directors—John O. Maxie, Moses G. Winans, Frederick Woodruff, Benjamin W. Tucker, E. F. Beebe. Delegate to State Board, Dennis C. Crane. Alternate, Benjamin W. Tucker.

—It is a good maxim to always "do right and fear not." The time to worry is when one does wrong.

—A meeting of the Warren Mission Boys' Society No. 2, will be held in the chapel this evening at eight o'clock.

Died.

JONES—At Rel Bank, N. J., Jan. 9, Mary F. Jones, daughter of the late Mary A. Fuller Jones.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon, 14 inst., at 10.30 o'clock a. m., from the First Baptist church Plainfield. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. 12-2*

This-Week Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Cory's square warerooms corner Front and Somerset streets. 2-9-tf

COOK wanted, 30 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

ROOMS TO LET, [illegible] Address [illegible] NEWS, Office. 1-10tf

STORE Stores for sale. Enquire of U. S. Crane, Park avenue. 12-9*

THREE SECOND hand Safety Bicycles 1890 patterns, ridden less than 300 miles, for sale cheap. Geo. W. Morrison, 11 Spruce street. 7-tf

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A young man to act as salesman and take care of books. Address "G," Plainfield P. O. 1-9

WANTED—To rent, a store centrally located on Park avenue or East Front street. Address "Arlington" care of EVENING NEWS. 10-4

WANTED—An active, reliable man; salary $70 to $80 monthly, with increase, to represent in his own section a responsible New York House. Reference. Manufacturer, Lock Box 1585, New York. 2-13-m-6-19

YOUNG man, German, wishes situation as coachman or driver, is sober and willing. Address "Willing" care of EVENING NEWS.

Special Notices.

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE hair dressing or shampooing, manicuring attended, call at 37 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native French and German instructress. Terms moderate. Apply during the first. Winter are sufficient to convince you enough. "How agreeable to understand and be understood in a foreign country." Extracts of testimonials from Principals of High Schools, U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legislatures, in the Parlor monthly in the Library. Call and perform the work. The lessons, instead of being a strain on the mind, are a pleasure. Miss Berlin, monthly in the Library. Call and write to Prof. L. Virouz, the only responsible agent of the Berlitz System of Languages in New Jersey, Plainfield Post Office box 1585. 10-2tf

GERMAN LESSONS by Professor (Governess) at pupil's residence. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families where he is now giving lessons. Terms moderate. Address A. Gad, Tubbe, 473 Third avenue, New York. 12tf

H. E. SPENCER,
Grocer and Provisioner, 70 and 72 East Second street. Choice beans fresh every day, choice groceries and provisions, white granite flour, rock salt, glucose syrup, honey, pulp syrup, pure cider vinegar, finest grade ammunition.

ROGER'S GROUPS,
Decorative etchings. Artists' materials At Brown's, 32 West Front street.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES and greenhouse plants, beautiful tubing for sale cheap at my place, also BUILDING SITES, HIGH and DRY, view unsurpassed, at Dorsey's Corner, No 127 Grove avenue.

FOR SALE.

1 Reliable Family Horse.
1 Extension Top Phaeton.
1 Buggy " "
1 Two Seat Sleigh.
1 Set Single Harness.
1 Single Pung Cart & Harness.
1 First Class Young Cow.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Apply to John Klinkow, on the premises, 179 WEST FRONT STREET.

We will have something to say of importance to Buyers of Groceries next Friday. Look out for our New Announcement in this space. Bargains are assured.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association
PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
20 WEST FRONT STREET.

THIS IS THE SEASON
when you need a pair of
DRESS SHOES.
Can you do better than to call on
DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,
20 W. FRONT STREET.
(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE
SAY

'TIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Plainfield
RESIDENCE PROPERTY WANTED,
In exchange for Large Flouring Mill, with never-failing water power, 17 Acres of Land, Private Residence, 10 Tenement Houses, Grocery and Meat Store and other outbuildings. Located on South Branch of Raritan River, two miles from the line of Lehigh Valley Railroad. Less than one hour from Plainfield. Value, $30,000. Possession April 1st. Will be exchanged free and clear for desirable property in Plainfield.
ADDRESS
Owner, Box 3008
Office. 6-tf
New York Post.

Making Things Interesting!
WE WANT MONEY.
From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $5.00 Shoes for $3.50; our $3.50 shoe at $2.69; our $3.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.30.
We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies' Dongola Goodyear Welt which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.
ROGERS BROS.,
12 West Front street.

Alonzo T. Ayers,
[Successor to Marsh & Ayers.]
Having bought out the entire stock, fixtures and good-will of Mr. Peter V. Weaver would inform his customers, and the public generally that he does only first-class work and charges no fancy prices, but puts down everything as low as possible, consistent with first-class work. A trial solicited, at
Alonzo T. Ayers,
NO. 10 AND 12 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!
We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.
There are a few of those $8 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Camel's Hair Twill Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 25c., worth 35c. Also a full line of new, fresh goods. Not old stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Cutting Flannels in reasonable colors. 10c. and 12 1-2c. Children's plush caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.
Good, heavy, Scotch Table Linen at 25, 37 and 37c.; extra heavy 50c.
Turkey Red Table Linen at 38, 39, 45 and 50c. Good bleaching 4-4, per yard. Extra size Bed Spreads 39c. each.
We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.
L. H. BOREM, 7 West Front street.

Some People Think
When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.
Not So at My Store.
It is my business to keep
FINE FANCY GOODS.
And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.
C. E. CLARKE,
No. 9 East Front street.

To have your eyes fitted to
SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES
properly, call at
DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler
12 Park avenue.
A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday trade.
Don't forget the Number, 12.

FUR CAPES
AND
MUFFS!!
Woolen Mittens,
Gloves, Hose,
Leggings,
MERINO UNDERWEAR.
Dress Goods,
Wool Blankets
and Comfortables,
a Specialty now at
EDSALL'S,
where you will always find a good assortment of the best goods at the Lowest Prices.

THE BEE HIVE
Black lace capes, satin lining, reduced to $2.00.
Black lace mufls 50c., 75c. and $1.
Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $3.25, reduced to $1.
Astrich muffs reduced to $1.75.
Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Black wrist," 25c.
Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.
Ladies' ribbed vests, 25c., 35c. and 45c.
SPECIAL!
Foster's black buttoned kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.
Louis Callman,
49 WEST FRONT STREET.

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4.00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. HOBBSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND SURROUNDING TOWNS, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. LOCK BOX I. TELEPHONE CALL 6.

The burning to death of babies in two more families furnishes one more object lesson to parents who lock their children in the house and go away and leave them while they themselves spend the evening abroad. In one of the families two older children kindled a bonfire under the baby.

Not the least of the wonderful things about our great country is the vast variety of weather we can have within its boundaries in one day. On the same day recently there was a terrific wind storm along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Houses were blown down, huge trees were hurled across roads and railway tracks, and telegraph wires were thrown down for many miles. At the same hour in Cincinnati the heaviest snow known in years was coming down so fast that it interfered with the electric current and burned out the double trolley street car motors. Now turn the flash light upon Sioux Falls, S. D. There the sun was shining sweetly, and the most delightful Christmas weather ever known prevailed, balmy as the air of summer. Street sprinklers were out.

Red Cloud's Idea.

Chief Red Cloud is a magnificent Indian, tall and broad shouldered, with the chest of a Samson and a noble, dignified head that looks as if it might contain the brain of a statesman. Red Cloud has been giving his version of the cause of the Indian troubles, and it is uncommonly interesting as setting forth the other side of the question. We must bear in mind that the Indian's side of the story has not yet been fairly heard.

Red Cloud blames the Indian troubles largely on the Indian department. The Indian bureau, attached as it is at present to the interior department, comes under the civil government. That gives room for no end of personal politics in the appointment of the offices and agents. Red Cloud gives us to understand that these agents and officers of various grades are looking out for themselves well, making up end of money and letting the Indians starve.

There is another source of trouble. Some of the appointees of the government among the Indians are missionaries, good men and true. But the difficulty is that they represent several kinds of religion—Methodist, Baptist, Quaker, etc. If an Indian comes to get a horse and agricultural tools to a Methodist agent he will get a larger pony and more abundant supplies if he "cruises in the Methodist camp." So it is said. It is also charged that considerable confusion has arisen in the untutored Indian mind from the clashing articles of theological diet he is called on to take in. We do not know whether this is true or not. If so it is deeply to be regretted.

Red Cloud, if he is correctly reported, insists that the management of the whole Indian question should be turned over to the war department. That is the burden of his song. He talks as eloquently as any chief of the old time whose speeches have come down to us in the school readers. Look, for instance, at the following extracts:

> How can we eat or settle what we have not? We fish that we may obtain food to eat. We have had no newspapers, and no one to speak for us. We had no reserve. Our rations were scant because we had no money. We have not been able to see your children well and I pity around you, and I understand what starving Indians feel. We have not been able to get medicines for the sick. We held our dying children, and felt their little bodies grow cold as our warm ones. We had left only a dead nation in our hands. They were in a very hasty, but we ourselves were very faint, and the dead were left on the ground. We could do no more on earth, and God seemed to have forgotten us. Some one had again been talking of the fear of God, and said He had come. I have spoken that I know; they did not care. They snatched at the hope. They surmised like any one to him for the Great Spirit, and the people of the Ghost Dance heard he had made.
>
> The white men were frightened and shifted for shelter. We had longed for life, and the white man thought we wanted theirs. We heard that soldiers were coming. We have taken no life, and hoped that we could tell them our troubles and get help. A white man said the soldiers meant to kill us. We could not believe it, and were frightened and ran away to the Bad Lands. The soldiers came. They said 'Don't be afraid. We protect you and bring peace and not war.' It was true. They thought us fool and did not threaten us.
>
> Indian fault was nothing but what the white man made him. He was a conquered man who never did anything great, but wanted to get into the white man's ways. He was poor, and tried to make up it, encouraged him and used him. When they had made him as great as they could they took away from him to get a name by it. The fight in his servant would have been many for any one arrested in the same way. If he was a little mad, he was human, and should not have been murdered and mangled. What is worse, many good men were killed also. The soldiers came in friendly pretext more than one, and we did not know that the army wanted to arrest him they knew how to do it, and might have done it in that way. You can see how they are doing here. The agent does not interfere with the army and the army never interferes with the agent. Reports about the Indians cause to fright they want to eat and work and live, and as the soldiers are peaceful, I believe we can settle matters.
>
> The Indian department has almost destroyed us. leave me from it. Let the army take charge of affairs in our own way. If this can be done I will think this all this has trouble has been only a mistake. Let the army be sent to us, and I will go to see the agent and the soldiers and talk matters over on equals. There is one man whom we cannot "Big-mouthed-soldier" (Gen. O'Beirne) who spoke from a distance, and sending reporters to his head, ordered him to give up his rifle-ation. After robbing him of $85 in gold and bills, a sight draft on the Bank of England for $1,800, a diamond stud and a gold watch and chain, they tied him to an iron railing and escaped. The draft for $1,800 was made payable to bearer and can be cashed at any bank. No clew to the robbers.

THE FIGHTING IS OVER.

Hostile Indians Marching to Pine Ridge Agency

TO SURRENDER TO UNCLE SAM.

No Attempt Will Be Made to Disarm Them at Present, It Is Said, and They Will Probably Be Captured and Cared for Without Bloodshed.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 12.—Up to an early hour in the morning the hostiles had not moved from their camp. It is probable, however, that a large party of Ogallagas are now on their way to the agency. As soon as the camp breaks up the crescent shaped wall of soldiers will move up another foot, and as the army bulletin issued at noon grimly reads: "Act as circumstances may dictate. Should the Indians continue in this direction and show a purpose to surrender, the troops will not attack them, but if any of the recalcitrants attempt to get away and succeed in piercing the blue wall, they will be shot without ceremony or pursued until caught alive or killed."

Gen. Miles says every measure will be taken by the military to force the Indians into submission and avert serious trouble to the settlements. A detachment of the Seventh cavalry, under command of Lieut. Nicholson, is guarding the road to Rushville. The heaviest guard yet thrown out for that purpose is now on duty. Scouts report that criers are out in the hostile village calling to the people not to surrender their arms.

An Indian Lynched.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 12.—The Oregonian's special from Olympia, Wash., says: Acting Governor Laughlin has received a dispatch from the county commissioners of Okonogan county from Connolly setting forth that on Thursday night one of the Indians implicated in the murder of Freighter Cole was taken from the jail and lynched. The telegram also stated that a Catholic priest had warned the settlers that indignation ran high among the Okonogan Indians, who had held four councils and it was likely they would go on the warpath. The officers there have asked for 500 stands of arms and ammunition to arm the settlers. The governor decided to send 500 stands. He requested Brig. Gen. Curry, of Spokane Falls, to see that they were delivered to the county commissioners, cautioning them to avert bloodshed unless absolutely necessary to preserve the peace.

An Injudicious Hanging.

Adjt. Gen. O'Beirne said last night that the clubbing of the Indian was very injudicious in view of the present Indian troubles. He was not prepared to say whether the trouble amounts to much. "All I can say," he said, "is what the Catholic priest reported."

A good deal depends on how well the Indians are preparing to go on the war path. Chief Brewer, who is at that county, will exert considerable influence. If he is for war there is likely to be trouble. Governor Laughlin thought it would not be difficult to get them down on uprising among the Okonogans, but if they were determined to fight they would send out couriers and collect British Columbia Indians to their cause. The Indians number 150 and live on Colville reservation. They have always been peaceful and have taken no part in the present trouble. It is said the trouble has been caused by the lynching of a murderer.

Father Craft Will Recover.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Gen. O'Beirne has received a letter from Father Craft, the Catholic priest who was wounded in the recent fight with the Sioux Indians. Father Craft says he has dressed gunshot all the hurts of the time and all the prophets and is steadily improving. He was stabbed in the back while trying to stop the fight, the knife penetrating his right lung.

The Troops Were Not at Fault.

He says the Indians fired first and that the troops were too to blame for the whole sad killing. Red Cloud was once a close quarters." Father Craft has drawn a map of the battlefield, which he will forward with a full description of the fight as soon as he is able to write. The situation at present, he thinks, is very serious.

All Indians Reported Coming In.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—A special to The Tribune from Pine Ridge, S. D., says: A lull from a scout brought in word this morning that the Indians have left the Turtle Mountain reserve, south of the boundary, and gone on the warpath, plundering settlers and killing cattle. Forty families of white men in North Dakota have taken refuge in Bottineau and more are coming in great alarm. This morning a detachment of ninety mounted police left Regina to reinforce the defenses at Deloraine and prevent the Indians crossing the boundary.

The Hostiles Near the Agency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Schofield last night received a dispatch from Gen. Miles at Pine Ridge stating that the entire body of hostile Indians, about 3,000 in number, have arrived within five miles of Pine Ridge, and that he expected they would reach the agency today. Gen. Miles also reported that Capt. Pierce had arrived at Pine Ridge and taken charge in place of Agent Royer.

Robbed by Masked Men.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—About 9 p. m., as Charles Iwanowsey was passing the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, two masked men suddenly sprang from a doorway, and leveling revolvers at his head, ordered him to give up his valuables. After robbing him of $85 in gold and bills, a sight draft on the Bank of England for $1,800, a diamond stud and a gold watch and chain, they tied him to an iron railing and escaped. The draft for $1,800 was made payable to bearer and can be cashed at any bank. No clew to the robbers.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Senator George Hearst's Family Have Given Up All Hope.

GEORGE HEARST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator George Hearst, of California, is at death's door. His family have given up all hope of his recovery and the relatives have been summoned to his bedside. William R. Hearst, the senator's son, has just arrived. John Pole Hinsby, who has charge of the senator's possessions at Chihuahua, Mex., and Capt. E. Berry, the manager of the senator's mining property, are also in the city. They say he is liable to pass away at almost any time. The malady, a cancer of the stomach, has grown far more aggravated with the past day or two, and the senator suffers intensely.

His 71 years' maze the fight for life one sided, and news of his death may now be expected at almost any hour. His men of affairs have been engaged recently in inducing his creditors to say that he will leave a fortune of at least $20,000,000.

George Hearst, of San Francisco, was born in Franklin county, Mo., Sept. 3, 1820, one year after his father, South Carolinian, had emigrated there; he received a public school education; passed his early manhood on his father's farm; in 1850 went to California, where he worked in the mines and located and purchased mining property until his Pacific coast mines and mills gave employment to 2,000 men and his quartz mills crushed 1,000 tons of ore daily.

He has ever since been engaged in mining, stock raising and farming; in 1865 he was elected to the California state legislature; in 1882 was a candidate for governor before the San Jose convention; in 1885 the Democrats, who were in the majority in the state legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States senator, and on March 23, 1886, he was appointed United States senator, as a Democrat, by Governor Stoneman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller; was elected by the United States senate to succeed Abram P. Williams, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1887. His term of service will expire March 3, 1893.

THOUSANDS ARE IDLE.

The Mahoning Valley Furnaces Shut Down Because of Freight Rates.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 12.—The following furnaces in the Mahoning valley are now shut down by the operators, because of the refusal of the railroad and coke men to reduce rates:

Brier Hill Iron and Coal company, three stacks, 125,000 tons annual capacity; Andrews, Brother, Hazeldine, two stacks, 90,000 tons; Hunnel furnaces, two stacks, 65,000 tons; Struthers furnace, 40,000 tons; Hannah furnace, 50,000 tons; Girard furnaces, 75,000 tons; Hubbard furnaces, 75,000 tons; Mary furnace, Lowellville, 45,000 tons; Claire furnace, Sharpsville, 50,000 tons; Douglass furnace, Sharpsville, 60,000 tons; Mahoning, Sharpsville, 80,000 tons; Sharpsville furnace, 40,000 tons; Spearman furnace, Sharpsville, 60,000 tons; Stewart furnace, Sharon, 30,000 tons; Sharon furnace, 25,000 tons. Wheeler furnaces, Middlesex, 100,000.

By closing down these furnaces, whose annual output is 1,000,000 tons, more than 10,000 men are thrown out of employment and the outlook for an early resumption is not bright.

Danbury's Firemen Resigned.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 12.—All the members of the paid fire department, except Chief Engineer Meyers, Assistant Engineers Fitzsimmons and Spain and the driver and tillerman of one hook and ladder truck, have tendered their resignations to take effect Jan. 15. The men have long felt that they are underpaid. Last week the board of councilmen passed unanimously a resolution increasing the pay of the firemen. Saturday night the aldermen rejected the resolution and it failed to become a law, notwithstanding the mayor was anxious to sign it. When the firemen learned the fate of the resolution they were indignant and resigned. There have been no fires in the city since Tuesday, and the people are much alarmed over the turn of affairs.

They Didn't Get the "Swag."

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Diamond Broker Murray, of No. 161 La Salle street, always has thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds in his safe. The thieves were evidently caught last night immediately after they had wrenched off the combination and only a few seconds before they would have obtained possession of the diamonds. On the way down stairs one of the thieves tripped the officer who had him in charge and escaped, although it is believed he was wounded by some of the three shots which were fired at him. The others were lodged in jail. They gave their names as Thomas, Kennedy, Frank Duer, John Tuchy and Ed Murphy. The latter is an old safe blower.

Editor Ira Wales Dead.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Ira L. Wales, editor of The Daily Union, died at his home in Albany of typhoid fever. Mr. Wales was ill but a few days, having contracted a severe cold which developed the fever which caused his death. He was at one time editor of The Waverly Weekly Review, afterward becoming editor of The Binghamton News. In 1884 he became a member of the staff of The Albany Argus, where he served for four years. His remains will be removed to Binghamton next week for burial.

A Hotel Blown Down.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 12.—A new hotel in the course of construction at Monmouth Park was blown down at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the severe gale which passed over this place and the surrounding country. The building was owned by the Monmouth Park association, and was being constructed by Contractor Hedley Lobb, contractors. It was completely razed to the ground, and the damage amounts to $20,000. The wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

Blame for Erin Pasha.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The press comment on the recent visit of the Viceroy of India to Russia is again insecure, owing to Emin's return to the coast and his arousing the hostility of the natives. Much blame is laid upon Emin by the English critics.

A Boy Killed by a Guy Wire.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 12.—Jerry Sullivan, a 13-year-old boy, caught hold of a guy wire attached to the electric light pole yesterday evening and received a shock that killed him instantly.

PARNELL AT LIMERICK.

Twenty Thousand People Greet Him with Enthusiasm.

HE WILL CHEERFULLY RETIRE.

But Not, He Says, Until the Future of the Irish Cause Is Assured—He Believes That Time Will Vindicate Him—The Recent Negotiations with O'Brien.

LIMERICK, Jan. 12.—Mr. Parnell addressed an assemblage of 20,000 people here Sunday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He took the ground that Mr. Gladstone had caused the present trouble by issuing his manifesto letter demanding that the Irish members depose their leader. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's denial of the accuracy of his statements respecting the Hawarden interview, Mr. Parnell said he could now confirm the truth of his former statement by a letter written by him on March 18, only three months after that interview, when the matter was still fresh in his mind, and when even his bitterest enemy could not say that he had any reason to misrepresent the facts or suppress the truth. The letter was sent to Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, an adherent of home rule.

Gladstone Wanted Only Thirty-three.

Mr. Parnell stated that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had been considering fully the question of the retention of the Irish members, and that Mr. Gladstone had told him frankly his retention of thirty-three Irish members in the imperial parliament was finally considered best for all purposes. Mr. Parnell read the letter, proving that the statement which he sent to Rhodes corresponded with the assertion in the manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell and which Mr. Gladstone had contradicted in Parliament. The letter in which Mr. Gladstone had pointed to certain of his own public declarations as disproving Mr. Parnell's version of the interview, but it was difficult to make out either one of the declarations, because Mr. Gladstone possessed a marvelous faculty of placing different interpretations upon any statement of his than that placed upon it by his opponent.

O'Brien Corroborates Him.

Mr. O'Brien, to whom he had communicated an outline of the Hawarden conversation, had a memory of it exactly identical with that of Mr. Parnell respecting Mr. Gladstone's proposal as to the number of members to be retained. Whatever might be the motives of Irish members in opposing him it was certain that they were not in a position by their knowledge of the condition of affairs to sit in judgment upon him or to pretend to express the opinion of the country. It was ever to be regretted that their blind haste to follow new leaders impelled them to press forward this decision in the committee room before the country had spoken. Many of them must now wish that they had paused and, instead of sending insulting telegrams across the Atlantic (cries of "Healy") had awaited the return of O'Brien (cheers) whose advice and judgment would have been esteemed and respected by him, as it would have been compliancy on them.

He Would Not Forecast.

He could not forecast the result of the present negotiations without a breach of confidence. But he thought that Mr. O'Brien would not go to Canada (laughing) so far the negotiations had resulted in agreement, and they fully recognized the future steps would have to be taken in other countries. He was sure the Irish people would rest if Mr. O'Brien be not able to resume the negotiations with an assurance hope of success.

He Would Cheerfully Retire.

For himself he only asked them to believe that he had not been actuated by the meanest motive and have confidence in him. As soon as the future of the Irish question was secured he would cheerfully retire from the leadership. (Cries of "No.") He should cheerfully do so if he felt his party composed as it was at present. He believed that the future would vindicate him fully.

He Says McCarthy "Squealed."

Another important fact, yet unrevealed, Mr. Parnell said, he would now publish. Twenty-four hours before issuing the manifesto he saw Mr. McCarthy, to whom he told what he intended to do and gave an outline of the statement he was preparing for issue as a manifesto.

Mr. McCarthy, he had reason to know, placed his intentions before Mr. Gladstone. (Hisses.) Mr. McCarthy also communicated to him Mr. Gladstone's observation upon the outline of the manifesto, and there was no reference whatever that made by Mr. Gladstone against the manifesto on the ground of breach of confidence. (Cries of "Hear! hear!")

The Land Question.

Touching the present position of the land question Mr. Parnell said he thought the action of the Liberals toward the land bill proposed by the government was foolish, and that it showed that the Liberal had no genuine land policy. The leader of the party, in order to conciliate the rural section, had abandoned the idea of a peasant proprietary and land purchase, and in order to conciliate the Whigs they had refused to entertain a proposal for a reduction of rents by means of amendments to the land act of 1881 or by countering on the future Irish parliament the power to deal with the question.

Liberal Home Rule a Sham.

It was, therefore, perfectly useless for the Liberals to talk about home rule at all, because home rule so restricted, instead of being a source of strength, prosperity, peace and happiness, as it would be, would in reality be a sham, landing them in hotter water than they were in at present.

He Must Marry Mrs. O'Shea.

ARMAGH, Jan. 12.—Archbishop Logue, replying to an address of welcome on his return from Rome, declared that the bishops and priests of Ireland would have nothing to do with any compromise with Mr. Parnell on the subject of retirement until he married Mrs. O'Shea. He declared Mr. Parnell to carry on an agitation against the clergy.

O'Brien Will Meet Dillon.

BOSTOCKE, Jan. 13.—Mr. O'Brien has arranged to meet Mr. Dillon on the latter's arrival at Queenstown, and hold a conference with him there.

Norwich's New Hospital.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 12.—A new hospital equal to any in the state is soon to be built in this city. William Slater, the millionaire, has just given $75,000 for the purpose and announces his intention of donating at least three times that sum in addition if $50,000 independent of his gift of $75,000. This gift is for stone edifice only, and the erection of the hospital will probably be begun by spring.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Platt Will Push the Copyright Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the senate today Mr. Platt will move to take up the copyright bill with a view to having it considered in the morning hour until it is disposed of. There is probably a majority of the members of the senate in favor of passing the bill, and the success of the vote on Mr. Platt's motion is still very doubtful in view of the other business pressing for consideration. This afternoon and Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to the financial bill, general debate to close Tuesday evening. Wednesday afternoon will be given up to debate and voting on amendments to the bill, and the final vote on its passage will be taken Wednesday evening before adjournment. An effort may be made to hold a Republican caucus early in the week to agree upon an order of business. Some of the friends of the elections bill still think that it can be passed, and Mr. Hoar expects to move that it be taken up again Thursday. The latter part of the week may be given up to the discussion of the apportionment bill.

There could be a livelier fight in the house this week between the committee on military affairs and the champions of the shipping subsidy bill. An effort will be made to have a vote taken on the shipping bill on Thursday, but the military committee members may endeavor to have the army appropriation bill considered. If they are successful action on the subsidy bill will probably be postponed. It is probable, however, that the vote on the subsidy bill will be taken on Thursday.

A HARMLESS BUGBEAR.

The Socialist Demonstration in London Was a Pitiful Affair.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The socialist demonstration which the London police have been apprehending for several days actually occurred yesterday, but turned out to be a very harmless affair. The socialist agitators succeeded in capturing only a few hundred of the great army of the unemployed, and the procession which marched to Hyde Park was more pitiable than formidable. There was a band of bands—the wretched company passed along, with banners inscribed with demands for work or bread, they presented a most forlorn appearance. At the park a number of speeches of a violent type were delivered by notorious socialist orators and the crowd applauded with what energy they could muster. The police reserves are heartily glad that the bugbear has made its appearance and that it exists, as they are likely to get more rest than for a week or so past.

There was another and more successful meeting being held in London at the same time—more than that of all the trades, to express sympathy for the Scotch strikers. Michael Davitt presided over the gathering, which numbered several thousands of the most clamorous of the socialist faction. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and besides the considerable amount of cash contributed for the aid of the strikers, large sums were pledged by the representatives of the various unions.

Half of Kansas for a Cattle Range.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—Ever since the cattlemen have been driven out of the Cherokee strip they have been trying to find some place for a range that would not be too far from the markets to be available. Such a range has been found, and a syndicate of mortgage companies in this and eastern cities is forming for the purpose of consolidating the western part of Kansas into one vast cattle range. The lands in that part of the state have been mortgaged to their full extent by the settlers, and the continued droughts have caused such an exodus from there that the mortgage companies are finding themselves with thousands of acres on their hands which they can do nothing with in the way of selling or renting. It is understood that forty counties are included, and mortgaged lands amounting to over 1,000,000 of acres have been ordered in the western tier of counties.

Mysterious Fires on a Ferryboat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Friday night fire of mysterious origin damaged Annex boat No. 1, of the Pennsylvania railroad, lying at the wharf in Brooklyn to the extent of $3,000. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning fire was again discovered proceeding from the engine room of the vessel, causing further damage to the amount of $25,000. Both fires are thought to have been started maliciously.

This Date in History—Jan. 12.

600—Death of St. Benedict, commonly called Bennet, abbot of Wearmouth; born 629.
1196—Death of St. Arnold, bishop of Metz.
1519—Death of Maximilian I, emperor of Germany; born 1459.
1582—Death of Ferdinand, Duke of Alva, Spanish general in the Netherlands; born 1505.
1800—Birth of George IV, Earl of Clarendon.
1801—Death of Johann Lavater, Swiss physiognomist; born 1741.
1816—The family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the law of amnesty.
1851—Death of Duke of Newcastle, statesman; born 1793.
1861—Vicksburg, Miss., fortified.
1871—Prince Frederick Charles entered Le Mans after six days' fighting; 20,000 French prisoners taken.
1875—Death of Thomas E. Brasslette, ex-governor of Kentucky.
1878—Death of Young-tehi, emperor of China, aged 19.
1880—Died in Rome, Italy, John B. Jervis, builder of the Croton aqueduct, aged 90.
1890—A large steamer wrecked twenty-five miles northeast of Corunna; about 100 persons drowned, 30 survivors reached the shore.

The longer you wait the worse it is. Strike the trouble right away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you want. It will at once relieve the bowels, stimulate the liver and cool your skin.—Adv.

THE LATEST STYLES of FALL AND WINTER Suits and Overcoats ON HAND NOW. All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices Schwed Brothers LEADING CLOTHIERS, 7 EAST FRONT STREET

THE GREAT SPECIFIC for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Thousands of testimonials testify to its having saved Many Lives. To Mothers and Daughters it has proved a blessing. $1 bottle; 6 for $5. All Dealers. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 1, 1890. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP Trousers from $5 up. Suits from $18 up. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. N. M. DOTY, Fine Custom Tailoring, 42 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot. The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city. Dress Suits to Hire

SUBSTANTIAL Holiday Presents FOR GENTLEMEN, Fine Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Woollen Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Suspenders, Fine Dress Gloves, Fur Caps, Rubber Coats, etc., at O. M. DUNHAM'S 48 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHOOSE the BEST Perfect Parlor Stoves and Othello Ranges. Choice Timothy Seed, Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and cleaned. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING A. M. GRIFFEN, Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street

E. H. HOLMES, DEALER IN Coal and Wood Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand. OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckly, 27 North Avenue. YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE. Opposite Electric Light Station.

BUY THE GARLAND and BARSTAW Stoves and Ranges and save $20 per cent., at Chas. F. Dereckleu's, 76 WEST FRONT STREET. N. B.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Dealer in BEST QUALITY COAL. YARD AND OFFICE: SOUTH AVENUE, P. O. BOX 1467.

Home Comforts AT SMALL COST. The cheapest and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you. Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE. Window shades to order, also a full line ready made. FAIRCHILD'S 21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

What Beautiful Papers, And HOW CHEAP! Is the involuntary exclamation of all who looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers. A new shipment of Mr. Window Shades, 3 feet wide, in cream with best scotch shading, at very low figures. OIL CLOTH, PICTURE MOULDING and WINDOW GLASS. FRANK LINKE, (ESTABLISHED 1866.)

Wholesale Wine AND Liquor Dealer. OPPOSITE DEPOT, 47 NORTH AVE (Chelsea Building.) Also branches of patent specialties. AGENTS, B.—All branches of patent specialties. BOTTLER OF BALLANTINE'S CELEBRATED EXPORT ALE AND PORTER, Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer, AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER And Bass Ale for hotels and private families No. 42 West Front street, 179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J. All orders delivered Free of Charge Day & Night.

DEMAREST, THE Park Avenue Grocer, OUR MOTTO—Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity. PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE. EXCELSIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS FERRIS BONELESS BACON. Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Stock Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices. P. M. Demarest, 8 PARK AVENUE

HOLIDAY BOOKS, Christmas Cards and NOVELTIES, Dolls, Toys and Christmas Presents of all kinds. A. W. RAND, NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Holiday Bargains Men's and boys' Winter caps, gloves, neckwear, mackintosh and rubber coats. FINE SILK UMBRELLAS, GOLD HEADED CANES Best Goods for the Least Money. U. B. Crane, 12 Park avenue.

RICE'S Telephone call 75 B. Cor. Dunc and Emily Sts. A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. All a Great Reduction in price. In addition we issue a Discount Pass Book to cash buyers. Call and examine goods, and get prices, and we are satisfied you will have your orders with R. W. RICE & CO., Emily and Duer Streets. A free delivery to all parts of the City and Borough.

AT LAST I have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with W. S. Kimball & Co. to act as agent for their Finest Grades of Smoking Tobacco, and shall hereafter keep a full line of them on hand at the lowest possible prices. N. H. Guttman, 13 W. SECOND ST.

Kline's Extracts, Pure Fruit Flavors.

Lodges.

Protestant Knights of the Golden Eagle. Meet every Monday evening, 7:30 o'clock, at Hall, Dudley's building, corner Second and Park streets. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend. WILLIAM H. DUDLEY, Commander. Recorder, Frank Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield. Keeper of Records and Seal, Frank Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield. Master of Finance, W. Arnold Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield. Master of Exchequer, W. Arnold Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield. Herald, Frank Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield. Sentinel, Frank Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield. Trustees, Frank Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield; W. Arnold Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield; Frank Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield. Representative to Supreme Lodge, Frank Pine, 220 Third street, Plainfield. Representative to Grand

THEIR FAME IS SECURE.

Two Noted Authors Whose Deaths Are of Recent Date.

Two men of note in the literary world have passed the "silent majority" within the last few days. One was a Frenchman distinguished for versatility and manifold talents, who from his maturity until the day of his death was constantly before the public either as a novelist, playwright, journalist, poet or philosopher. The other was an Englishman who wrote but two books, yet in those showed large ability, and by them secured a place in the front rank of essayists and historians. The former was Octave Feuillet, the latter Alexander William Kinglake, and each scored his first triumph on the battlefield of letters when 22 years of age.

OCTAVE FEUILLET.

The Frenchman's fame came from a romance published over the nom de plume of Desire Hasard. Once recognized and in demand, his literary facundity showed no bounds. Comedies, tales and reviews poured forth in a steady stream from the nib of his exhaustless pen. In his own peculiar realm he was the vogue for thirty-five years. He became an "immortal" of the French academy in 1862, a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1863, and the subsequent year librarian of the imperial residences, a position which he held until the revolution of 1870. Feuillet's most remarkable work, "La Morte," was published in 1886. He was over 70 years old at the time of his death.

Kinglake, whose age was about the same as Feuillet's, began active life as a lawyer, and adhered, with more or less continuity, to the practice of his profession for a long period of time. In 1843 he visited the orient, and on returning to England wrote a book of travels, which the publishers rejected with scorn. He finally got it in type by guaranteeing the printer against loss. It gained a phenomenal popularity, and even to this day "Eothen," as the volume is entitled, holds its place, unequaled for richness of language and brilliancy of description. It has had many imitators, but no rival.

A. W. KINGLAKE.

As a civilian Mr. Kinglake viewed and participated in the Crimean war. That terrible struggle furnished the theme for his only extensive later print. His work "The Invasion of the Crimea," a work filling six ample volumes, and phenomenal for the fearlessness and candor with which the subject is treated. The British government, whose errors and stupidity it exposed, frowned upon it, and Napoleon, who was mercilessly lashed in its pages, would not allow the work entrance to France. From 1857 to 1868 Mr. Kinglake was a member of parliament. For the last score of years his life was one of well earned ease.

Henry M. Stanley's Foster Father.

All the civilized world has heard of Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, and many people are aware of the fact that Stanley was not the name of his parents, but of the man who gave him his education and his start in life.

Henry Hope Stanley, the person referred to as the benefactor of the celebrated traveler, was a native of England. Born in 1815, he made his way to America in 1837. Landing at Charleston, S. C., he drifted westward to Texas. There he married and accumulated some property, soon to be removed to New Orleans, where his wife died. After a time Mr. Stanley remarried, but both his unions proved fruitless. Being without a family, the childless man lavished his affection upon various orphans, whom he adopted and reared.

HENRY HOPE STANLEY.

Of the girl waifs who received his care one died soon after her marriage, while another eloped with the coachman and was disowned. Henry also incurred the foster father's displeasure, and went out into the world to make his way single handed through many perils to a magnificent triumph. Mr. Stanley died in 1878 on his plantation in Louisiana, a wealthy, destitute old man. His second wife had preceded him to the tomb, and of the many children who owed their prosperity, if not their very existence, to his care and kindness, not one was present at his bedside to soothe his last moments or receive his farewell blessing.

There Is Still Land to Till.

In reply to the assertion of an English statistician that immigration to the United States will cease in a few years because all the arable land will have been occupied, an American writer declares that under proper conditions 1,000,000 square miles of the republic's unoccupied area are susceptible of profitable cultivation.

A New Use for the Rabbit.

The rabbit has long been regarded as a prolific pest by the farmer, but now it is said that the little animal is worthy of rearing for his wool, which is softer and finer than that of a sheep. A dollar's worth of wool can be combed in a year from each rabbit.

It is fact that the best designers for book covers in the United States are women. Many of the book covers that are now made are so beautiful as to be real works of art, and it is gratifying to know that women are able to make them.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

DEVOTED TO THE ENTERTAINMENT OF GIRL AND BOY READERS.

A Brief Chapter in the History of Two Royal Children, Prince Oscar and Prince Karl of Sweden, Who, Like Other Children, Go to Grandfather's Visiting.

Prince Oscar and Prince Karl of Sweden are loving brothers. Oscar is three years old next autumn, and the elder of the five is really Oscar Frederick William Olaf Gustavus Adolphus. These have all some famous names of Swedish monarchs and Germans, and if this little prince ever becomes

THE LITTLE SWEDISH PRINCES.

king he will be known as Gustavus Adolphus VI. He is to be a soldier. He was born in 1887, so he is now 3 years old.

The younger prince is Karl William Ludwig; he is to be a sailor. The two boys live much of the time near the seaside, in the castle of Tullgarn. There they go fishing and bathing. Like all other children they like to go to grandfather's, visiting. Their grandfather is King Oscar of Sweden. He is very fond of the children, and when they go to see him he takes great pleasure in giving them the military drill. They go through their exercises on the lawn, where the people of the neighborhood can stand outside and watch them. When they are through he tells them to "Present arms" to the people. The portraits of these princes are reproduced from Little Men and Women.

A Sewing Song.

I have a little servant
With a single eye;
She always does my bidding
Very faithfully;
But she eats me no meat,
And she drinks me no drink,
A very clever servant, as you will may think.

Another little servant
On my finger sits;
She like mother's little servant
Very nasty fits;
But she eats me no meat,
And she drinks me no drink,
A very clever servant, as you will may think.

THREE CLEVER SERVANTS.

Now, one more little servant,
Through the single eye,
Does both the others' bidding
Very cheerfully;
But she eats me no meat,
And she drinks me no drink,
A very clever servant, as you may well think.

A needle and a thimble,
And a spool of thread,
Without the fingers nimble,
And the daring head.
They would never make out,
If they tried their cunning,
To sew a square of patchwork, as you well may say.

—St. Nicholas.

Going Up to High C.

The following story was told not so very long ago by The Youths' Companion:

One afternoon Ethel attended a matinee where there was much fine music. On the way home she heard her mother remark to another lady that one of the singers, a noted tenor, sang unusually well. "Yes," said the lady, "he went up to high C without making any fuss about it." Ethel often heard music talked about at home, so that she knew that "high C" was the name of the upper note in the musical scale, within the compass of the human voice, but so high that some singers could not reach it. Therefore she asked no questions.

A few weeks afterward Ethel went into the country for a visit. On the morning after her arrival at the farm she got into the chicken yard, where she caused much commotion among the fowls. The hens cackled and the roosters screeched, while she chased them hither and thither to her heart's content, thinking it fine fun.

"Oh, I've had a lovely time playing tag with the chickens!" she told her mother afterward, and she added, "I most know that gray rooster went up to high C, but he made a dreadful fuss about it."

Lasting Soap Bubbles.

To make soap bubbles that will last for an unusually long time, Youth's Companion advises that the following liquid be used: Dissolve one part by weight of Marseilles soap, cut into slices, in forty parts of distilled water, and filter. Call the filtered liquid A, and mix two parts of pure glycerine with one part of the solution A, in a temperature of 66 degs. Fahrenheit, after shaking the two together long and violently, leave them to rest for some days.

A clear liquid will settle, with a turbid one below. With a siphon suck the lower one from beneath the upper, taking the utmost care not to carry down any of the turbid liquid mixed with the clear fluid.

Bubbles blown with this will last for several hours, even in the open air. The mixed liquid may also be filtered after standing twenty-four hours.

Don't Eat When Very Tired.

Here is a physician's advice to women when they feel a feeling "coming on faint." Don't eat heartily. Drink a cup of tea and eat a cracker or two, or bent up an egg in half a pint of milk, sweeten and flavor to taste, and drink it. This will strengthen you, and will not make any demands upon your weary stomach or digestive organs. And another thing, do not rise early in the morning and trot all over the house doing this and seeing to that for hours before you eat anything.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

Baby, sleep and dream of no harm;
Make the breath of all sweet as thy angel guard-
ian band.
Other hearts may throb with woe,
Other hearts may grieve below,
There are calls to duty, even, blackest in a beggar
hut.
Tis a weary world, no doubt, but there hast not
found it out;
Thou hast dreamed since from a throned
portals free.
Coming to the world a stranger, thou hast known
not danger;
Little thing God's love hath right, ruling in thy
golden land or silver hall;
Kindred hands and downy feet; cluster like roses,
fragrant and sweet.
Gift of gifts to mother given, resting heaven on
earth;
Round the crowning angel rings, where the
cherubs were sung;
For and with the angels fly, sweeping down the
starlit sky,
Rises to welcome her lords of path, not to hover
over her cradle.
This to bid a bright dream prelude, that a sunny
hope to unfurl;
But the dearest angel still guards the household
pet from ill.
Hand and heart heart and spirit, there and
here is everyone life—
Dancing feet that trip to measure, hearts that
throb with gayety;
In the baby's day is calm, isles of peace in seas of
balm,
And the baby has no care, yet too young for
guile or snare.
Life shall bring thee many a grave, baby, in this
Health and wealth and youth and fire, love and
joy and heart's desire.
Never in the time to be shall the angel turn from
thee.
Never, till the heavens are dim, come to chant
thy cradle hymn.
As I watch the angel light in that guardian form
I see,
Something dual haltes thought, strangely are my
fancies wrought.
Could I be in his Elysium if the radiant
heavenly vision
Wore no pinions floating wide, wore no beauty
glorified.
Only looked as mothers do when the mother
heart breaks through
Eyes that watch the baby's sky, though no seraph
waited nigh?

—Harper's Bazar.

GIRLS AWAY FROM HOME.

Valuable Suggestions to Young Women Who Are Obliged to Travel.

The girl who is going away from home quite by herself, and who will have to travel for several days and nights on the cars, who will be at a strange hotel by herself, wants a little advice about what to do. Her number may be many, so I prefer to tell her in this little paragraph: In buying her ticket for the tripshe also buys a ticket for her sleeper, and the railway official will arrange that if she does not get the entire section the other birth is also occupied by a lady. When she wishes to go to bed the porter, at her request, will arrange the berth for her, and then out of the small satchel that she has provided she will take the dark flannel or delaine dressing gown in which she intends to sleep, and go to the toilet room and put this on. Her clothes are hung by the berth, and while she is advised to remove her dress, skirt and corsets and her shoes, it will be wiser to retain some of her underwear and her stockings, not only because of the draught, but because of the facility of getting into things the next morning. Get up early and go to the toilet room, but do not monopolize it for hours.

When you reach a strange city get into the stage that belongs to the hotel to which you wish to go, get out at the ladies' entrance, go into the reception room and say that you wish some one sent from the office to you. Tell whoever comes exactly what kind of a room you want, and ask the price of it. Give him your name to register, and remember while you are alone in a public house it is not wise to dress in any except a quiet way. No trouble about ordering your meals should be experienced, as the bill of fare shows exactly what is served, and you can take your choice.

As to "tipping," you will certainly give a small tip to the porter who straps and locks your trunks for you, and to any bell boy in the hotel who shows you some special service for you are only there for a few hours it is not necessary for you to tip the waiter nor the chambermaid, unless she also should do some act of kindness for you such as brushing your gown, getting the piece of soap that you have forgotten, or putting a stitch in a ripped frock.

Although it is not pleasant to be alone, still I do firmly believe that a well bred girl with a clear head and an understanding mind can go without any trouble from California to New York, and receive nothing but courteous attention.

The dont's are these:

Don't dress loudly.

Don't make any acquaintances on the cars or in hotels.

Don't sit alone in public parlors. Better by far stay in your own room and read than make yourself an object of comment.

Make up your mind to be courteous and polite, but reserved, and all men will be like Chevalier Bayards to you, and all women will give you what you demand—Rose Ruth Ashmore in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Limeuas.

Every traveler who has visited Lima writes enthusiastically about the charms of the ladies, and attempts to analyze the peculiarities of their features and gait. All that has been said in praise of the Limenas is well merited, except the comparisons which would give them a unique position in the hierarchy of feminine beauty. Pretty ladies with white skins, regular features, fine liquid black eyes, and a well ordained distribution of flesh are to be seen by the score in Lima, but, as a rule, it seems to me that their beauty is shown to singular advantage by the exquisite costume of the country, which allows only the face to be seen, the whiteness of the flesh and the brilliancy of the eyes being set off by the contrast of the dull black mantilla. Its graceful folds costume the Limenas look less remarkable, and from the point of view of combined beauty, elegance and vivacity, I should be inclined, so far as concerns South America, to give the first place to the beauties of the Banda Oriental, and especially of the capital, Montevideo. Nevertheless, far be it from me to disparage the Limenas.—Theodore Child in Harper's.

Remarkable Age and Remarkable Name.

At San Martin, near Atacapotal, there resides a pure Indian woman who is believed to be 115 years of age. Her descendants are numerous, and count among their number several generations, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. She owns documents proving that she carried on lawsuits with Viceroy Venegas while Spain still held dominion in Mexico. Her husband died about eight years ago in his ninety-eighth year. The name by which she is known is Torres, but her true name is Ixcahuacachisil.—City of Mexico Universal.

She Took Off Her Boot to the Car.

A woman in a Sixth avenue elevated train had an awful warning to others when she got to the night about evil in the cold world; or, if they do, not to seek to ease their sufferings by taking their boots off shyly in a public car. This woman was in a terrible agonized all at once, and when nobody was looking she had slyly unbuttoned her boot and slipped it off. Nobody was the wiser for it, and the woman was much more comfortable; but by and by a blundering man came along and kicked the boot out from under the folds of her clothing and out of the door of the shed. There it lay, a dear little innocent looking thing; but it hurt the owner much worse when it lay in the aisle than it did when it was on her foot. All the women, and there were a great many of them, tittered, and no one of them looked so sympathetic as the owner of the stumpy foot should have made her.

The men looked pleased but grave. The question in the mind of everybody was, To whom did that boot belong? There was nothing in the expression of any woman's face to indicate the ownership of the article, but heaven only knows what was going on in the owner's mind. And suppose you think the rest of the sisterhood showed their Christian charity to this unfortunate member of the sex? Every relieved woman on both sides of the aisle reached both toes properly booted out from under her skirts. And the one woman who sat with her feet bobbing, seeing that she was discovered, finally bobbed up on one foot, and with one swoop captured the boot and put it where it properly belonged. That woman will never take off her boot in public again, if her foot has to be amputated as a consequence.—New York Evening Sun.

A Home Made Hat Rack.

An ingenious lady planned the following described hat rack, which is not only handsome but useful. A very large horseshoe of pine is covered with plush. Any color may be used; the one I first saw is of very dark blue, and the color contrasts splendidly with the color of the horse. Around the shoe at the top of horns, each tipped with black, were placed at equal distances apart. They are fixed in place by means of screws driven from the back of the frame into blocks of wood. Which are fitted into the horns and held in place by small screws put through holes in the horn. From the top of the opening of the shoe a mirror framed in plush is suspended by a pretty cord.

To polish the horns is a very easy matter if rightly done. When the horns have lain long enough a few strokes on any hard substance will remove the pith. Put a few drops of carbolic acid or a little chloride of lime in the cavity, fill it with earth, bury twenty-four hours and all unpleasant odor will be removed. Cover with boiling water and let them soak twenty-four hours. Then trim off all the white surface, and when the transparent part appears you can easily trim with a pocket knife.

When the white part is all removed, scrape smooth with a bit of window glass or a knife, then sand paper. To polish use any hard substance, a bone knife handle or toothpick handle is just the thing. Rub well with this and a smooth, polished surface will be your reward. These polished horns are becoming more popular as ladies begin to realize the numerous articles into which they may be converted.—Mary Maynard in Housekeeper.

How to Use a Thermometer.

Every family should have a clinical thermometer and know how to use it. This thermometer can be obtained at any surgical instrument store, and is well worth the price paid for it. It has the degrees marked upon it from 90 to 112. The normal or natural temperature of the human system is 98 degs. A rise in temperature of 1 deg. or 1½ degs. is not of much importance, but if the thermometer indicates a rise of 101 to 102 degs. be sure to take some treatment that will reduce the temperature to 99 or 98 degs. To use the clinical thermometer give it two or three shakes, as you do a fountain pen, to get the mercury below the normal point, take the bulb well into the mouth and under the tongue. Hold the thermometer in place with the lips, but do not shut the teeth on it, as it is liable to break. Retain the thermometer five minutes, then withdraw it and note carefully the degree to which the mercury has extended. In the case of small children loosen their clothes and place the bulb under the arm close up in the axilla.—Boston Globe.

The Sick Room.

The sick room should be in the quietest part of the house—away from the noise of the street, the ringing of the door bell, the voices of family callers, and the operations of the kitchen. It should receive the disinfecting powers of sunshine, and you have the means of lessening or shutting off the light at will.

It should contain no more furniture than is necessary. In some cases a single bed is best, because it may be conveniently approached on either side. In other cases a double bed is preferable, in order that the patient may be moved from one side to the other. A bed with a contrivance for lifting the occupant into a half sitting posture is often desirable.

The room should be capable of the most thorough ventilation. Pure air is essential to those in health, but vastly more so to the sick. It is of more value than most medicines.—Youth's Companion.

A Photograph Stand.

Take three bamboo rods or broom handles about 2 ft. 8 in. in length for the rods, making the stand 2 ft. 8 in. in height. Glid them and fasten them in the center with a wire, leaving a ribbon over the latter so it cannot be seen. Take a wooden bread basin and bore holes in it so it can be fastened to the top of the rods with ribbon when the stand is not in use, or under one. Gild the basin inside and out and have a pretty design painted on the under side. Use ribbon that will go nicely with the painting.—New York Press.

Postoffice Officials in France.

By old established statute postmistresses in France were practically debarred from marriage. Husbands of women employed in the postal service were prohibited from exercising any trade or profession, lest such employments would offer temptations to the husband to tamper with the mails. But the government has finally done tardy justice to the spinsters, and abolished all restrictions in the choice of husbands by postmistresses with one exception—that husband must not serve in the capacity of police official.—Paris Letter.

Ominous Gratitude.

"George," she said, "I appreciate your insuring your life in my favor very much, indeed."

"It's only what I should do, Amelia."

"Well, just to show you I am grateful, I have discharged Bridget, and hereafter intend to do all the cooking myself."—Philadelphia Times.

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of paying cash for your goods.

SHERWIN, 23 West Front Street,

sells all goods strictly for CASH. And you can buy your

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

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Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic. The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

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Plush rocking chairs from $4.70 up. Mirror-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00. Rugs from $2.25 up.

Oil-Cloth, 36c. per square yard. Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up

Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

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10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

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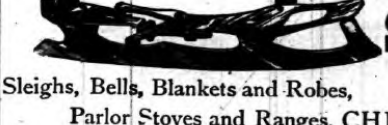

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(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF J. C. ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 29 and 31 North avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain, Produce inspected and bought direct from the Producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample the usual way.

In the second place we present doing an extensive credit business, as at present large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, which will be the greatest curse there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay them larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we must sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

THE PLAINFIELD PRODUCE CO.,
S. D. THOMPSON, Pres't.
Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 22, 1890. 11-tf

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc. At greatly reduced prices, at

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING LAST EVENING.

Discussion on the Minutes of the Previous Meeting.—Still Jumping on THE NEWS.—We Have to Stand It.—The Clerk Re-elected.

The City Common Council met in adjourned session last evening at eight o'clock. In answer to roll call President Smith and Councilmen Ackerman, Gallop, Ginna, Hetfield, Moffett, Rotert, See and Spangenberg, responded. Councilman Johnson was absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

Mr. Ackerman took exception to the minutes on the grounds that at the previous meeting President Smith declared Mr. Johnson's motion to amend Mr. Hetfield's resolution designating the official papers out of order.

Mr. Smith stated that the chair had accepted the amendment as a motion and had included THE EVENING NEWS in the official list, but insisted on each paper being voted on separately on the ground that it was an expenditure of money.

Mr. Ginna took exception to the election of a city clerk on the grounds that he did not think the motion was carried.

The President referred Mr. Ginna to Article 17 of the Rules of Order.

Mr. Ackerman—"As I deem the matter of official papers of vital importance, and in order that their may be no dispute in the future I think it would be wise to vote on them again this evening."

In reply to the president referring Mr. Ginna to Rule 17, Mr. See said that there were no rules governing Council at the time.

Mr. Smith said in his opinion it was customary to act under the rules of a previous Council until new ones were adopted.

Mr. Hetfield moved that the clerk be instructed to read that portion of the minutes referring to the election of the city clerk and the designating of the official papers. It was so ordered.

When the clerk had complied with the request, Mr. Hetfield said that the clerk had recorded the proceedings exactly as he remembered them to have occurred.

Mr. Rushmore—"The matter of official papers is an important thing. If we are to have them at all would it not be best to have them made so in a parliamentary way, in order to avoid any question that may arise in the future."

Mr. Smith stated that the object of the amendment had been obtained.

Mr. Rushmore—"I would like to ask the Common Council if it would effect the standing of the papers in the future."

President Smith said he did not see the object.

Mr. Hetfield—"The only question before the Council is as to whether or not the minutes were properly recorded."

Corporation Counsel Marsh was then given the privileges of the floor, and he stated that the question was simply on the approval of the minutes. I continuing he said: "If the ruling of the chair was out of order an appeal from his decision should have been taken. When the presiding officer of any deliberative body puts a motion before the house, and it is carried he ruling is effectual. If there is any of sub of its legality it should be eliminated."

President Smith then declared the minutes adopted as read.

A petition from property owners on Richmond street asking for sidewalks on the Northeast side of that thoroughfare in order to make passable, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Clarence J. Rice and others petitioned Council to accept Sanford avenue as a public street. The petition took the same course as its predecessor.

Pamp Bromley and Edward Gately & Co petition Council for peddler licenses. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Licenses and suits quietly granted.

On recommendation of the Board of Engineers, the election of C. R. Dunham as a member of Alert Hose Company, was confirmed.

The various claims were then presented, read and referred to the various Committees.

The bonds of Collector Johnston, for $25,000 and Constable Amos M. Mott, W. H. Smith, Jacob Kinney, G. R. Rockefellow and C. A. Wentzel, for $1,000 each, were presented, referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently ordered recorded.

The annual statement of the City Treasurer was presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ackerman moved that the report be referred to the treasurer and he be requested to place thereon the amount of the warrants outstanding together with the amount of the portion of the tax in the hands of the Collector, on the request of the Finance Committee of the Council of 1890. It was so ordered.

Mr. Ackerman stated that a $3,000 note would become due at on the 16th inst., and that there were no funds in the bank to meet it. He asked if the Council had the right to temporarily borrow from another fund.

On motion Counsel Marsh said that it had been at many times done.

Mr. See moved that the treasurer be directed to transfer temporarily from the Fire Department fund the $3,000 necessary to pay the note falling due. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Ackerman asked that it be recorded that the Finance Committee had instructed the City Treasurer according to have his bonds in readiness to be presented at the present meeting of the Council.

The ordinance regulating the grade of Plainfield avenue, West Church, West Fourth, West Park and West Fourth streets. It was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Another ordinance to establish the grade of Watchung avenue from Plainfield avenue to Grant, was also read for the first time and referred to the same committee.

Mr. Hetfield introduced a resolution to the effect that the city clerk be instructed to procure 600 postal cards for the use of the various committees. It was adopted.

Mr. Hetfield stated that the Council of 1890 had appointed a committee of three to go to Trenton and secure the passage of a law, giving cities the right to grant franchises giving corporations the right to establish sewerage within their corporate limits. He stated that the law had passed, but there is a clause in it that is a great impediment. The clause specifically states that before any Council can grant a franchise to a corporation the consent of 50 per cent. of the taxpayers must be secured. Mr. Hetfield thought that the securing of 50 per cent. of the taxpayers would cause much delay and greatly impede the work and he moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to attend at the present session of the Legislature and have the law amended by striking out the objectionable clause. It was so ordered.

President Smith appointed Messrs. Moffett, Hetfield and Spangenberg as such committee.

Mr. Hetfield—"Since there appears to be some dispute as to who was the action of Council at the previous meeting in selecting the official papers, I move that the Daily Press and Central Times be designated as the official papers for the present year."

Mr. Moffett seconded the motion.

Mr. Ackerman moved to amend the motion by including the PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Mr. See seconded the amendment.

President Smith put the amendment and it was lost by a vote of 2 to 4. Messrs. Hetfield, Moffett, Smith, Roberts, Gallop and Spangenberg voting against it and Messrs. Ackerman, Ginna, See and Rushmore for the amendment.

The motion that the Press and Times be the official papers was then adopted.

Mr. Hetfield moved that the Council go into the election of a city clerk.

Mr. Smith said that he thought the motion was not in order as Council had elected a clerk at a previous meeting.

Mr. Hetfield thought that in order to avoid any dispute in the future it would be wise to elect a city clerk and made a motion to that effect. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Ginna nominated Mr. Joseph B. Coward. Mr. Ackerman seconded the motion.

President Smith declared Mr. Coward elected city clerk.

Mr. See objected stating that the Council had been given no chance to vote on the motion.

President Smith then appointed Messrs. Hetfield and Roberts tellers, and a ballot taken resulted in the unanimous election of City Clerk Coward.

Mr. Moffett—"Are we all right now? Is there any "kick" on the president."

Mr. Smith—"The chair still holds."

The Auditing Committee reported correct the various bills they were ordered paid and the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.

The Young Peoples' Society of the First Baptist church are to hold one of their enjoyable socialies at the residence of Miss Worth on Grove street this evening.

Mr. William Bloodgood and family of the corner of Seventh street and Plainfield avenue, left yesterday for Jersey City, where they will permanently reside.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton Gibson, who so pleasantly entertained a large audience at "The Chestnuts," on West Seventh street, Saturday evening, by his talk on Natural History, is the well-known artist whose illustrations enrich Harpers Bazar's editions.

Lydia H., daughter of Mr. Lewis M. Van Dyke, died at the home of her father, 76 West Second street, yesterday. Deceased was in the thirteenth year of her age. The funeral will take place from her late residence to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Mr. William C. Ayers of West Second street and I. D. Rivers of Dunellen, have known each other for over seventy years. They happened to meet at THE NEWS office yesterday, to express to the publisher their indignation over the treatment of THE NEWS by the powers that be. We have plenty of such expressions. They are gratifying, but unfortunately for us the people who would be governed by principles of justice have not now the control of affairs. The two gentlemen referred to recognized all that, but it did not prevent them from expressing their opinion of such conduct. After a while the conversation changed and they began talking over their schooldays, seventy-five years ago, when they were boys and played together. Their faces brightened, and the conversation became animated and the laughter hearty, as they swapped anecdotes of their schoolboy pranks on each other, and thus they started off happy them give, unconscious that they had been making every one who heard them happy by their presence. Mr. Titsworth is 85 years old, and Mr. Ayers 82. Such a meeting is very rare indeed to see. Who would not join us in saying to them. "May you and y many years longer of such hale old age. But, bed they won't allow us to design such them as "coal" men. Well, are they? Don't mind we grow old!

Attacked by an Opposum.

Coachman Kreuling, who is in the employ of Mr. J. K. Myers, yesterday afternoon at the corner of Park and Richmond streets, killed a large opposum. Before he succeeded in killing it Mr. Kreuling had a desperate fight with the animal which tore his trousers from the thigh down. The only weapon he had to defend himself with was a whip. The animal is now on the possession of Mr. Frank Hedden, and Frank claims that it is the largest one that has ever been seen in this vicinity.

The Salvation Army.

There was a large attendance at the Salvation Army meeting at Reform Hall last evening. Ensign and Mrs. Smith conducted the meetings, and proved themselves intelligent, able speakers and good singers. The people's attendance corresponded to a good class. The meetings are to be continued every night for a month, excepting Thursday evenings.

SHOTWELL VS. RICE.

TRIAL OF SUIT BEGUN YESTERDAY IN THE SOMERSET CO. COURTS.

Mr. Shotwell Demands $10,000 Damages of Mr. Rice.

The trial of the suit of William Shotwell against RICE, W. Rice, late of North Plainfield, for $10,000 damages for libel, was begun in the Somerset Co. Courts yesterday.

The suit is the result of a publication in THE NEWS of Dec. 9th, 1890, relating to an award by arbitrators of $1,000 to Mr. Rice, as a recompense for wrongs for which Mr. Shotwell was held responsible. How Mr. Rice is made obedient for the publication referred to relating to the matter, the editor of THE NEWS having originally been made a co-defendant, but plaintiff afterwards discontinued the suit against him, upon being satisfied of his motives, and the publication in THE NEWS of an apology prepared by plaintiff's counsel.

The jury agreed to try the case in consequence of the following: Michael Hughes, John L. Totten, D. E. Smalley, Andrew Bell, T. H. Conover, Hugh Young, John Sperling, J. E. Sheppard, John Post, George W. Bird, L. B. Lebaugh, Oscar Bodine.

The witnesses examined in behalf of the prosecution were Messrs. R. B. Daly, Cherie Van Winkle, Isaac W. Pangborn, William H. Shotwell and Edward Campbell.

Mr. T. W. Morrison was subpoenaed as a witness, but on account of illness was unable to appear until the afternoon.

Recess Verryzer had subpoenaed him to assist to bring him and Mr. Campbell before the court, through a misunderstanding. Mr. Morrison was asked in open court by the Judge his reason for failing to appear, and upon hearing it the case was stopped.

Mr. Lindabury, of Mr. Shotwell's counsel, asked him if he had not said he would not testify in the case. Mr. Morrison replied that he had not, but did not wish to testify and supposed Mr. Lindabay had agreed not to put him up in the affair in view of his apology.

The witnesses examined in behalf of Mr. Rice were ex-Mayor Cooley and Mr. Rice himself, he being on the stand when court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

CHARITIES AID.

The Union County Branch Meeting.—Work of the Year.—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting and election of the Union County Branch of the State Charities Aid Association was held on Saturday at the Arcade, Elizabeth. The Rev. Dr. Kempshall presided, and the Rev. F. M. McAllister, Mrs. Tiffany, of this city and Mrs. J. Gales, Mrs. J. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Putnam, Samuel C. Blackwell, J. Aug. Dix, Rev. Dr. Teal, Mrs. D. D. Stone, Mrs. Douglas H. Moore, Mrs. N. Trimble, and others were present.

Reports were read from various committees, showing a large amount of work carried on by the society during the past, and increasing interest in its prosperity. At the last spring, at the instance of the association, the city council appointed a committee to examine into and report upon the subject of out door relief. That committee has been and is now at first and important results are expected in the future. The almshouse committee have continued the services there on Sundays and they report improvement and condition of the almshouse. The local committe at this city reported that they had examined the system of admitting ring the city alms in that city, a work involving much labor, and it appeared that many of the people of this city were actively interested in the association and took part in its work.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was held resulting as follows:

President, Rev. E. Kempshall; Vice-president, Rev. F. M. McAllister; Secretary, Howard Richards; Treasurer, Mrs. J. K. Myers, of this city; Executive Committee, Mrs. Elizabeth Tiffany, Mrs. Joseph Gales, Charles H. Leaming, Victor Mravlag, M. E., & B. Clark of the city.

JOTTINGS.

—A meeting for prayer will be held in the Trinity Reformed church at 8 o'clock.

—Judge Magie of the Somerset county court will charge the jury in the case of Sayre & Sherriff Tunison vs. the Central Railroad company to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. The Shotwell—Rice case will then be resumed.

—Rev. Dr. Lewis will lecture on the relation of "Intemperance to Social Purity," at the regular meeting of the Reform Club to be held at Reform Hall on Thursday evening next. A cordial invitation is extended to all. President H. N. Spencer will preside, and there will be good singing by the choir as usual.

—Messrs. J. W. & H. Coddington were fortunate in nearly filling one of their large boxes at South Plainfield with a good quality of ice, ten inches thick before he recent rain. The recent mild days were cold enough away yesterday was untrue, only a small washout having occurred, the damage of which was repaired in a few hours.

A Coachman Robbed.

Saturday evening the coachman of Dr. George W. Enderson was robbed of some clothing. While he missed the articles he began to look for a young man whom he had seen around the place that evening. He could find no trace of him and has been unable to discover his whereabouts since. The name of the young man suspected is Jorgo Stelnik Tyler and he is said to have been missing from his place of employment since the above-mentioned evening.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will meet to-night.

The newly organized singing class for boys will meet at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow at 4.30 p. m.

The Keys Case.

The following extracts are from The Union-Gazette:

DEMOCRATIC PROCEEDINGS.

In order to defend their constitutionally ineligible Senator-elect, the Democratic journals of this county are compelled to resort to the most bold-faced perversion of the testimony adduced at the examination. If they suppose that they can thus hoodwink their readers, they are woefully mistaken in their estimate of the characters of the voters of this county. There has been a very general disposition on the part of the voters of Somerset county, irrespective of politics, to know just what the facts are, and they are bound to learn them.

We give in the subjoined "deadly parallel," two instances:

Somerset Democrat.	From Stenographer's Notes.
David Mayer, who a month ago was a member of the Democratic committee that he had known William J. Keys for a number of years, and that he was not the Mr. Keys that voted in New York in 1887.	David Mayer: His (Keys') name is here on this register. He voted. Mr. Mayer: Did you see Keys on the day of election? A. When you wrote in your book the word "Yes" under the word "Vote?" A. I remember." A. Most have been in the polling place.
Mayer, the Democratic inspector, could not identify William J. Keys, of Hillsborough, and said that he was not the man who voted in New York. The next witness, Mr. Lindabury, put upon the stand Mr. Keys who was in the court room. The last named gentleman testified that he had voted in 1887 in New York.	Q. Was he or not the man William J. Keys who was in the court room the last evening? A. He said he had voted in 1887 in New York. Q. You know he was there and know you have voted.

But the Messenger-on-harness fared in its attempts to befool its readers, and by slurs and innuendoes to cast discredit upon the proceedings. In its issue last week it was discreetly silent, for very cogent reasons; the current issue of that journal empties out a single word about the production of the official books of record, nor does it pretend to give any of the testimony, except that which is so distorted as to make it almost unqualifiedly false. For instance:

Mr. Hoffman swore that he believed Mr. Keys to be an honorable man and would believe Mr. Keys's affidavit that he did not vote in New York in 1887.

Mr. Hoffman's actual testimony on this point was as follows:

Q. If Mr. Keys made an affidavit that he didn't vote in New York in 1887, wouldn't you believe him? A. Certainly I would, without I had proof that he did.

And again:

Henry Meyer, Jr., Republican inspector, not only could not identify Will J. Keys (tocalled), but went further and said positively he was not the man that he saw as Mr. Keys, a man 21 years younger than William Keys (Contestant), who voted in his district in 1887.

Mr. Meyer testified that he knew Mr. Keys, of 70 Washington place, in 1887; and being asked by Mr. Marsh, "You remember Mr. Keys voting on that day?" he replied "Yes, I remember, you are not sure of his being there on election day; am I correct?" he replied "Correct." As to the claim that Meyer's evidence shows that another man named Keys voted in that district in 1887, the testimony was that the inspector knew Keys, and that he was another Keys who had died in 1885 or 1886, and that the deceased Keys did not live or vote in that district.

There is not a fair-minded man in the country, who having heard all the evidence, will not render an opinion contrary to that which is attempted to be formed in the public mind by the Messenger's false statements.

There appears to be nothing fair, square, open or manly in this trip to and fro of one of its duty minions, and Stringham seems to have lent himself the willing and paid tool to aid, not only to rob Somerset of its choice of a senator, but also to smirch the fair name and fame of one of her newly-acquired and honorable citizens—Somerville Messenger.

The usual practice of a Democratic journal when it has no facts upon which to base an argument is to resort to insinuations and personal abuse. We challenged the Messenger to prove its assertion that any of the witnesses produced in the Keys contest were "paid tools." As to smirching "the fair name and fame" of Mr. Keys, doesn't the editor of the Messenger know that in order to accomplish that purpose it would be only necessary to produce certain facts which are matters of record?

We have refrained so far from editorial comment on the case, because the investigation has been conducted in such a form as to question on the evidence.—Somerville Messenger.

Was this the real reason, neighbor, or was it because you were awaiting the result of that proposition to Mr. Cook?

Mr. McDermott said "No, we will not put Mr. Keys on the stand, but we will seat him just the same"! Certainly; that declaration has it from the Hudson County ring. If Mr. Keys were to tell the truth and make affidavit that he did vote in New York in 1887, he would be seated, as Mr. McDermott said, "just the same".

Dental Association Plans.

The officers and executive committee of the New Jersey Dental Association, together with the officers and executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Society, met on Saturday night at the residence of Dr. George Emery Adams, president of the New Jersey Society, East Park street, Orange. The question of holding the annual meetings of the two societies jointly in the Summer, instead of separately as before, was discussed at length and the matter of making arrangements was referred to a committee. The party then went to the clubhouse of the Essex County Telegram Club, where they were dined by Dr. Adams. After the dinner they spent some time on the slides.

Map of Plainfield.

The Plainfield News has issued a comprehensive map of that city and North Plainfield drawn by Mr. F. A. Dunham, the county engineer. It is so arranged that any street, corner or location in the city can be found directly and without difficulty, and the whole sheet comprises number, owner, street and number directory, and a summary of much other valuable information regarding Plainfield. It is on plain white paper and costs a dollar.—Elizabeth Daily Journal.

—The members of the Enterprise Circle will entertain their friends at Armadon Hall on the evening of the 20th inst.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Elections at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J. Jan. 12th, 1891, (Special.)—The Assembly organized this morning and elected Reppen as Speaker, Hooten as Clerk, the Senate elected Robt. Adrain as President, J. R. Carpenter, Jr., Secretary, Matthews, as grossing Clerk, and Mattison for Assistant Engrossing Clerk and Hayden for bookkeeper.

BERGEN FOR SPEAKER.

There is Little Doubt About the Result.

Things were interesting at the Trenton House last night. That was a battle ground on which the final struggle for the speakership took place, and James J. Bergen, of Somerset, is the man who will undoubtedly be the nominee of the Democratic caucus which will meet at nine o'clock this morning. This was almost the universal verdict at midnight outside of Mr. Mellick's room.

The hotels were simply overflowing last night with the legislators, the candidates for office, and the political wire-pullers. Every room was filled as all the leading hotels and colonel were secured, as far as possible, at private houses in the vicinity of the House. Beds were spread in the parlors at the Trenton House, and in all the hotels three or four beds were crowded into single rooms so as to accommodate those who were anxious for any kind of quarters.

The Trenton House was the House for all these anxious visitors and members. For hours they surged though the corridors. General Sewell came up from Camden early in the evening, and occupied his old headquarters of room 108.

The Democratic Senators held a most harmonious caucus and selected the following: President, Robert Adrain, of Middlesex; Secretary, John Carpenter, of Hunterdon; Assistant Secretary, Samuel C. Thompson, of Warren; Engrossing Clerk, Joseph J. Matthews, of Union; Assistant Engrossing Clerk, J. B. Flynn, of Salem and James H. Mattison, of Somerset; Sergeant-at-Arms, George K. Coleman, of Essex; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Nathan, of Hudson; Journal Clerk, Wm. Pitcher, of Monmouth; Assistant Journal Clerk, Thomas Burtt, of Gloucester; Bill Clerk, Jas. Edelman, of Passaic, Assistant Bill Clerk, Wm. J. Howe, of Mercer; Doorkeeper, John Van Benson, of Bergen; J. Hampton, of Middlesex; Wm. Beekman, of Essex, and R. A. Cooper, of Warren.

There was quite a lively skirmish during the evening for the Secretaryship, between Carpenter and Mattison, but the latter was forced to resign down to a lower position per got left entirely.

—Dr. Chas. L. Howard representative of Miss Gertrude Norman has arrived and is hands early hitting the city for the coming. Monday Jan. 19 a. on which occasion will be presented "Lady Isabel." Tuesday "Apple Orchard Farm," elaborate costumes by Worth of Paris. Amphion Hall matinee.

Died.

VAN DYKE—In this city Jan. 12th, Lydia H., daughter of Lewis M. VanDyke, age 13 years 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her father, 76 West Second street Wednesday, Jan. 14th at 2. 30 p. m.

JONES—At Rel Bank, N. J., Jan. 9, Mary F. Jones, daughter of the late Mary A. Fisher burg.

Funeral Wednesday, 14 inst, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., from the First Baptist church Plainfield. Friends are respectably invited to attend. 13-2*

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's store warerooms corner Front and Grove streets.

COOK wanted, 33 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

ROOMS TO LET, 3rd floor, location. Address "Rooms" care of EVENING NEWS.

STORE fixtures for sale. Enquire of U. S. Crane, 12 Park avenue. 12-6*

THIRTEEN GOOD hand Safety Bicycles, 1890 patterns, ridden less than 100 miles. For sale cheap. Geo. W. Morrison, 11 Somerset st. 7-6

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A first class seamstress, 32 East Fifth street. 1-13tf

WANTED—To rent, a store centrally located on Park avenue or Front st. Address "Arlington" care of EVENING NEWS. 10-4

Special Notices.

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking at low rates can be guaranteed, call at 32 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native French and German teacher, two or three hours a week, during the first Winter months; sufficient to convince myself enough, "How agreeable to understand and be understood in a foreign country." Extracts of testimonials from Principals of High Schools, U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legislatures. In the Berlin Academy of Music I was asked to perform the work. The lessons, instead of being a strain on the mind, are a pleasure. For terms and references, call or address, or write to Prof. L. Viroux, the only responsible director of the Berlin Schools of Languages in New Jersey, Plainfield Post Office box 382. 10-3tf

GERMAN LESSONS

Given by New York Professor (Hanoverian) at pupil's residence. A previous can refer to Plainfield families where he is now giving thorough instruction. Address, Adrians Geo. Terms, etc., there and us, New York. 12tf

H. N. SPENCER,

Grocer and seedsman, 78 and 79 Somerset street, Long Island Grown every day choice groceries and provisions, white granite, stone, rock and glassware, flower pots, etc., number directory, and a summary of much other valuable information regarding Plainfield. It is on plain white paper and costs a dollar.—Elizabeth Daily Journal.

PAINTING, paper hanging, glazing and grecoboque plain & beautiful colors, etc. for work done in any line BUILDING SITES, HOUSE and BARN, every convenient at Decker's Nursery, No. 127 Rhinelander avenue

We will have something to say of importance to Buyers of Groceries next Friday. Look out for our New Announcement in this space. Bargains are assured.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.

20 WEST FRONT STREET.

THIS IS THE SEASON

when you need a pair of

DRESS SHOES.

Cost you do better than to call on

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

20 W. FRONT STREET.

(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

SAY

'TIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Making Things Interesting!

WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $3.00 shoes for $2.50; our $3.50 shoe at $3.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies' Dongola Goodyear Welt which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.

ROGERS BROS.,

12 West Front street.

Alonzo T. Ayers,

(Successor to Marsh & Ayers,)

Having bought out the entire stock, fixtures and good-will of Mr. Peter V. Weaver would inform his customers, and the public generally that he does only first-class work and charges no more than those who put down everything as low as possible, consistent with first-class work. A trial solicited, on

Alonzo T. Ayers,

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY,

Fine Custom Tailoring. 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves

and

Othello Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and cleaned.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING

A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

Amusements.

AMPHION HALL,

J. EDWIN HALL, Manager.

Week Commencing Monday January 19.

Special engagement of the distinguished Emotional actress GERTRUDE NORMAN, and her own talented dramatic company. Repertoir plays with special cast. Elaborate costumes in leading roles.

Lady Isabel—the new East Lynne.

To the Death—The original National Barrington, London, Olympic version of Mr. Barnes of New York.

Women of the People.

A Life for a Life.

A Mother's Atonement.

and by special request

Apple Orchard Farm.

1-13*

Plainfield

RESIDENCE PROPERTY WANTED,

In exchange for Large Flouring Mill, with never-failing water power, 17 Acres of Land, Private Residence, 5 Two-Story Tenant Houses, Large Barn and other outbuildings, located on South Branch of Raritan River, and directly on the line of Lehigh Valley Railroad. Less than one hour from Plainfield. Value, $30,000. Possession April 1st. Will be exchanged free and clear for desirable property in Plainfield.

ADDRESS

Owner, Box 3008

New York Post Office. 6-6t

Marsh Brothers,

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

At Edward Love's wall paper and art store, corner of Park avenue and Front street, call your attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Frescoing a specialty. Also dealers in Wall Paper and Shades. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.

A. A. MARSH, T. B. MARSH,

(late of Marsh & Ayers.)

A FINE

Assortment of

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

THE LATEST STYLES

of

Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 EAST FRONT STREET

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4.00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DISTRIBUTED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS. PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 23.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1891.

A Ship That Cannot Sink.

Capt. George Meacom, a sea captain, who has earned the leisure which gives him time to pause and let new ideas flow into his brain, has invented an ocean steamer that he claims will be absolutely unsinkable. Capt. Meacom lives at Chelsea, Mass.

The foundering of the fleet steamer Oregon some years ago set the captain to thinking how such vessels were constructed. He examined one of the most famous passenger ships afloat, and pronounced it not half built. The so called water tight compartments, he claims, are no good. They are nothing more than divisions of the ship's hold itself, and as often as not they are filled with freight. There might almost as well be no compartments at all, for all there is between the sea and the passengers are some layers of iron plate, an inch to five-eighths of an inch thick.

Capt. Meacom's idea is a ship within a ship. First the vessel should be built as usual, fitted up as usual. Then outside of her hull, at proper distance, another iron hull should be placed as a skin or cover inclosing the first. There should be sufficient space left between the two to construct all the different water tight compartments necessary to absolute safety. Then, when the outer wall had a hole made in any of its compartments, there would still be other compartments, and if the whole outer shell were torn away there would yet be the entire ship as safe as all vessels are now.

The principle is the safe one that a certain amount of *confined air is bound to keep up a certain amount of matter.* The captain thinks his invention especially valuable for naval vessels.

Making Public Spirit.

There is a grand republican ring to "Social Problems," as Edward Everett Hale discusses them in The Cosmopolitan. *He speaks of those gentlemen* gamblers who have lost all interest in politics because the ward "leaders" have everything put up and fixed, and have everything their own way in all cases. If this is allowed to continue the true spirit of American institutions will be undermined and we shall have no republic, though it may still wear the name.

Mr. Hale would remedy the present unfortunate situation of city politics in particular by going back to the social status that existed at the time the fathers built the republic. Then there were no castes and chasms. All Americans in the same vicinity were neighbors and on terms of social equality. The comparatively little legislation there was then was adapted to the needs of all, and all understood it and took an interest in it. Now we are divided into clans and classes, many of whom have no more interest in one another than they have in a gorilla in the heart of Africa.

The genuine republic will never return till we create a public spirit in which all shall be interested in the good of all, and regard those around them as neighbors and friends, no matter whether one be a banker and the other a blacksmith. That miserable social caste system which some of the women of the country are trying to build upon our American soil Mr. Hale ignores as utterly as if it did not exist.

He would form neighborhood clubs to which people of all occupations should belong on exactly equal terms. The street car driver should be as highly regarded as the millionaire, and each would learn something from the other. Mr. Hale belongs to such a club in Boston. There are rings within rings, and when all the rings have a friendly sympathy with one another the true American public spirit will continue to hover over us with her protecting wings.

Mr. Hale sets forth some of his ideas in these fine sentences:

> The business of America, first, last and always, is to preserve the traditions of moral life out of which the republic grew. The business of America must preserve the sense of personal freedom which makes men refuse to be bossed by their neighbors, and which makes a man refuse to be bossed by a boss. The business of America must avoid that which makes a man envy a brute or a fox, because it is another name for virtuosity the same thing. His main business is to see that there is no man on earth who does not look forward to life as a larger opportunity for it than it is today. Whenever a leader in society helps a man to assist him in his helps forward America. He may help him by a good book or by a good sermon or by a good deed, but whether he be the adherent of the mayor of the town he lives in, but if he be on your anywhere he is helping forward America. If he is helping to help the free life of men and women, why he is improving the public spirit of the community and him.

Here is what The Philadelphia Ledger recommends to persons who are afraid the banks will break and they themselves will lose all their savings: "Timid people cannot do better than to hunt up their creditors, large and small, and pay their bills. They will thus get rid of the care of at least a part of their money and help to relieve the money market by putting their cash in circulation."

There has never been as yet a complete edition of the poems of John Boyle O'Reilly. One is soon to be published, however, by his wife. The work will contain, besides, his speeches and a biography of him.

Length of the Working Day.

Sorosis hit a vital topic in its discussion of the question whether the length of the period of active usefulness in a human life was not in a great measure dependent on individual resolve and effort. Certainly it is. Indies. There never was a time in history when mankind were struggling so fiercely for development as they are to-day. And statisticians tell us that in spite of the fierce and terrible struggle for money, for knowledge, for fame or whatever else man thinks is desirable the average of human life is steadily lengthening.

Struggle means strength. In no other way than by striving, ever striving with might and main, can we become stronger, better, wiser, handsomer, richer. It is the history of all great lives; it is the history of all great nations. If the grub did not strain and stretch it would never be a butterfly.

People who give up and slump down at the age of fifty or thereabouts grow old and useless, and would better be dead. If man is an immortal soul there is just as much youth in him after ninety years of existence on this planet as there is after twenty years. In actual life we find that those who have striven always bravely and hopefully, suffering perhaps, and many a time feeling weak and lonely, but never giving up—these are the ones who have lived longest, particularly if they have been engaged in some work that is *helpful* to mankind or some intellectual or literary work.

Gladstone has passed his eighty-first birthday, and the Liberal party of England looks confidently forward to having him for its leader several years yet. Whittier, the poet of freedom and good will, is eighty, being 83. That merry old genius, Oliver Wendell Holmes, is 81. *Mr. Stowe is 79. All of these* are still at work except Mrs. Stowe. Gladstone never in his most youthful, strongest days accomplished more than he does now. Sir Moses Montefiore, the philanthropist, lived till past 100. Chevreul, the great French chemist, was 103 at the time of his death, and worked enthusiastically till the last.

Old age, decrepitude and imbecility are largely matters of giving up. It is the spirit that maketh alive. They who work on calmly and confidently, not fretting or anxious, live long.

A Brave Girl.

In Warren county, Ga., lives Mr. Respess, hunter and farmer. He is devoted to hunting, and in this respect his daughter Maggie, girl though she is, resembles him. She has accompanied her father on many of his hunting trips, and can aim and fire a gun as well as he can, and use the hunting knife as dexterously.

Respess is a widower, and Maggie, though only 15 years old, keeps the house and takes care of the younger children. One day in December Respess went to Savannah to sell his game, leaving Maggie and the four younger children alone in the house. A woods girl who has killed all kinds of game by night and by day is not a coward, and Maggie was not afraid. In the night the little children cried for a drink of water. There was none in the house. Maggie went to the well, 300 feet away, to draw it. She was not afraid, but she knew the country, and took her father's hunting knife with her. The children waited in the open door till she returned. The bright moon shone over all.

While the girl was drawing the water a huge, dark form loomed up in the pathway over which she had come, and made with ungainly steps toward the door in which the children stood. It was a big bear, and he evidently had cannibalistic designs. Maggie dropped the water and hurried to the scene, drawing the hunting knife as she ran. The bear turned to meet her as she came, and put his huge paws upon her shoulders.

Maggie knew just where to strike with her *knife. She cut the animal's throat* before he could give her a fatal hug. Then she finished him by driving the knife into his heart. When Papa Respess returned home next day he found the body of a large bear all properly dressed and skinned, and he had bear steak, smoking hot, for supper that night.

Blaine.

In France the minister of justice, or injustice, as numbers of persons now probably regard him, has issued an edict that judges and lawyers shall not wear mustaches, because it does not look professional. Imagine anybody issuing such an edict in America! There seems to be trouble in Europe all along the line over the mustache. In London the waiters have appealed to the Prince of Wales to free them from the unwritten but iron law of custom which precludes them from thus covering up a portion of their countenances. But the prince pays no attention to their cry, probably thinking it serves them right for being waiters. In Vienna the mustache war is still more serious. Young officers and noblemen out of the first rank, wanting something to distinguish them in appearance from table waiters, have requested landlords and restaurant keepers to empty no waiters except those with clean shaven faces. The waiters' associations justly regard this as a deadly insult to their profession and themselves, and rebel, waving their disbelons in the air as a defiance to restaurant keepers and noblemen. They vow to die in defense of their rights.

Persons past the age of 100 are becoming plentiful in many states. Daniel Carray lately died in Springfield, O., at the age of 102. His brother is still living, aged 100. Daniel was an Irishman.

JOHN BULL'S SURPRISE.

His Unexpected Action in the Behring Sea Dispute.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S COMMENTS.

He Says He Was Not Taken Unawares by the Conciliatory—The Ohio Ballot Has Committed Acquitte Forever and Walstead of the Charges Against Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Behring sea fur seal fishing question was yesterday afternoon suddenly and unexpectedly brought before the public in the United States, when Sir John Thompson, attorney general for Canada, through Mr. Calderon Carlisle, the American counsel of the British legation, and Mr. Joseph Choate, associate counsel, made a motion in the court for a writ of prohibition commanding the United States district court at Sitka to annul the proceedings by which the schooner W. P. Sayward was libeled in 1887. This move on the part of the Canadian officials, it was stated, was made in behalf of Lord Stanley of Sir John Thompson with the full knowledge and consent of the British government, the purpose evidently being to appeal from the state department to the supreme court to settle once for all the dispute. This move on the part of the British government seems not to have been expected, and the attorney general was taken by surprise when the motion was made by Mr. Choate.

The Attorney General Given Time.

The court ordered that two weeks time be granted to the attorney general to prepare to contest the motion. The British government, it is believed, has had this in contemplation for some time, probably since last spring.

The Seizure of the Sayward.

The schooner W. P. Sayward, of Victoria, B. C., was captured by the revenue cutter Rush, Capt. Shepard, for killing seal in Behring sea. When the capture was made the vessel had on board 400 sea fifty miles from any land and there were 477 seals on board. The schooner was taken to Unalaska by the Rush and from there to Sitka, where she was libeled by the United States district court for taking seal within the jurisdiction of the United States, in violation of the revised statutes. An appeal was taken and the case brought to the supreme court, and on motion of the petitioners this was yesterday dismissed, which motion was immediately followed with a request to file suggestions with the court for the writ of prohibition to annul the action of the district court of Alaska.

A Novel and Ingenious Scheme.

The idea of taking the case from the uncertain and dilatory court of diplomacy to the court of justice, is both novel and ingenious. The prayer *coming from a friendly nation, international courtesy requires* that the request shall be considered by the supreme court at as early a day as possible. If the supreme court decides that the United States had no right to seize the vessel for catching seal in the Behring sea more than a marine league from shore, all pretentions of the United States to jurisdiction over the seas waters will be abolished. The brief of Great Britain's attorneys fully discusses the question of jurisdiction over Behring sea.

In substance it is urged that if Russia ever had jurisdiction over these waters beyond the marine league, not conceding all that she had, it was not by virtue of her possessions in the Aleutian islands and Alaska, but by the general consent of other nations. Then the treaty between Russia and the United States is quoted from to prove that the only cession Russia made to the United States was of the territory of *Alaska and the Aleutian islands* and "the waters adjacent thereto," Argument is made to prove that the waters adjacent thereto are and could only be those waters within the marine league from the shore. It is claimed that this change of she treaty clearly indicates this.

Violation of a Municipal Statute.

On these points the brief says: "The proceedings before the district court were an attempted exercise of jurisdiction, not under *the general maritime law*, but under a municipal statute. In order to sustain the jurisdiction it is therefore necessary it must necessarily appear that the act committed by the master and crew of the Sayward, for which the condemnation and forfeiture was sought, was an act in violation of the laws of the United States, done and committed in a place subject to their legislative authority, and prohibited by the Russo-American treaty of 1824. Is thus examined to determine what is purports to grant or convey to the United States, and the conclusion is asserted that it does not expressly convey any dominion in the waters of Behring sea.

Mr. Blaine Not Surprised.

Secretary Blaine, when asked about this movement on the part of the Canadian government's counsel, said: "This is something that has been threatened for some time. Any of which I am quite aware. It is, therefore, no surprise to me, as I had anticipated it. I have nothing whatever to say on the subject now. I shall probably have something to say officially later, and so I do not think it best to talk for publication now. You may add, however, that the department is not taken unawares." When asked whether or not this case having been brought up in the supreme court, would result in transferring the controversy from the state department to the supreme court, the secretary said: "I would prefer not to discuss the matter further just now. There will be something official later on I can say this, however, that this is no 'coup' on the part of the British government in the matter."

Fotcher and Halstead Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The committee that investigated the Ohio ballot box forgeries have made a report to the house. They exonerate Governor Forker and Murat Halstead of having any knowledge that the ballot box contract was forged; but additional findings are appended to all the reports, accepting Chairman Mason, that a careful scrutiny of the forged paper must have disclosed its false character.

What the Committee Finds.

The committee finds that the alleged contract for ballot boxes was dictated and prepared by Richard G. Wood, and that Daniel Saeger signed the name "Forker." It also finds that Richard G. Wood, Frank L. Milward and Frank S. Davis were the only persons directly or indirectly aiding or abetting in the preparation of the forgery; that Milward and Davis were guiltless of their part in the transaction, and that Saeger believed the forgery to the purpose of recommending himself to the mayor of Cincinnati for the appointment of smoke inspector. It further finds that Governor Forker and Murat Halstead were in no way connected with the forgery, the former by acquitting the prisoners he accused, and the latter by publishing it in The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, but exonerates both of them as fully cognizant of the fact that the paper was a forgery.

It is conceded all the persons whose names appeared on the alleged contract with Independent Ballot Box Co. of Toledo, O., are innocent. The findings so far are approved by the full committee.

Chairman Mason Dissents.

Chairman Mason dissents from his colleagues in the following conclusions, where they find: That the conduct of Wood during the negotiations with Governor Forker showed a high degree of duplicity; that a careful scrutiny of the face of the forged paper must have shown its false character, and that the publication by Mr. Halstead "showing Mr. Campbell's name and numerous other signatures" was almost as bad as the original fabrication."

Mr. Mason says: "Messrs. Forker and Halstead stand well these honorable men, Mr. Mason says, in a question of ethics not involved in this investigation. Mr. Mason says: "The publication of the forged paper long before election is conclusive evidence that Mr. Halstead was deceived and believed the paper genuine. Since these gentlemen found they were deceived they did all in their power, he says, as honorable men to make amends. In conclusion Mr. Mason says: "To add more is unjust, and does not warrant the compliment indulged in by my colleagues, and against such additional findings I respectfully and earnestly protest."

NEW ORLEANS EXCITED.

The Dempsey-Fitzsimmons Fight the All Absorbing Topic.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The excitement over the forthcoming fight to-night between Dempsey and Fitzsimmons for the middle weight championship of the world and a purse of $12,000 is at fever heat. There are twice as many men in the city from a distance than witnessed the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. Jack McAuliffe, the champion light weight, says that the Nonpariel is simply perfection, both in condition and skill, and Corbett says the prevailing sentiment is veering around toward the Australian. Bud Renaud, an eminent authority, says that the fight will be a close one, with the chances favoring Fitzsimmons.

Most of the northern and western money is here for Dempsey, but his backers are chary of giving odds. Local specialties are generally favor Fitzsimmons, but they want odds. Some $30,000 has been placed in the hands of "Bert" Rescue to place *any part* of it on Fitzsimmons at odds of $20 to $10 There is absolutely no question as to fair fight or police interference. On the contrary, the city will be under double protection. McAuliffe announces that he will meet Carroll for a purse of $10,000, which will undoubtedly be offered by some local club.

Frank Stevenson is here endeavoring to arrange a match between Kilrain and Corbett for a side bet of $2,500 and such a purse as a local club may offer. From his utterances Corbett does not take kindly to meeting the Baltimore man.

Jack Dempsey had his quarters last evening and went gunning for William E. Harding, R. K. Fox's representative. The latter was found in the Western Union Telegraph office and a wordy war ensued At one time it threatened to develop into a free fight. Some years ago Fox offered a belt for the middle weight championship. *It was won three times in succession by* Dempsey in his fights with La Blanche, Keegan and Billy McCarthy. After the latter fight the belt became his personal property. When Harding arrived here yesterday he announced that Fox proposed to give another championship belt, to be awarded to the winner of this coming fight The Olympic club accepted the proposition, but when Dempsey heard of it he declared that they could not. Two belts in existence, that the new offer made the one he had valueless, and he wanted to know if his trophy was to be regarded as an old shoe. He was finally quieted and led away by his friends.

Opium Smugglers Caught.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A nest of smugglers of opium has been unearthed by Special United States Treasury Agents H. J. Moore, Inspector C. S. Simpson, N. Y., Inspector C. E. Lewis, of Suspension Bridge, and Inspector R. S. Taylor, detailed by the treasury department at Montreal. Five of the principals were in Canada, and were arrested at 34 Pell street, which is a large Chinese store. Lee You Fine is the purchasing agent for the firm in this city. He supplies "joints" with opium. Two months ago the authorities at Washington learned that large quantities of opium in its crude state were shipped from China to Canada, where opium is dutiable at $1 a pound, the duty in the United States under the McKinley act being $12 a pound prepared for smoking. The white man arrested was A. B. Wilder, who was caught at Boston on route from Canada with a hand grip. Twenty-five pounds of opium prepared for smoking were found in the grip-sack. Wilder was held in $10,000 bail before the United States commissioner in Boston. Papers in the grip led to the apprehension of the Mongolians. The customs officials expressed their belief that Wilder had within the past eighteen months defrauded the government of $80,000 in duties.

The Delaware's Offer.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the preferred creditors of Delaware & Co., the assigned banking firm offered for the purpose of compromise and release to pay 50 per cent. of all legal claims and stand morally good for the balance as follows: Ten per cent. May 1, 1891; 15 per cent. in one year, and the other 25 per cent. in two years from date. A committee of seven was appointed to further investigate the assets of the firm, and if it found nothing further can be refused on the creditors will fully accept the above compromise, although they did not bind themselves to do so.

They Died Together.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—At noon Policeman Evans, of the Sixth precinct, *Jersey City*, received information that an aged couple named Charles and Augusta Thoka, living at No. 70 Thorn street, had not been seen or heard of for two days. The policeman burst open the door of their room and found them both lying dead in bed. On a table were found two empty teacups which had contained poison. A letter was also found addressed to the effect that they died together and would like to be buried together.

Sweet Has a Rival.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13.—Arthur Milman, the rival of Sweet, the faster, has commenced a thirty days' fast. He will abstain from all foods and liquids except cotton water. He will receive a purse of $1,000 if he is successful, and $500 additional if he prolongs the fast to forty-five days.

A FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE.

Eva Hamilton's Attempt to Claim Her Dower.

WAS SHE "JOSH" MANN'S WIFE?

Strong Evidence to That Effect and a Great Deal of It—Robert Ray Hamilton's Relatives Making a Determined Effort to Defeat Eva's Shrewd Game.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Evangeline L. Mann, or Hamilton, who claims to be the widow of ex-Assemblyman Robert Ray Hamilton, and is making a fight for a share of his estate, seems to be neglected to make any provision for her in his will, was the center of attraction yesterday in the surrogate's court before Surrogate Ransom. The hearing before the court was in the contest started in her behalf over Hamilton's will. The only question at present before the court is as to whether or not she was Hamilton's legal wife and his lawful widow. When the case was opened Eva was not present. Her absence was severely commented upon, but she soon appeared, heavily veiled. She was dressed in deep mourning and wore a sealskin sack.

She Was Very Shy.

On several occasions she had to be requested to raise her veil in order that the witnesses might see her face for the purpose of identifying her. She did rather reluctantly, until at last Surrogate Ransom was compelled to say: "It seems necessary that the contestant should display her features, and it would be proper for her to do so without special request." There were present in support of the will Elihu Root and John C. O'Conor, Jr., in behalf of the executors; Henry L. Sprague, for Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., the principal legatee under the will, and Sherman W. Leeman, for Baby Beatrice Ray, who receives an annuity of $1,200 per year by the will. Executor Gilbert M. Speir and Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., were also present.

Was She "Josh" Mann's Wife?

For the purpose of establishing the marriage of Eva to Hamilton the Rev. Edson W. Rose, of Elkhart, Ind., was called. He testified that he married them on Jan. 7, 1889, while he was the pastor of the Main st. Street Methodist Episcopal church at Paterson, N. J. He never saw them before, and had no information about them except what they gave him. She gave her name as Evangeline L. Steele, and both answered the questions properly and stated that neither had been married before. He did not think that he could identify her. This was the only proof given in her behalf, and then the other side took up the case in order to prove that she was the wife of "Josh" L. Mann and hence could not have married Hamilton.

Her Relatives Against Her.

William T. Steele, of Laceville, Pa., a brother of Eva, stated that Eva left home when she was 16 years old to go to work. About six years ago she visited home with "Josh" Mann and introduced him as her husband. On several other occasions she visited her with her alleged husband. William admitted that he had had a few words with Eva in 1888, and that there was a little "feeling" between them. He said that he testified in the proceedings at Elmira for the annulment of her marriage with Hamilton, for which he received $10 and expenses. His wife, Alice Steele, also testified that she knew Eva, and visited her in Elmira in the latter part of 1888, when she was living with "Josh" Mann as his wife. She saw her on a visit in the winter of 1888 with Mann, and told her that she had been married to him in Philadelphia.

She Said He Was Her Husband.

William Tyle, a Pennsylvania lawyer, testified that in December, 1888, Joseph Steele, a brother of Eva, was tried and convicted at Bradford, Pa., of grand larceny. Eva had gone there to assist Mann to get him out if possible. Both were present at the trial, and "Josh" was called as a witness to his brother-in-law's character. When asked as to his relationship he said he had married Steele's sister (Eva) about seven years previously. Samuel H. Adams and his wife, Mary Adams, testified that the law of Joseph Steele, a brother of Eva, said that when Joseph was being tried for larceny Eva called upon them and introduced Mann as her husband.

Much Cumulative Evidence.

Francis M. Leake, a bookkeeper at the Union Dime Savings Institution, testified *to Eva having a bank account* there. At the opening of the account the bank book stated that the depositor had represented herself as the wife of Robert Ray Hamilton. The account was closed in May, 1889. When the signatures on the bank book and checks were shown to, Eva she shook her head, persistently denying that they were hers, and her counsel said he would have to deny that she had signed them.

Dr. W. H. Young, who visited Eva professionally on more than one occasion, stated that his first visit to her was in 1885 as "Mrs. Brill." After that, as Mrs. Mann, he visited her at No. 40 West Ninth street, when she introduced "Josh" as her husband. That was in October, 1888, and he was called in by "Mother" Swinton. On Christmas day, 1888, he was called in to attend a child, which was very sick and died on Jan. 4 following. He was given to understand that it was Mr. Mann's baby. This is supposed to have been baby No. 1.

Crushed Under an Avalanche.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—News has arrived here of a terrible disaster at the village of Livno, in Bosnia. An avalanche crashed down from the mountains near that place, destroying a number of houses, some of which were buried so deep beneath the snow. As soon as rescuing parties could get to work the removal of the immense weight of snow which had rushed down upon the town was begun. The calamity is believed to have been an extremely fatal one, as already seventeen dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. In addition to the dead a number of persons severely injured have been extricated from the debris

Again in Session at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—The Connecticut senate resumed its session at 10:30 today. The senate will be in session until the 20th. The house committee on the election returns of state officers begins sessions on Wednesday.

Both Governors Still Governing.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13.—There is no change in the situation regarding the two governors. The quo warranto case will come up in the supreme court today.

This Date in History—Jan. 13.

1553—Birth of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry VIII.

1733—Death of George Frideric Handel, musician and composer.

1794—Death of Sir Samuel Garth, physician and poet.

1795—Birth of Charles James Fox, statesman; died 1806.

1850—Death of Dr. James Mackenzie, Scottish clergyman; born 1772.

1865—Death of Thomas Hood, formerly lord chancellor of England; born 1781.

1870—Ferdinand Wilkinson declared United States senator from Louisiana.

1888—In New York, Helen D. Gould, wife of Jay Gould, died.

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Good, heavy, Scotch Ribbed Linen at 22, 27 and 37c.; extra-heavy 50c.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 47c. Good toweling 4c. per yard. Extra fine Black Tweed 10c. each.

We can serve you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

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Black bare muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.

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Ladies' black woollen mitts, "Hack wrist," 25c.

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Hudson county asparagus and tips, French and American peas, ox ra sif ed early Junes, Champions and Marrowfats; Hubbard squash, Boston and Morris and Derby Corn; Hamburg at eagles Beans and Limas. Choice brands of entire new Tomatoes in tumbles and glass cans. A choice lot of California fruit in glass and tin cans. Choice dried fruit and raisins a specialty. Special prices given on Canned Goods by case or dozen. A complete assortment of Keeler's Dundee Jams.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

86 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly added steam vibrating mechanical screen for nut coal, which he can definitely believe as clean from dust and slate coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for Turning and Scroll Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beatiful Brand of Soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

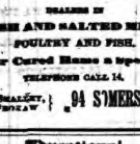
Don't miss this chance.

First Class Caterer.

ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH

STEPHENSON'S

49 NORTH AVENUE.



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FRESH AND SALTED MEATS

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Sugar Cured Hams a Specialty.

TELEPHONE CALL 14.

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Voice Culture, Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Aldrevil, P. O. Box 1090.

MISS JEANNETTE MATTISON,
Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN. Miss Gardner and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 Lafayette avenue, corner of West Covington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890.

THAT SILVER SCANDAL.

A Committee Appointed to Find the Alleged Pool.

QUAY'S NEW ELECTIONS BILL.

He Introduces a Proposed Substitute for the Lodge Measure Which Puts the "Force" Power Into the President's Hands to Be Used at His Discretion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The house passed a resolution discharging the committee on rules from further consideration of the resolution looking to an investigation of the silver pool, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the matter. The senate sundry civil diplomatic appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The army appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed without action until adjournment.

The Alleged "Silver Pool."

The "silver pool" matter came up when Mr. Dockery, on a question of privilege, offered a resolution directing the committee on rules to report to the house for its consideration his "silver pool" resolution. Mr. Dockery recited the fact of the reference of the resolution to the committee and of its refusal to report it. He then changed the phraseology of the pending resolution so as to discharge the committee on rules from further consideration of the resolution and to bring it before the house.

Mr. McKinley said the committee on rules was now considering the matter, and had not yet been able to make its report. He had not the slightest objection to the broadest investigation, but until the committee had made its report a motion to recall the resolution was not a question of privilege. Mr. Mills contended that the original resolution referred to the dignity and integrity of the members of the house. It had been referred on the first day of the session. The session was now half over and nothing had been done. The house ought not to adjourn until it had exculpated the innocent and placed condemnation where it rightfully belonged. The speaker did not think the question was not one of privilege, but the house decided—yeas 148, nays 80—that the question was one of privilege.

Mr. McKinley Defends His Committee.

Mr. McKinley said that when the resolution was referred to the committee on rules that committee supposed it was referred for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any foundation for the accusation. No names had been mentioned, no distinct charge had been made against any member. The committee had gone to work to find out if there was any basis for the allegation. The two correspondents of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat had refused to make any statement or even say who was the author of the articles on which the resolution was founded. From the very first the committee had desired to have the matter brought fairly to issue.

The Foundation for the Charges.

Mr. Dockery said his reason for offering the resolution was that certain charges had been made by the correspondents of the Globe-Democrat. The situation was this. The statement had been made by Mr. Conger, and his statement would be corroborated by at least one other gentleman (Mr. Grosvenor) that a silver pool had existed pending the passage of the silver bill. He (Dockery) had no interest in the matter further than the interest of every gentleman on the floor. Mr. Rogers offered an amendment to the Dockery resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five members to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with silver pools, in which senators and representatives are alleged to be interested; also the alleged purchase and sale of silver prior to and since the passage of the act of July 14, 1890, including the names of the persons purchasing or selling the same and who are owners of the 12,000,000 ounces of silver bullion which the United States is now asked to purchase.

Mr. Rogers' amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Messrs. Lodge and Hoar Attacked.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Mr. Stone (Mo.) opened the debate with a general denunciation of the elections bill. He referred to Mr. Lodge (Mass.) as representing the Queen Wilhelmina type of statesmanship, and to Mr. Hoar as the Maternal Masculinity, who represented the New England Packstaff. He was heartily tired and sick of this eternal race and bayonet bill. Mr. Greenhalge (Mass.) said that whenever any man ran amuck and ceased to be master of whatever mind he might have on starting it was made upon the common wealth of Massachusetts. A shameful and cowardly attack upon any member of the house or on a member of a co-ordinate branch was not worthy of any man of chivalry.

Senator Quay's New Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Quay has introduced in the senate his proposed substitute for the federal elections bill. The bill is entitled "An act to prevent force and fraud in federal elections and to insure the lawful and peaceful conduct thereof." The bill authorizes the circuit judges of the United States, on the petition of ten or more citizens of any city or county of any state or territory in his judicial circuit, to appoint three supervisors of registration and election in connection with the election of members of the house of representatives for such voting precinct or in such city or county, which shall be known as the board of supervisors of registration and election, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party. Circuit judges are also empowered to appoint supervisors in the absence of circuit judges. Each board of supervisors is directed to make a request on the registrar of each precinct for his registration books, and if the registrar refuse he is to be fined $500 and sentenced to penal punishment in the discretion of the court.

Duties of the Board.

In the event that the state authority should refuse or neglect to establish new polling places that may be demanded by the board of supervisors, or to appoint a new officer them, the board of supervisors is empowered to establish them and to office them. Each board is to purge its registration list of the names of persons not qualified to vote, and it must also register persons who are qualified appearing on a special day. The registrars are to be certified in duplicate, one copy to go to the proper state officer and the other to a clerk of the United States circuit court. Power is given to the boards to commit to jail for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours persons who interfere with the progress of the election, and each board may also imprison any person guilty of the charge of bribery the voting, and it must select a person to serve in his place. Each judicial district, it is provided, is to have a chief supervisor appointed by the United States circuit court judge, whose duty shall be to receive and preserve the returns and to do all other duties required of them.

Where Money Comes In.

The last section of the bill, and the chief feature of it, reads as follows: "When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the president of the United States that in any locality the provisions of this law cannot otherwise be executed, it shall be his duty and he is hereby empowered to suspend the writ of habeas corpus there and to employ the armed forces of the United States, naval and military, for its enforcement and for the protection of the officers who execute the laws herein provided for." The rest of the bill is merely a repetition of the provisions of the House elections bill.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the senate Mr. Platt explained that he did not call up the copyright bill somewhat out of order because the senator in charge of the financial bill desired to continue debate upon it, but he would call it up just as soon as the financial measure had been disposed of. Mr. Paddock gave notice that, without regard to the copyright bill or any other bill, he would, at the first opportunity, call up the pure food bill. The financial bill was further debated, Messrs. Allen, Cockrell and and Berry participating in the discussion in favor of free coinage. The bill was then laid aside and the senate passed a bill for a public building at Providence, R. I., at a cost of $250,000.

To Render Electricists Possible.

Mr. Vest, by request, introduced in the senate a bill (which was referred) to repeal the act amending section 764 of the revised statutes (as to appeals to the supreme court). He explained that a New York judge had refused the writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Japanese Jugigo, under sentence of death by electricity; that thereupon an appeal had been taken to the supreme court of the United States, which appeal had been denied against the prisoner, and that the attorney for the prisoner claimed that he could bring up an appeal on a writ of habeas corpus as often as he could find a new ground for application. The judge before whom the last application for habeas corpus came had held that the statute was mendatory and that he was compelled to grant an appeal to the supreme court whenever a ground was alleged different from that formerly presented. If that decision was correct sentence to death could be absolutely defeated by continued appeals to the supreme court, which would last during a prisoner's lifetime, if he were the only limited by the ingenuity of his lawyer. Mr. Vest said his own judgment as a lawyer was that no further legislation on the subject was necessary.

THE WAR MAY END TODAY.

The Hostiles Are Uneasy, but Will Probably Surrender Peaceably.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 13.—It looks as though the Indian troubles would be ended today, and that without further bloodshed. The hostiles, with many warlike demonstrations and firing of rifles, have advanced to within about a mile of the agency, and Gen. Miles confidently expects that by noon the peace will reign at the agency. Scout Gouard reports that the savages are wild and growing more uneasy as they approach the agency. They fear that they are going to be swept off the face of the earth for the mischief they have committed. The crisis will be reached when the savages go into camp here. Then it will only take a spark to set off the whole magazine.

Artillerymen were galloping through the camp this morning placing their heavy guns in more commanding positions. Everything is now so arranged that any hostile demonstrations on the part of the savages will be met by a fire which will instantly crush them. Last evening Gen. Miles sent the following communication to Buffalo Bill, who is in command of the Nebraska state troops:

"I am glad to inform you that the entire body of Indians are now camped near here, within a mile and a half. They show every disposition to comply with the orders of the authorities. Nothing but an accident can prevent peace being established, and it will be our ambition to make it of a permanent character.

"I feel that the state troops can now be withdrawn with safety, and desire through you to express to the army my thanks for the confidence they have given your people in their isolated homes. Like information has this day been given Gen. Colby."

The troops are closing in the hostiles closely, and have guarded all avenues of escape. But few of them are armed, the remainder having hid their arms in the sand hills. It has been decided to not attempt to disarm the few that have guns, for the reason that they can easily procure more from the traders.

Howard Plant Is Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—Howard Plant, one of the two brothers who gave its name to the manufacturing village of Plantsville, in the town of Southington, died Jan. 12, aged 64. About forty years ago the Plant brothers began the manufacture of carriage bolts in a modest way in that part of Southington since known as Plantsville. They built up in time an enormous business. They were several times burned out, and after the last fire, in 1873, removed their shops to New Haven. Hardly a trace now remains of the industry that made the place. Mr. Plant retired from the business several years ago. He was widely known and highly esteemed.

Lieut. Casey's Funeral.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 13.—The body of Lieut. Edmund Casey, who was shot by a Brule Indian while scouting in the Bad Lands, was brought to Wickford for burial yesterday. The party in charge of the body consisted of the lieutenant's brother, Gen. Casey, and other relatives. Carriages conveyed the party to the Casey farm, four miles from Wickford, where the body was buried in the family lot near the remains of the senior Gen. Casey and other members of the family. Lieut. Casey was 28 years of age.

Will Seat the Democrat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The senate committee on elections has decided to report in favor of McHugh (Democrat), who is contesting the seat of Senator Osborne, of Tippecanoe county. The senate will then stand—Democrats, 26; Republicans, 15.

Hanlan Wants to Row O'Connor.

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—Hanlan offers to row O'Connor a race on Toronto bay for $1,000 a side. The race is to be rowed in Hanlan and Gaudaur. Hanlan thinks O'Connor will be the favorite, but says he will get left unless he pulls faster than ever before.

They Will Fence for the Championship.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 13.—Edward Currie, of this city, Canadian amateur fencing champion, has accepted the challenge of Dr. Hammond, of New York, for a match for the championship of America, to take place in New York in May.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 BOWNE

Thompson Park,

NO. 23 EAST FRONT STREET,

PIANOS and ORGANS.

Bradbury, Jacob Bros. Chamberlain. | Musical Merchandise | Newman Bros Estey, Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

SHEET MUSIC played for purchasers.

Tuning an Repairing a specialty

Winter is Approaching

And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to incase the feet in a warm pair of

SHOES.

I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Stacey Adams' fine shoes." Call and see them.

John J. Kenney

COR. FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Builders Cards.

BERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers. Shop corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.

J. BERRMANN, 8 Regent street. P. O. Box 1244. J. PETERSON, 15 Somerset place. 10-10-y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder

All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 27.

R. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder.

Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Box P. O. Box 1226. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.

Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 942.

G. R. Musgrave,

Carpenter & Builder.

Jobbing promptly attended to at

66 West Front st.

Opposite M. E. church,

RESIDENCE, 59 Madison avenue.

DAWSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 681.

W. J. Dawson, No. 15 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 12 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,

30 Somerset street.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.

Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases, Offices

Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & BULICK,
CARPENTERS AND
General Jobbers.

SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.

Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.

We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the

EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.

The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,
Having set their cutting price, to
PEOPLE'S HOUSE, NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J.
Children's hair cutting a specialty. Hot and cold Bath. Hot and cold water connected with each chair.

All Kinds of Job work Done, Prompt. Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE

45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

49 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL S. TITSWORTH.

Life Insurance

procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.

In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvement in the Parvin iron wagon. John P. Wolfe, Rear street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS can be purchased at Edgewood Park, Scotch Plains station. Address

R. F. H. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 500 feet above the sea level.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods.

The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Let your linen be done equal to new. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city and adjacent free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
24 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,
PROPRIETOR.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 2nd, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 3:27, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m. Sunday, 3:27, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m. Sunday, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m.

Leave New York at 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a. m., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 p. m. Sunday, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a. m., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 p. m.

Express trains. ✠ Sundays only. ‡ Saturdays only. ⊕ Stops on signal or notice to conductor. Trains marked thus (‡) run to Somerville. Trains marked thus (‖) run to Bound Brook. Trains marked thus (‡) run to Dunellen. Trains marked thus (‡) run to Bonnell. Trains marked thus (‡) run to Bonnell. Trains marked thus (‡) run to Bonnell

A CHEAP BUT HANDSOME COTTAGE.

It Shows How an Attractive Dwelling May Be Kept "Within Four Walls."

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

It is comparatively easy task for an architect to erect a handsome dwelling when he has plenty of money at his dis-

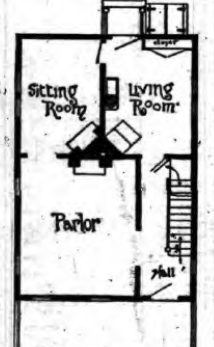
FRONT ELEVATION.

posal. When his client is possessed of limited means this undertaking is not so easy. The advice I give in the letter case is to avoid useless ornament and unnecessary breaks or projections in the arrangement of the plan. "Keep your arrangement of rooms within four walls," is the saying of an experienced builder, if you would build cheaply. I do not mean that the design in order to be built cheaply should look like a box. Far from it. A plan inclosed within "four walls" may be made attractive under the direction of a skillful designer.

SIDE ELEVATION.

The design here shown is suitable for a small family of moderate means, and is arranged so it can be erected on a lot 25 feet in width, leaving a passage 3 feet wide on one side. The first story contains a staircase, hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen, with a closet of sufficient size to be used for a pantry. A veranda 6½ feet wide extends across the front, and a small porch protects the outside kitchen door. The cellar is 6½ feet in height, with a concrete floor and an 8-inch brick wall.

Outside steps are covered with hatchway doors, with the usual plank stairway inclosed by a door at the top under the main

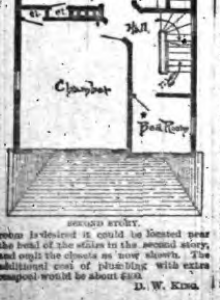


FIRST STORY.

stairway of the front hall. The second story contains one larger chamber in front, and one small bedroom, with a chamber and bedroom in the rear and four closets, with a stairway to the attic, which, with the exception of the floor, is left unfinished.

The house has a balloon frame, with outside studding.

The kitchen is provided with a portable range, with a water back and a sink of galvanized iron. The exterior of the house is painted in two coats with ready mixed paints. The roofs are red; shingles on the sides of the building light drab color. The whole of the lower story and trimmings are of dark drab; sash red. The cost of this building is about $2,000. If a bath-



SECOND STORY.

room is desired it could be located near the head of the stairs in the second story, and only the closets as now shown. The additional cost of plumbing with extra compost would be about $300.

D. W. KING.

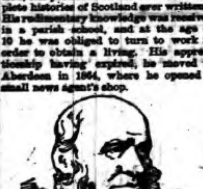
WITH HANDS AND BRAIN

HOW FAMOUS MEN HAVE TOILED UP FROM THE RANKS.

The Standard History of Scotland Just Completed by a Shoemaker—Other Noted Sons of St. Crispin—Literary Recruits From Various Trades.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

The English newspapers have recently said much of the remarkable literary achievements of "John Jaffrey, the Northumberland shoemaker." He is a Scotch shoemaker, who has also made books. He is described as "a person once in humble circumstances, who, notwithstanding the difficulties of his position, has produced one of the most complete histories of Scotland ever written." His rudimentary knowledge was received in a parish school, and at the age of 10 he was obliged to turn to work in order to obtain a living. His experience thereby having expired, he moved to Aberdeen in 1864, where he opened a small news agent's shop.



JOHN MACKINTOSH.

The library of the university being easy of access, he spent many hours among its literary treasures, and was enabled to carry to a successful termination the great purpose of his life, although under conditions that would have daunted less determined men. Mackintosh is now about 37 years of age, and still occupies the little shop, around the shelves of which are arranged copies of his famous book in four big volumes, while the counter is covered with daily and weekly newspapers. "On my shop counter," he recently wrote, "amid the noise and bustle of these stirring streets, the four volumes of my history were written and the revised sheets corrected and revised, all being done while customers were coming in and going out and constantly interrupting me. From the time I began to write the first volume until the last was published I have been occupied nineteen years."

Great and praiseworthy as have been his achievements, John Mackintosh is not an exceptional example of the attainment of success, literary or otherwise, under adverse circumstances. Indeed, the triumph of mind over environment is one of the glories of modern civilization.

Another famous shoemaker was Robert Bloomfield, an English poet of the last century. The son of a tailor, he learned to read at the village school and was sent to London to learn his trade. There, by attending debating societies and reading such books, he became almost unconsciously a poet. The first poem he wrote was sent to The London Magazine and accepted. In later years he received a small annuity from those who recognized his genius, but during the greater part of his life he worked at his bench.

Shoemakers have also given us Sturgeon, a famous English electrician, and notable was the last few years a profound naturalist was discovered in the person of Thomas Edwards, a shoemaker, whose name in science is now identified with one of the species of crustacea. One of the most noted of shoemakers was William Gifford, the founder and editor of The London Quarterly Review. His father was a plumber and glazier, and being in destitute circumstances the lad was first sent to sea and then apprenticed to a shoemaker. While thus engaged his taste for study attracted the attention of a surgeon, who purchased his freedom and sent him to school. In later years he translated the satires of Juvenal, and edited the plays of Massinger and the works of Ben Jonson. He is interred in Westminster Abbey.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

Many of the great apostles of progress have come from the ranks, and the poorest have taken the highest places. In America we have the example of Benjamin Franklin, "mechanic, philosopher, writer and statesman, and one of the builders of the nation." Many of the pieces attributed to the first men of his period were written by this boy in his garret. While a printer he published "Poor Richard's Almanac." Before he had learned men, titled men and royalty itself vied in doing him honor.

Robert Fulton, whose name is connected with steamboat navigation, was left an orphan and received a limited primary education. While yet a boy he gained his living by the pencil in painting landscapes and portraits, until Franklin discovered in him talents of an inventive order. Before he died he had the satisfaction of seeing the first steamboat, the creature of his brain, navigating the Hudson, and the forerunner of the vast navigation that covers the globe.

Stephen Girard, finding himself a man of wealth, mind and extraordinary bequests, among which is the Girard college of Philadelphia, handed in America as a cabin boy. Elihu Burritt, the learned American, famed as "the learned blacksmith," acquired more than a score of languages while plying his trade at the anvil.

James Chickering, whose name is associated with the piano, was a farmer's lad, and apprenticed to a cabinet maker. Chauncey Jerome, the Connecticut clockmaker, started without an education, was apprenticed, became an inventor, and on the price of the tall wooden clocks with their cumbrous wheels, costing from $10 to $20, gave the world the same device in brass. With improved machinery the men are able to turn out a thousand clocks a day at a cost of only forty cents each.

Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, worked in a grist mill. Robert Bonner, the former proprietor of The New York Ledger, was a printer's boy in a Hartford type foundry. After his removal to New York, where he became several times a millionaire. The only school books of Cornelius Vanderbilt were a Testament and speller. Daniel Drew was a cattle boy, and spent the early part of his life in driving and selling cattle. Nicholas Longworth, whose name is known throughout the world in connection with vine culture and the production of American wines, was an apprentice to a shoemaker. James Lovegrove, the great New England merchant, began life on a farm and received his early training in a village school. John Jacob Astor started for America with his wardrobe in a bundle blung over his back and a stock of flutes and the stock in trade five flutes and only a smattering of the English language. Ulysses S. Grant, the president of the United States, was called "Useless" Grant by his mother, he was so dull when a boy.

Stonewall Jackson in his youth was noted for his slowness. John Stow, the historian, was a tailor. So was Admiral Hobson, said the greatest tailor of them all was Andrew Johnson, once president of the United States. Abraham Lincoln was a "rail splitter," farm hand and raftsman. Stephenson, the great railway pioneer and engineer, herded the cows for a poor widow. At the age of 19 he secured a pump, and the alphabet was a hidden mystery. Charles Dickens began his career under the humblest conditions, doing odd jobs wherever he could find them until the opportunity came to employ his wonderful pen. The first requisite for distinction pronounced by Curran, the Irish orator, was that "he was not worth a shilling."

ROBERT BONNER.

That excellence is not to be achieved save by laborious application is shown by Hugh Miller, the author of "The Old Red Sandstone" and other geological works. His only college was a Cromarty stone quarry. To such a man even a university would be enfeebling in its effects. Richard Cobden was a boy in a London warehouse, then became clerk to a printer, studied the British Encyclopedia, and from the humblest rank in society raised himself to the highest rank in public estimation. Herschel, the astronomer, played an oboe in a military band, and Michael Faraday, the English scientist, was the son of a blacksmith, and worked as a bookbinder until he was 22 years old. John Bunyan, the author of "Pilgrim's Progress," was a tinker, and Watt, who shares in the glory of inventing the steam engine, was a mathematical instrument maker. Sir Humphrey Davy was an apothecary's apprentice.

Jeremy Taylor, the most poetical of English divines, graduated from a barber's shop. Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny and founder of cotton manufacture, was also a barber. Shakespeare's father was a butcher and glazier, and in early life the great poet himself is supposed to have been a wool comber. Lord Tenterden, one of the most distinguished of the lord chief justices of England, sprung from lowly position.

The common class of day laborers has given us Cook, the navigator; Burns, the ploughman poet, and Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Masons and bricklayers have furnished Ben Jonson, who worked at the building of Lincoln's Inn with a trowel in one hand and a book in his pocket." Among noted carpenters we find the names of Inigo Jones, the architect; Harrison, the chronometer maker; John Hunter, the physiologist; Romney and Opie, the painters, and Professor Lee, the orientalist. From the weavers have come Wilson, the ornithologist; Dr. Livingston, the missionary traveler, and Tannahill, the poet.

The lives of these men and thousands like them fill many volumes. They illustrate what may be achieved without what is called a college education, and are examples of the industry without which no success is possible.

FELIX O. DE FONTAINE.

EMMA ABBOTT'S WILL.

Her Relations Well Cared for and Many Charitable Bequests Made.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The will of Emma Abbott, the operatic singer, has been filed for probate. The will was executed May 28, 1890, and names James L. Mitchell, V. Houghton and William F. Dunning as executors. She first directs that her body be tested by electricity to ascertain if life is extinct, and then the body is to be cremated. She requires her executors to deposit $1,000 monthly with the Farmers' Loan and Trust company to enable them to pay interest amounting to $600 per month to Seth Abbott, her brother. In the United States Trust company $250,000 is to be deposited, and from it her mother, Almira M. Abbott, is to be paid also $600 a month. Martha G. Wetherell, mother of her deceased husband, is to get $50,000. Her brother, Leon H. Abbott, gets $25,000; her brothers, George H. and Frederick, $25,000 each, and her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Abbott Clark, $25,000.

Each of the children of the following has gets $5,000: Lucie Abbott, George H. Abbott, Jno. Rita Lucie Abbott, and Mrs. M. L. Wetherell Van Houghton gets $10,000, and her secretary, D. A. Considine, $5,000. The following churches, where she says she enjoyed worship, get $1,000 each: Congregational church, 46 Gloucester, Mass.; Plymouth church, of Brooklyn; Brooklyn Tabernacle; Madison Avenue Baptist church, South Avenue Presbyterian church, Church of the Divine Paternity, all of this city; Citadel Square Baptist church, of Charleston, S. C., and Mount Hill Methodist Episcopal church and St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, both of this city. The residue of her estate is to be divided share and share alike among the following: Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, Children's Aid Society for the Support of Newsboys' Lodging House, Home for the Friendless, Newark, N. J.; Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, House of Mercy in East Eighty-sixth street, St. John's Guild (for convalescent mothers and children in summer), Hebrew Benevolent society, Sanatorium for Hebrew Children, Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Sarah Bird, sister of Mrs. White. She hopes these ladies will use their shares in charity.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S DEFIANCE.

He Is Anxious to Have New Hampshire Politics Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Blanchard (La.) has introduced in the house a resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to investigate the present political condition of the state of New Hampshire with a view to determining whether or not a Republican form of government exists there within the meaning and intent of the constitution of the United States. The resolution authorizes the committee to send for persons and papers, and to take all action they may deem necessary to the investigation.

A preamble to the resolution says that it is alleged and believed that certain evil disposed persons have in New Hampshire, by conspiracy and show of force, recently set on foot and carried into execution plans by which the will of the people as legally expressed at the polls in the recent election has been set aside and the government of the state subverted.

The proceedings, the preamble says, involves the title to the office of the governor of the state and a United States senator.

Senator Chandler's Retort.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12.—Senator Chandler sent the following telegram last night: Hon. O. C. Moore, Washington, D. C.:

Please expedite the passage of Blanchard's resolution. I hope the committee will come to New Hampshire immediately and learn the difference between the honest, peaceful and lawful ways of obtaining Republican victories in New Hampshire and the fraudulent, bloodthirsty and unconstitutional methods by which Democrats with a Republican majority of many thousands, is made to give an apparent Democratic majority of 40,000. In New Hampshire no Democratic voter is molested or made afraid; while the flames of burning negro cabins and the blood of slaughtered Republicans mark the pathway to power of the Louisiana Democracy.

W. E. CHANDLER.

Fired at a Blazing Convict.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Charles Loiselle, alias Charles Mitchell, a life man at the prison, attempted to burn the hospital shortly after 4 o'clock. Loiselle secured a kerosene oil can and emptied its contents on the door and stairs that lead to the hospital. He tried to set it on fire, but it would not blaze. He then emptied the contents of another can on his person and set himself afire. The blaze attracted the attention of the guards, and two of them became excited and fired several shots at the burning man. They finally succeeded in rolling him in a blanket and extinguishing the flames before Loiselle was seriously burned. The shots were fired at random and did not hit the convict. Upon investigation it was found that Loiselle had become insane and was taken with the delusion that the Lord had called him to go. He intended to offer himself up as a sacrifice. He was sent down from Utica two years ago to serve a life sentence for burglary.

Two Brakemen Killed.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 13.—The freight train on the Maine Central railroad that leaves Lunenburg, Vt., for Bartlett, N. H., at 6:15 a. m., started with an engine, twenty-one freight cars and a caboose. After leaving Crawford's the caboose broke loose and the brakes held it. The rest of the train began to slip on the icy rails and the brakes did not hold. When near Remis station the whole train, except the engine and forward car, left the track and went down an embankment 300 feet. Two brakemen named Muir and Jarvis were thrown from the train and were instantly killed. Jarvis' body has been found but Muir's has not.

Elder May Succeed Ingalls.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—The governor and other state officers were sworn in by Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Valentine. The governor delivered no inaugural address and, the ceremony was of the most simple nature. The people's party in the legislature held a caucus and selected ex-Lieutenant Governor P. P. Elder for speaker. Eighty-three Alliance members were present. Mr. Elder will be elected speaker on the assembling of the legislature. This will unquestionably give Mr. Elder's chances for the United States a boom.

To Relieve Col. Addington.

NEWPORT, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Wyeth, and his assistant quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Hinds, both of Boston, have gone to take charge of the books and office of Col. Addington, commanding the division of the state of New York, pending trial of that officer by court martial for insubordination.

Weather Indications.

Slightly colder and clear, followed by rising temperature.

GET THE BENEFIT

of paying cash for your goods.

SHERWIN, 23 West Front Street,

sells all goods strictly for CASH. And you can buy your

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

At Lower Prices

THAN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM FOR ELSEWHERE.

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic. The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

PICKING UP DOLLARS

Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering goods at rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:

Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up.
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $2.00.
Rugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 36c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

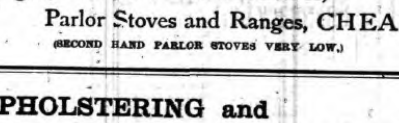
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of



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Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,

Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF J. C. ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 29 and 31 North avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. The first place we have our Hay, Grain, Produce inspected and bought direct from the producer for Cash, thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample on a railway.

In the second place we have no expensive credit system to put charges on goods to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which with the greatest care there will be some. And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By a ring for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and see what we can do. Remember we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we can sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 12, 1890. 11-tf

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc. At greatly reduced prices, at

STEPHENSON'S

41 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Puddings, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Candies our specialty.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

Furniture Express

80 WEST FRONT STREET.

LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

Furniture, packages, etc., prompt city delivered to all parts of the city or country in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made of

Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY

and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFIN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervousness, Chronic Diseases, Weak Complaints, Catarrh, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Office 20 West Front, Plainfield, opposite St. Leon. 22 East Eleventh street, corner of Washington.

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TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES

ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

2d and 3d floors, Box 1538.

Louis B. Coddington

(Successor to Tunis J. Carey.)

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET

and 21 Park avenue.

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Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered trucks. Goods sent to any part of the city or country. Piano moving a specialty.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

A. D. COOK & BRO.

LUMBER and COAL.

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 46.

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37 NORTH AVENUE,

Fine Frescoes and Paper hangers

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

THE DIME

SAVINGS INSTITUTION

OF

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually

JOHN W. MURRAY President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, " "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.

Work quickly and thoroughly done. Two tanks in operation. Our apparatus is approved by the Board of Health. Patronage respectfully solicited. Orders received at Price's House, Manufacturers of Hot Lime, Gas and Night Fertilizers. P. O. box 889. Telephone call 29.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SUDDEN DEATH AT NEW MARKET.

James Dunham Felt Tired, Laid Down and Died.

(SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.)

NEW MARKET, N. J., Jan. 14, 1890—Yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock Mr. James Dunham, who resides on the Green Brook road, after returning from Dunellen, where he had been doing some trading, complained to his wife of feeling tired and laid down.

His wife becoming alarmed sent for a doctor to Dunellen. Before he arrived Mr. Dunham was dead. The physician gave as the cause of his death heart failure. Deceased was a brother of William and Henry Dunham of this place, and C. E. and Dunham of Bound Brook. A wife, son and daughter survive him. One of the latter was notified at lunch time at the Plainfield public school, where she is a pupil.

JOTTINGS.

—The newly elected officers of the Scotch Plains Royal Arcanum were installed last evening.

—Watchung Commandery No. 34 Unformed Rank Knights of Honor will meet this evening.

—A delegation of the Odd Fellows from this city will pay a fraternal visit to the Washington Lodge this evening.

—The members of the Enterprise Circle will entertain their friends at Amphion Hall on the evening of the 29th inst.

—A beautiful annual has been issued by the Unionist-Gazette at Somerville. It is in keeping with the matter usually issued by that excellent journal.

—The newly-elected officers of Watchung Lodge, No. 1401, Knights of Honor will be publicly installed in the lodge room, (Hand's building) to-morrow night.

—A pound party was held at the Holy Cross Sunday-school building Monday evening. It was largely attended. Mr. Harry Bartling acted as auctioneer.

—The "Judge Not" Circle of King's Daughters will hold a cake sale Friday afternoon Jan. 16th, from half-past two to five o'clock, at the Holy Cross Sunday-school building.

—Skating on the New Market pond is not safe. A number of boys have been treated to involuntary baths in the past two days. They were looking for the weak spots—and found them.

—The fun-full and laughable play "Mixed Pickles" is to be given at Music Hall, Jan. 20, by the Gilbert Dramatic Society of Brooklyn. It is under the auspices of Plainfield Council, Royal Arcanum.

—Wisentcomo Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, are to confer the warriors, hunters and chiefs degree at a meeting to be held Friday evening. On the same night the Council of Haymakers will meet and initiate twelve members.

—The Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth are to tender a reception to Unity Commandery, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, of that place, next Monday evening. A number of the members of Crescent Division of this city have been invited to participate.

—The members of the Executive committee of the Third district desire to return to express their sincere thanks to all who assisted them in their New Years entertainment. The committee is much indebted to those who contributed refreshments and to those who personally aided on that occasion.

—At about ten o'clock last evening some person informed the driver of Granite Engine No. 1, that a house on Broadway was afire. The horses were hitched to the engine, and after a long walk, as no alarm was sounded the animals were unhitched and put back into their stalls. The incident caused a large crowd to collect in the vicinity of the engine house.

The Baptists' Sociable.

The Young People's Society of the First Baptist church gave one of their usual enjoyable sociables at the residence of Mr. Thomas Worth on Grove street, North Plainfield, last evening.

The attendance was large. A pleasing programme had been prepared by the Committee in charge, Messrs. L. Warren Randolph, Richard Foster and Miss Worth and Forbes. It consisted of several delightful piano solos by Miss Beatie Place; an admirable illustration of various emotions by Miss Hunston and Miss Morrison, who were accompanied on the piano by Miss Lois Francis. Recitations by Miss Morrison and a little recitation well rendered by Miss La'a Randolph, who, that those present might see her, was placed on a chair. Miss Sadie Elliot, also counted the chair, for the same reason, and sang. She was accompanied on the violin by Mr. Elliot.

All present spent the evening enjoyably. Games, conversation and the programme referred to, whiled away the time and made the sociable a decided success.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Actors trust is in store for the young men and boys who can hear the talk to be given by Rev. J. L. Hulbu', D. D., at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. "Preparation for Life" is the subject.

Mr. Robert Winder, one of the originators of the Student Volunteer Missionary Movement, will speak of "the great College uprising" at the young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Sunday at 5.15 p. m. Mr. Winder sails for India in the Spring.

Not Hard Hit This Time.

Mr. Nelson T. Parker of New Brunswick had the insurance on the Pi cataway church property adjoining the property of Mr. Peter R. Letsch, which was burned Saturday. The church property was badly scorched and Mr. Parker is in receipt of a letter from the trustees asking him to drive out and see if the building does not need a new coat of paint.

G. A. R. AND W. R. C.

DOUBLE INSTALLATION LAST EVENING.

Speeches by Rev. Mr. Goodrich, Editor Pearsall of Westfield, Elocutionist; Comrades Atwood, Lindley and Randolph.—Concluding With a Collation.

Last evening in the very near headquarters of Winfield Scott Post, No. 72, G. A. R., the offi ers elected recently for the ensuing year were installed, by the Junior Vice Commander of the Department of New Jersey, Comrad J. M. Atwood, now of Brooklyn, with comrade Lindley of Post No. 8, Trenton, assisting. The officers installed were as follows:

Commander—Wm. C. Smith.
Sr. Vice Com—S. W. Rose.
Jr. " " —Wm. R. Moore.
Surgeon—H. Day.
Adjutant—Geo. W. Moore.
Quartermaster—Andrew Cox.
Officer of the Day—I. L. McVey.
Officer of the Guard—Samuel C. Terry.

Sergeant Major—Chas. B. Stephens.
Quartermaster Sergeant—E. C. Drake.

When this work was completed, the use of headquarters was tendered to the special guests of the Post, the Women's Relief Corps, who thereupon had their newly-elected officers installed by Mrs. Jennie B. Atwood, as installing officer, she being also the Past Department President, and first to organize the Women Relief Corps. By her the following were duly installed with the usually ceremony:

President—Mrs. Elizabeth McVey.
Sr. Vice Pres.—Mrs. Emma Cox.
Jr. " " —Mrs. L. Stephenson.
Sec.—Mrs. Jennie D. Smith.
Treas.—Mrs. Julia C. Drake.
Chaplain—Mrs. Susan Day.
Conductor—Mrs. Matilda Terry.
Assistant Conductor—Mrs. Mary M. Morse.
Guard—Mrs Josephine Prosher.
Assistant Guard—Mrs. Hannah Westphal.

Mrs. Atwood in behalf of the Corps, then thanked the Post for their courtesy, and the women resumed their places among the audience whom filled the room.

Commander Smith forthwith resumed the chair, and called upon Rev. Mr. Goodrich, who made remarks very pertinent, the frequent quotation of applause indicating the pleasure of his listeners.

He was followed by a recitation rendered by a most gifted eccentricist, Editor Pearsall of the Westfield Standard, who in response to the vigorous add repeated encores was compelled to give two humorous selections, which caused much laughter.

After him came Comrades Lindley, Atwood, Chaplain Day, Past Dept. Commander Hon. E. V. Com. Jose Cornell, as senior, and Randolph (ex-Mayor of Plainfield,) each of whom was very interesting.

By this time it was eleven o'clock, and the company in response to most cordial invitation adjourned to the dining room below. Tables were spread and a bountiful repast provided for nearly 100 people who did ample justice, amid the buzz of pleasant chat and sweet jollity.

The Post and Corps are apparently in a most vigorous and healthy condition.

The pause for the moments here finally became toned down, and the necessary amount is already secured.

Last Friday evening the Women's Relief Corps presented Mrs. Smith, their present secretary, a handsome armchair as a testimonial of their love and esteem for her, and appreciation of her services in the Corps during the past year.

DEFENDANTS PLEAD.

A Brief Session of the Court of Common Pleas.

Yesterday morning pending the circuit court proceedings, at Elizabeth a number of prisoners were arraigned and pleaded to bills of indictment as follows:

Charles Bowsmith and Thomas Beatty, charged with assault and battery, pleaded not guilty, and their trials were set down for Jan. 21.

John Sparkle, on two indictments, one for larceny and the other for assault, pleaded not guilty to each. He will be tried on Jan. 21.

Frank Fahrer, Adam Schmerlips and Jacob Mollnkie, jointly indicted for assault and battery. They each pleaded not guilty. Trial Jan. 21.

James Nash, accused of stealing pigeons, was arraigned on a capias at Perth Amboy yesterday. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial on Jan. 21.

Sued for $30,000 Damages.

Edward McNeil, an employee, brought suit yesterday in the Union county court, at Elizabeth, for $30,000 damages against the New Jersey Extraction Works for injuries he received by being blown from the top of the mill May 29, 1889, by the bursting of a cupola at the works. For some weeks he lay in a critical condition at the hospital from the result of the accident, which he charges was owing to negligence on the part of the company, while their counsel contribute carelessness on his part. The case opened before Judge Van Syckel, and occupied all day. It will be finished this morning.

Officers Installed.

The following newly-elected officers of Plainfield Council, were installed at a meeting held Monday evening:

Regent, Louis M. Stover; Vice Regent; Asst. Wm. Kennedy; Orator, Chas. W. Kellogg; Secretary, H. A. Thorne (re-elected); Collector, Wm. J. Lonard; Treasurer; Thos. R. Cone; Chaplain, Wm. B. Remsen; Guide, John M. Dayton; Warden, H. M. Stover; Sentry, A. W. Rand; Orgenist, Robert H. Lowe; Trustees, Charles Swain, H. M. Stover and Wm. J. Ford (re-elected); Representatives to Grand Lodge, E. W. Conklin; Alternate, Wm. J. Lonard.

A WORD OF WARNING.

More Caution Needed by Those Who go Skating.

While so many people, young and old, are enjoying the skating on the various ponds and lakes there is great danger that in the future inconvenience from frequently manifested may lead to serious disaster with possible loss of life.

Children should not be allowed to go on the ice, except under the care of some one old enough and strong enough to care for and control them. Grown persons are too prone to take reprehensible risks and thus lead young and thoughtless people into danger. Such weather as we have had the last two or three days is calculate ed to weaken the ice and largely increases the risk of breaking. There have been several narrow escapes already this Winter and a little more carefulness to foo hardiness may promote the interests of an undertaker or two.

A Glee Club Concert.

Our leading society people are looking forward with great pleasure to the proposed concert of the Elizabeth Glee Club, which is to be given in this city at the Union County Country Club Casino, the particulars to be duly advertised.

This is the first concert which the Club will give away from home, and their visit is due to the magnetism of some of the following named ladies, who are patronesses of the affair and under whose direct auspices the concert is to be given.

LIST OF PATRONESSES.

Mrs. James L. Anthony, Mrs. Charles R. Brooks, Mrs. Robert L. Barnett, Mrs. Wm. Blodgood, Mrs. Henry S. Bowyer, Mrs. Irving H. Brown, Mrs. G. A. Chapman, Mrs. J. Edgar Cortiss, Mrs. Marsh I. Cooley, Mrs. Rowland Cox, Mrs. Geo. F. Dupee, Mrs. M. R. Edgerton, Mrs. Geo. W. Edwards, Mrs. Howard Fleming, Mrs. A. A. Glazier, Mrs. Geo. G d tard, Mrs. S. A. Halse, Mrs. B. A. Hageman, Mrs. J. F. Harmon, Mrs. V. B. Hart, Mrs. L. R. Howard, Mrs. Samuel Huntington, Mrs. Chas. Hyde, Mrs. F. G. Hering, Mrs. DeWitt C. Irvine, Mrs. W. T. Kenyon, Mrs. F. J. Kitchen, Mrs. Chas. Lowson, Mrs. J. K. Myers, Mrs. T. Logan Murphy, Mrs. J. P. Munn, Mrs. Chas. Matthews, Mrs. Jos. P. Manee, Mrs. H. C. Perkins, Mrs. D. W. Pond, Mrs. W. P. Smith, Mrs. Walter R. Stewart, Mrs. W. H. Shotting, Mrs. H. Sanderson, Mrs. Geo. Thomas, Mrs. J. Evarts Tracy, Mrs. Mason Tyler, Mrs. H. P. Talmadge Mrs. Geo. W. Van Benkerop, Mrs. C. D. Wadsworth, Mrs. W. D. Wadsworth, Mrs. O. T. Wotherspoon, Mrs. O. T. Waring, Mrs. George P. Wallick.

A word about the music of the club will be interesting. This is the fourth season of their success in Elizabeth, where three concerts have been given each year, and been largely attended by the musical and society people of Elizabeth. Tickets for these concerts have never been sold publicly, but gentlemen who desire to be guests of honor to accompodate members of the club, are to be seen in our Metropolis and Choral Society.

The conductor of the club is Mr. Arthur D. Woodruff, the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York, who was the leader of their famous society during the season of 1889-90, while Mr. Rosenthal was in Europe.

The soloists who will assist at the concert are Miss Mrs. Gertrude Edmonds, soprano, and Miss Lilian Purdon, violinist. It should be mentioned that the club is composed of male voices. Watch for the advertisement.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Louis D. Jones, formerly Miss Fallenbergh, of this city died at Red Bank Monday. Her remains were taken to this city.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis is to deliver an address on "The Relation of Intemperance to Social Purity," at the meeting to be held at the Reform Hall on Thursday evening. The Rev. Cornelius Shenck is to speak also. Special music has been arranged for. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mr. Walter Scott of printing press fame, has recently been granted patents for his well known and unique sheet-cutting and feeding mechanism, which cuts sheets of different lengths by a simple adjustment with the same cylinder and which has been in use for four years, giving entire satisfaction. These patents were applied for June, 1890, and have been contested by several interference suits in the Patent office. The decisions have been in Mr. Scott's favor. The machine is very simple and easily managed. There are only three adjustments necessary in changing from one size to another. First, the length to be cut; second, the speed of the cutter to that length; Third, the register of gripper margin to the impression cylinder. The adjustments made to an indicated scale pertaining to a common number for each size to be cut. Changes from one size to another can be made in one minu e. About fifty different lengths, ranging from eighteen inches to forty-four inches, can be cut. Previous to this invention exp rts conceded that it was impossible for a rotary cutter to be adjusted and arranged so as to cut from a roll of paper sheets of various lengths. The invention is especially applicable to the jobbing or press room, either flat bed or rotary machines, and virtually gives Mr. Scott a monopoly of this invention.

Installation of Carpenter and Joiners Union Officers.

At a regular meeting of Carpenters and Joiners f America Local Union 152, the following officers were duly installed:

Presid nt—C. M. Wilson.
Vice P.—L. C. Kline.
F. S.—P. A. VanPelt.
R. S.—Wm. H. Lunger.
Warden—L. C. Shepard.
Conductor—H. G. Shirley.
Treasurer—S. P. Hoffman.
Preepre—H. W. Force.
Trustee—Wm. H. Lunger.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and quickest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

$500,000 WORTH OF STOCK TO BE SOLD.

Bell Telephone Company to Wire the United States.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14th, 1891. (Special.)—The directors of the Bell Telephone Company have been authorized to put $500,000 worth of stock on the market. The money realized from their sale will be used to wire the United States.

PARNELL AT LONDON.

The Question of Leadership Not Yet Settled.

LONDON, Jan. 14th, (Special)—Parnell arrived here to-day. It is thought that the Boulogne conference will be re-opened. The Star says that Parnell will not resume the leadership.

New Method of Protecting Buildings From Lightning.

A novel and ingenious method of protecting buildings from the destructive effects of lightning strokes has been invented by Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, of Plainfield, N. J.

Heretofore protection has been sought against such effects by the use of a metallic conducting rod, which, being a good conductor of electricity, was applied to the outside of buildings and was expected to take up constantly whatever excess of electricity there might be in the surrounding atmosphere, whether diffused or in the form popularly known as a "bolt," and transmit the same to the earth, where it would be distributed without doing harm. Protection from such rods has proved inadequate, and in many cases buildings have been struck by lightning and seriously damaged or destroyed in spite of the presence of such rods.

The basis of all the theories that have been suggested to explain the high potential exhibited in lightning discharges is that, having a given quantity of electricity on the surface of a given quantity of matter in a finely divided state, the potential of the charge will be increased if the particles of matter are thrown into larger particles, thereby reducing their aggregate exterior capacity. Mr. Hodges argued that if this theory were true it ought to be possible to receive a lightning discharge on a multitude of fine points, and thus break it into larger particles, thereby reducing their aggregate electric

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. ROBERSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. BOX NO. 2. TELEPHONE CALL 61.

The reservation Indians in various parts of the west have still 100,000,000 acres of land left.

Dr. Shurly, of Detroit, is possibly America's consumption cure physician. He certainly will be if the cure cures. He claims to kill the consumption bacilli by chlorine, which he has been able to generate in such form that the patient can inhale it. This form is a combination containing chloride of sodium or common salt. Next, to destroy the consumption poison which Dr. Shurly thinks is in the blood, he gave hypodermic injections of iodine and chloride of gold. He "tried it on a dog" first, that is to say he treated the lower animals with his remedies before he applied them to human patients. They worked with eminent success, and now the doctor believes they will cure human beings. He has been experimenting in this field many years.

"Stepniak."

Sergius Stepniak is with us. He calls himself that, or simply "Stepniak," in the magazine and newspaper articles that have drawn the attention of all the world to the real condition of the oppressed people of Russia. He and the American newspaper man, George Kennan, have done a genuinely great work in enlightening the civilized mind as to the horrors perpetrated in Russia.

Stepniak's real name, which for reasons sufficient to him he rather took care to keep from the public for some years, is Michael Dragomanoff. The researches connected with certain nihilistic doings for which Mr. Dragomanoff was obliged to leave Russia somewhat hastily. He went to Paris, where he was not safe for a day on account of the extremely good understanding between the respective police forces of France and Russia.

Stepniak crossed to London. There, to the disgust of the Russian government, he was warmly welcomed and placed at once on the staff of The London Times. He declared that a nihilist is not one who wishes to blow up the world with dynamite, but one who simply desires ardently to see Russia under a liberal and constitutional government. He is a big Russian, with a heavy black beard and long black hair. His pretty little wife is with him, and he comes to America to tell us in lectures about the revolutionary movements, quiet or otherwise, at present agitating Russia.

Glory for the Negro.

James M. Hubbard tells us in The North American Review of the most glorious opportunity the American negro ever had to distinguish himself and prove he is the equal of the white man. Not only that, but he can redeem his whole race, civilized and savage, and lift it into the ranks of civilized peoples. The opportunity Mr. Hubbard alludes to is to be found in Africa; the work is the redeeming of savage negroes from barbarism and slavery.

Mr. Hubbard wonders why our negroes do not hasten their feet to take up this magnificent work. Here is a trumpet call for enthusiasm, courage and religious inspiration. Here the negro could meet the white man upon the black man's native soil, and emulate him in all the noble devotion and self sacrifice necessary to redeem a continent. The work of exploring Africa and opening it up to civilization has progressed with marvelous rapidity in the past half century. French, Germans, English, Italians and Americans have sent explorers through the heart of the Dark Continent. Noble men have time and again, lost their lives trying to succeed this undiscovered country or to suppress the slave trade. But in every case they have been white men, alians in blood and race from those they sought to help. Not one negro has ever volunteered, though there are now in America colored men of both wealth and culture.

Why do they not step forward to grasp their great opportunity? This is the question Mr. Hubbard asks. He says:

> The American negro alone looks on apparently indifferent to the oppression of fellow negroes to which the tyranny of the European Turk is subjecting his countrymen. Surely, then, he should look to him to be foremost, because experience shows that he is better able to do the work than the white. In the last half century the Christian missionaries have gathered converts there and have established churches, and, doing many cases a providential good—"mission work" being often a term of reproach for one who is cheap, hapless and false—during the same time black men, part traders, part missionaries, have converted vast populations in north central Africa to Mohammedanism.
>
> They have founded among them kingdoms of a high degree of civilization, and the negro under their influence has distinctly advanced in strength of mind and morals. These missionaries, it should be noted, have not as much distinguished among their African converts as the American negro would have been, for the black traders from Egypt have established themselves in certain away part of the interior, exploring here there in which no white man has yet been able to set foot, every negro becoming backward of the people—which they have not exterminated—and that the enlightened American negro is a factor of character and strength of will, long power to influence to continent, than the black land Arabs! Could no American Tuskegee be organized, with Colonization as a corollary, to great as that each land, as much as allies to its kinsmen as the English secretary?

FREE COINAGE ASSAILED.

Senator Sherman Shows Its Alleged Bad Features.

UNCLE SAM CAN'T MAKE IT GO.

A Big Thing, He Says, for Western Silver Owners, but Not for the Country at Large—Grover Cleveland and the Question of Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The senate passed some public building bills and then proceeded with the consideration of the financial bill. Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to the free coinage amendment. He occupied four hours in the delivery of his argument, and at its conclusion was loudly applauded. Messrs. Allison and Evarts followed in speeches also against the free coinage amendment, and Mr. McConnell in its support. The senate at 6 p. m. adjourned with the understanding that general debate on the financial bill shall close this evening, after several senators who desire to speak have been heard. In the course of his speech Mr. Sherman said that if he believed the free coinage of silver would enable us to maintain the value of silver bullion up to that of gold he would vote for free coinage today; but if it were admitted that silver could not permanently be kept at the government ordering a bounty to the domestic producer of silver, he did not think there was any danger of the measure becoming law.

An Old Question.

All that the law did was to fix the ratio between gold and silver for coinage at sixteen to one. That was all that the law of 1837 did. It was considered strong enough to fix the value of a bushel of wheat, and it could not fix the value of an ounce of silver bullion. If silver reached a parity with gold it would remain there only so long as the government paid the price; the wants of the people and not the law of man regulated markets. Mr. Sherman declared that wherever there was free coinage of silver gold was demonetized, or quoted at a premium. There was no country in Europe where free coinage of silver existed. What sane man would pay any debt in gold when he could take to the mint silver bullion, costing less in the market of the world, and receive for it treasury notes which were legal tender for all debts. If the mints were thrown open to the reception and coinage of silver bullion would be demonetized.

Mr. Sherman fortified his argument by citing the fact that when silver, under the ratio of 1834 was at a premium here, it was demonetized and remained so for years, and in order to get the benefit of the use of silver we had to reduce the ratio in order to prevent its exportation. When the ratio of 1834 was adopted all the silver coined here fled from the country, because it was valued more highly in other countries.

Not Opposed to the Bland-Allison Act.

Mr. Sherman, referring to the silver legislation of 1878, said he opposed the Bland bill because it was a radical bill. It would make a revolution in the monetary affairs of the country, but had not opposed the Bland-Allison act as it was framed, with a view to avoiding difficulties. President Hayes fearing that the act with its limitations might lead to serious monetary troubles had vetoed it, but he had not advised such a veto. Speaking of the Bland-Allison act, Mr. Sherman said 380,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined and maintained at par and gold—not because of the intrinsic value of the silver dollars, but because of the credit of the government, the great mass of bullion being silver certificates. The result of this was that they should be treated as money in their broadest sense.

The Silver Law Praised.

He did not think the United States, unaided by the co-operation of foreign powers, could bring this vast commodity up to $1.29 and keep it there, and the logical result of the legislation proposed would be to establish a new ratio of value by which $1.29 of silver bullion could be converted into twenty dollars in gold coin instead of ten in the midst of panic. The arbitrary price proposed to be paid for silver had not been reached for fifteen years. His silver friends ought to be satisfied with the present law. Why, he asked, should the bullion owners of Nevada and Colorado be paid more than the market price for their silver? Why should not the farmers of the west be allowed to sell their wheat to the government for more than it could bring to-day

Lodges.

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Fraternity 136,000 1890
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Death benefits paid ..... 1890.
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And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.

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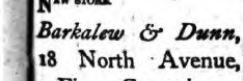

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To the Public!!

We have just received an entire new stock of **Canned Fruits and Vegetables.**

Hudson county asparagus and tips, French and American peas, extra early June, Champagne and Marrowfat; Hendrick, Burnham and Morrell and Darby Corn; Hamburg at ingles Beans and Lemax Cheese brand of entire new creation in bottles and glass cans. A choice lot of California fruit in glass and tin cans. Choice dried fruits and raisins a specialty. Special prices given on Canned Goods by case or down. A complete assortment of Kinney Dundee Jams.

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GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

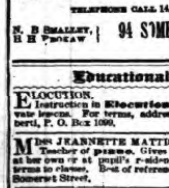
There are a few suits worth $25 and $30 New-market left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Camel's Hair Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, all 50c. worth 38. Three yards of new, fresh goods. A cut old stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. Here lies Outing Flannel at 5c. per yd. in numerous colors, 11c. and 12 1-2c. Children's plush caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

Good, heavy, Scotch silk Linen at 22, 27 and 37c.; extra heavy 50c.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c. Good towelling 4c. per yard. Extra size Huck Towels 10c. each.

We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front street.



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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Sydney Cook's Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 LaGrande avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890

JOHN DILLON IS NAMED.

He Will Be Ireland's Leader, It Is Said.

PARNELL'S ALLEGED TREACHERY

Several Questions of Truthfulness Unsettled Between Messrs. Parnell, McCarthy and Gladstone—John Morley Says That Ireland's Fate Rests in Her Own Hands.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—At the meeting of the National league Mr. Parnell had an enthusiastic reception. He was repeatedly greeted with cheers, and reiterated the statement he has previously made to the effect that he informed Mr. Justin McCarthy as to the chief features of his manifesto at least twenty-four hours before it was published.

His Opponents' Abuse.

Mr. Parnell said that conspiracy and lying were, next to Billingsgate, the prominent feature of his opponents' resources and arguments. He outlined to Mr. McCarthy what are known as the four points of his manifesto. Mr. McCarthy twice told him that he had consulted with Mr. Gladstone on these points—once when they were alone together, and once in the presence of Mr. John Redmond. According to Mr. Parnell, Mr. McCarthy said:

Mr. McCarthy's Alleged Treachery.

"All I can say is, as I have already told you, that Mr. Gladstone intends to deny point blank all your statements," which, said Mr. Parnell, showed that Mr. Gladstone was aware of the proposed points of the manifesto. Mr. Parnell announced that the subscriptions to the National league funds since the last meeting exceeded £5,000, showing that the country is practically with him. He warmly repudiated the claims of the evicted tenants, classing them as the soldiers of the war against landlordism.

He Thinks McCarthy Inconsistent.

Mr. John Redmond has authorized The Dublin Telegraph to state that "the night before Mr. Parnell's manifesto was handed to the press it was read by Mr. McCarthy in the presence of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Leamy, Mr. William Redmond, Mr. O'Kelly and himself. Mr. McCarthy then informed Mr. Parnell that Mr. Gladstone said that if it were published he would immediately fully contradict it and dispute Mr. Parnell's memory as to the Hawarden conversation." Mr. Redmond adds: "My recollection of the incident is wholly inconsistent with Mr. McCarthy's denial."

Ireland's Fate in Her Own Hands.

Mr. John Morley, in a speech at Newcastle last night, said that whatever else might happen at the next general election it was certain that the dissolutionist party would cease to exist. The situation in England was a purely personal one, and as for Ireland, her future depended upon herself alone. "I am authorized to say," continued Mr. Morley, "that after reading Mr. Parnell's speech at Limerick, Mr. Gladstone maintains that he did not ask a binding or absolute proposal made at Hawarden. He naturally named to Mr. Parnell various suggestions in order to improve his knowledge of the field within which the ex-minister might confer with the consent of the Irish members.

"Neither the constabulary nor the magistracy was mentioned. The Hawarden interview, and it was not proposed to hand over the judiciary to the British government for a decade or for any other period." Mr. Morley denied positively that he had ever offered Mr. Parnell the chief secretaryship of Ireland. He ridiculed the idea that Home rule was dead, and declared that it was the duty of the Liberals to forward the movement by every legitimate means in their power.

Justin McCarthy Speaks.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Justin McCarthy writes to The Daily News as follows: "Messrs. Parnell and Redmond have attempted to contradict me in regard to my communications with Mr. Gladstone. From the nature of the case I am the best authority on that points. I did not inform Mr. Gladstone of the contents of Mr. Parnell's manifesto. I was asked to call on Mr. Gladstone and obtain assurances in regard to home rule, and from what Mr. Gladstone told me I was enabled to say to Mr. Parnell that if the manifesto were published Mr. Gladstone would be in a position to fully contradict certain of its statements."

O'Brien Is Hopeful.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Jan. 14.—Mr. William O'Brien, speaking of the Irish situation, said: "Our difficulties are great, but not insurmountable. We were prepared for a great deal of misconception and misrepresentation in our efforts to save Ireland from the horrors of dissension. Whenever the true character of our consultations with our brother Irish members is known some of our friends will be ashamed of their fears and suspicions."

John Dillon the Latest Candidate.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Siecle announces in double leaded type that Mr. John Dillon, upon his arrival in France, will be chosen as leader of the Irish parliamentary party.

The Revolution in Chili.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—No surprise was created in diplomatic circles here by the reported revolt of the Chilian navy against the government. For some time past more or less trouble has existed between President Balamaceda and his people. So great has been the breach between the president and citizens that recently the Chilian congress was convened in special session without order or sanction of the president, the legislators acting on the call of a "commission extraordinary," which had been appointed to adjust certain governmental matters. Diplomates here who are in a position to know the condition of affairs in Chili are inclined to credit the story of an uprising. They say that trouble there appears inevitable before peace can be assured.

Sues for a Million and a Quarter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—What is said to be the heaviest damage suit ever begun in federal courts has been brought by William Starnes, of New York, against John V. Farwell, Charles B. Farwell and Abner Taylor, the amount sought being placed at $1,250,000. Attorney Starnes is the attorney for Mr. Starnes, the present suit is based on a claim for six years' services in negotiating bonds for the defendants to construct the Texas state capitol. The Farwells and Congressman Taylor entered into a contract in 1884 to build the Texas state house, and in consideration they were to receive 3,000,000 acres of land in Texas. In response to this suit the defendants filed an answer denying all the allegations made by Starnes, and declaring that he was entitled to nothing.

SHEEHAN'S COMMITTEES.

The Speaker Announces the Names in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—In the assembly last night Speaker Sheehan announced his committees. The important ones are as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. McClelland, of Westchester; Blumenthal, of New York; Bush, of Chemung; Dunmore, of Rockland; Earl, of Kings; Riley, of Steuben; Smith, of Erie; Husted, of Westchester; Acken, of Steuben; Fish, of Putnam; Maltby, of St. Lawrence.

Judiciary—Messrs. Hill, of Albany; Bush, of Ulster; McMahon, of New York; Sulzer, of New York; Cooney, of Kings; Kane, of Orange; Cannon, of Warren; Jacobs, of Madison; Husted, of Westchester; Johnson, of Wyoming; Hildreth, of New York.

General Laws—Messrs. Bush, of Ulster; Farquhar, of New York; Davis, of Delaware; Southworth, of New York; Lawrence, of New York; Quigley, of Kings; Judd, of Genesee; Whipple, of Cattaraugus; Gardenier, of Columbia; Peck, of Dutchess; Varney, of Saratoga.

Taxation and Retrenchment—Messrs. Dempsey, of Rockland; Dempsey, of Oneida; Sutherland, of Kings; Gilbride, of Niagara; Ryan, of Westchester; Foley, of New York; Beakes, of Sullivan; Kosler, of St. Lawrence; Aspinall, of Kings; Stevenson, of Washington; Kennedy, of Onondaga.

Cities—Messrs. Blumenthal, of New York; Donnelley, of Kings; Hart, of Albany; Shields, of Kings; Dinkelspiel, of New York; Cooney, of Kings; Webster, of New York; Fish, of Putnam; White, of Onondaga; Brodsky, of New York; Ward, of Albany.

Railroads—Messrs. Bush, of Chemung; Townsend, of Queens; Holcomb, of New York; O'Connor, of Kings; Gould, of Lewis; McKnight, of Rensselaer; Byrne, of New York; Haas, of Dutchess; Johnson, of Oneida; Sawmiller, of Onondaga; Chamberlain, of Cayuga.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Sullivan, of New York; Byrnes, of Kings; Kerrigan, of New York; Kelly, of Kings; Endress, of Erie; Rice, of Ulster; Bonacich, of Kings; Mann, of Dutchess; Gallagher, of Erie; Mott, of Madison; Parsons, of Monroe.

Insurance—Messrs. Connelly, of New York; Sage, of Greene; Schmer, of New York; Quackenbush, of Schenectady; Roche, of New York; Mc-Keman, of Queens; Cahill, of Kings; Ingalls, of Westchester; Aspinall, of Kings; Soyer, of Cayuga; Pierson, of Suffolk.

Canals and Electricity—Messrs. Dempsey, of Oneida; Lane, of Otsego; Kelly, of Kings; Mullaney, of New York; Weisser, of New York; Gorman, of Albany; Osborne, of Dutchess; Brennahan, of Oswego; Johnson, of Wyoming; Gallagher, of Erie; Jones, of Monroe.

Labor and Industries—Messrs. Endres, of Erie; Haley, of Oneida; Dippodeet, of New York; Clark, of New York; Dempsey, of Suffolk, of New York; Nolan, of Albany; Sawmiller, of Onondaga; Davis, of Livingston; Trudell, of Chenango; Davis, of Fulton; Dinkelspiel, of New York; Gardenier, of Columbia.

Excise—Messrs. Earle, of Kings; Endres, of Erie; Schaaf, of Kings; Demorest, of Rockland; Dippodeet, of New York; Foley, of New York; Norris, of Wayne; Hommedieu, of Orleans; Ward, of Albany; Brown, of Yates; Denniston, of Monroe.

Public Printing—Messrs. Nolan, of Albany; Risley, of Rensselaer; Sutherland, of Kings; Roche, of New York; Dinkelspiel, of New York; Cameron, of Warren; Dreppodeet, of New York; White, of Onondaga; Sinebeh, of Jefferson; Lewis, of Cattaraugus; Brown, of Otsego.

Public Health—Messrs. Duffy, of New York; Bush, of Chemung; Beakes, of Sullivan; Lawrence, of New York; Cahill, of Kings; Byrne, of New York; Dreppodeet, of New York; Green, of Hawkimer; Boyd, of Broome; Lane, of Jefferson; Willis, of Schuyler.

Public Education—Messrs. Lawrence, of New York; Sage, of Greene; Blumenthal, of New York; Hunting, of Schoharie; Lane, of Otsego; Bohmer, of New York; Beakes, of Sullivan; Peck, of Oneida; Wagner, of Schenectady; Keeler, of St. Lawrence.

Claims—Messrs. Kerrigan, of New York; Mulligan, of New York; King, of Orange; McKnight, of Rensselaer; Quackenbush, of Schenectady; Boettler, of Erie; Willis, of Schuyler; Whipple, of Cattaraugus; Truesdell, of Chenango.

State Prisons—Messrs. Rice, of Ulster; Demorest, of Rockland; Donnelley, of Kings; McBride, of Kings; Mullaney, of New York; Byrnes, of Kings; Noyes, of Oswego; Stevens, of Tompkins; Brundage, of Rensselaer.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Schaaf, of Kings; Reinlein, of Kings; Roche, of New York; Sullivan, of New York; Cameron, of New York; Clark, of New York; Dickinson, of Cayuga; Stout, of Wayne; Johnson, of Washington.

Agriculture—Messrs. Dinkelspiel, of New York; Hunting, of Schoharie; Gillette, of Niagara; Beakes, of Sullivan; Lane, of Otsego; Sage, of Greene; Green, of Herkimer; Gifford, of Chenango; Thompson, of Allegany.

Rules—Messrs. Sheehan and Nesmes, Blumenthal, of New York; McClelland, of Westchester; Bush, of Ulster; Husted, of Westchester; Acker, of Steuben.

AN ENGINE EXPLODES.

Three Men Killed Instantly and One Fatally Injured.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 14.—While a Reading locomotive was standing on a side track near the railroad station at Gordon, two miles from here, last night, it exploded from some unknown cause, hurling the engineer, Martin Sweeney, and Brakemen John Smith, Irving Bolish and Nicholas Hamph through the air, the former a distance of fifty yards.

Sweeney, Smith and Bolish were killed outright, and Humph was so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. The ill-fated night fired was last seen alive by the fireman, who went out for a drink of water, thus escaping the fate of his companions. All are married men except Smith, and leave from two to five children.

She Shot Her Son Dead.

CRAB ORCHARD, Ky., Jan. 14.—Henry Mullins, aged 18, was shot and killed last night by his mother near here. A few days ago a relative of the woman went to Danville, leaving a little 3-year-old child with her to raise. Last night Henry, coming home from town in a rollicking mood, snatched up the child and began pitching it up in his arms. This angered his mother, who told him to stop or she would kill him, but he went on with his capers. The woman reached for an old army pistol, aimed at the boy and shot him through the head, killing him almost instantly. After the unnatural deed was done she seemed to comprehend its enormity and tried to drown herself.

Four Killed on a Crossing.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 14.—Charles Reams, Milton Gilmore, Grant Gray and William Belcogle were instantly killed last night by being struck by a train on the Lake Shore road, a few miles east of Fremont. All the men lived at Green Springs, O. They were in a sleigh, which was demolished and the horses killed. Two of the party were killed outright, one died on the train and the fourth died at Clyde, O., whence the news were sent. Strange to say, not one of the four was badly mutilated. It is supposed they did not hear the train approaching until it was upon them, for when they attempted to turn around, but too late.

Empire State Finances.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The report of the state treasurer for the fiscal year was sent to the legislature last night. It shows that there was a balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1890, of $4,365,425.93. The receipts for the year were $18,2122,399 49 and the payments $17,-446,854.70. The fund payments were divided as follows: General fund, $6,306,525; free school fund, $3,609,362; common school fund, $268,041.71; canal fund, $3,829,086; United States deposit fund, $235,440.05; literature fund, $107,359; military record, $1,238, and college land, $19,326.55.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 B'DWAY

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY.

Fine Custom Tailoring. 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire

Winter is Approaching

And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to encase the feet in a warm pair of

SHOES.

I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Stacey Adams' fine shoes." Call and see them.

John J. Kenney

COR. FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, rear basement of Grand and Regent street, North Plainfield, N. J.

J. PETERSON, 13 Somerset place.
H. HERRMANN, 13 Somerset place.
10-10-y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class workinterior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 837

P. V. SAUNS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Bynds P. O. Box 1288. Jobbing attended to. Best rates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 943.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church.
RESIDENCE, 28 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 461.
W. J. Pierson, No. 15 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 13 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
20 Somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HCLICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 21 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Screen doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,
Showing our Jean cantle pants, in FORCE'S HOTEL, NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Boot black stand connected with the shop.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt, Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE

45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE,

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

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M. M. Dunham,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station on New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 28th, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield for New York, 6.45, 8.03, 9.28, 11.28 a. m., 1.28, 3.48, 5.03, 6.28, 7.38, 9.48, 11.28 p. m. Sunday, 2.48, 4.28, 5.38, 7.38, 9.48, 11.28 p. m. Leave New York for Plainfield, 6.00, 7.45, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night. Sunday, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night. Leave New York, foot Liberty street at 8.45, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night. Sunday, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night. Leave Plainfield for Newark, 6.45, 8.03, 9.28, 11.28 a. m., 1.28, 3.48, 5.03, 6.28, 7.38, 9.48, 11.28 p. m. Sunday, 2.48, 4.28, 5.38, 7.38, 9.48, 11.28 p. m. Leave Newark for Plainfield, 6.00, 7.45, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night. Sunday, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night. Leave Newark for Rahway and Perth Amboy, 6.45, 8.03, 9.28, 11.28 a. m., 1.28, 3.48, 5.03, 6.28, 7.38, 9.48, 11.28 p. m. Sunday, 2.48, 4.28, 5.38, 7.38, 9.48, 11.28 p. m. Leave Newark for Rahway and Perth Amboy

A DARING JAILBREAK.

THE ESCAPE OF MORGAN, THE RAIDER, IN 1863.

A Passage Cut Through Twenty-three Feet of Masonry by Which Morgan and Five of His Officers Got Free and Scaled the Prison Wall.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

HE escape of Morgan, the raider, from the Ohio penitentiary in November, 1863, was a bold break for liberty. The raid upon which he was engaged when captured was the most daring undertaken during the civil war, and Gen. Morgan was a hated leader whom an enemy would much prefer to guard in a strong prison than to extinguish in the open field. The state of Ohio claimed Morgan and his officers as offenders against the commonwealth because they had ridden within its borders, and the military commander of the department, Gen. Burnside, turned them over to be treated as felons. The party, to the number of seventy, were accordingly placed in confinement in a wing of the penitentiary where the cells were set in solid masonry so as to form an interior structure, like a huge cage built in a large room. The cells were in five tiers and Morgan was on the second tier, and those who ultimately escaped with him were on the first. The doors of the cells were iron grates with bars an inch and a quarter wide and half an inch thick, placed two inches apart each way.

Morgan's men were not allowed to come in contact with civil prisoners. They were marched out under the prison yard to their meals, and were allowed daily exercise in the alleys running around their cells. The hall, as the room containing the cages was called, was under special guard. A trusty boy was constantly on watch, two military sentinels patrolled the room alongside of the cages, and fifteen guards on the floor above made rounds of inspection, and no communication was allowed with any persons except the keepers unless military officials were present. Between sundown and sunrise the raiders were securely locked in their cells. They were not permitted to have newspapers and their correspondence was subjected to censorship.

Under these circumstances men of spirit naturally take great risk to breathe the air of freedom, and the raiders began to speculate on means of escape. One of the officers, Capt. Thomas H. Hines, after some study came to the conclusion that there must be an air chamber under the floor of the room, and on consultation with Morgan, Hines and five others of the same rank resolved to open a hole through the floor. They began work on the 4th of November with two steel case knives, and after cutting out six inches of cement and a single layer of brick found a chamber underneath, six feet wide and four feet high. This chamber extended to the end of the wing. The preliminary work had been done with great secrecy. Hines' cell was selected to operate in, and the opening was made in the back part, underneath his bunk. The material taken out was first placed in his bed tick and afterward removed to the chamber below. In order to avoid the eye of the scrub, Hines secured permission to clean his own cell as a means of exercise.

The air chamber was found to be too strongly walled in to offer a means of escape, but it presented an excellent place for secret labor in tunneling, and the plan was confided to several men of the Morgan party not included among those who were to escape. While others were working in the chamber below, which was during the day, of course, when the men were allowed the liberty of the hole room, Hines sat in the door of his cell deeply engaged in reading. This had been his favorite pastime before the tunnel was commenced, and was so accustomed to it. By a system of signals made with rags on the floor Hines was able to give notice when any of the guards or inspectors were in the vicinity and likely to overhear the work. But with all precautions there were narrow escapes from discovery. The prisoners were taken to dinner in squads, and one day a squad was summoned out of the usual order, while one man of the number was in the tunnel. The name of the man lagging behind was called out pointedly, and Gen. Morgan, who happened to be in the hall, said promptly to the turnkey, "He is in the water closet, he tells me." Then the general began to talk with the turnkey in a very dolorous manner about a protest he thought of submitting to the authorities, and in this way beguiled the unwary fellow until the missing man got out of the tunnel and fell into his place.

The work was finally completed, after cutting through five feet of foundation wall beneath the cell, twelve feet of cemented filling and six feet of outer wall. Four feet of earth was removed to make a place of egress. As the man to escape would be confined at night in their separate cells it was necessary to open passages from each

A RECONNOITERING RUSE.

cell into the air chamber. This was done from underneath, and a thin shell of the floor constructed over the hole so as to deceive the cell inspectors. The tunnel led no farther than the prison yard, and around this was a wall twenty-five feet high, which the fugitives must surmount in some way. For this purpose a rope was plaited from bedclothing torn into strips, and a stove poker supplied material for a strong grappling hook to secure one end of the rope to the top of the wall. Another nice point was to spy out a place to scale the wall, for it could not be seen from the prison windows by men standing on the floor. These channel to be a ladder in the hall used for closing the ceiling. At one day when it stood in front of a window Gen. Morgan made a move with a warden that a certain nimble man of his party could mount the long ladder from the under side and over into the hall. The feat was performed and was successfully done, and at the same time the entire prisoner reconnoitered from the top of the ladder the surrounding outside.

When all was ready Morgan and the five fortunate men chosen to accompany him were provided with plain citizen's clothing and some greenbacks, all of which had been smuggled into the prison through friendship and bribery. A southbound train was known to pass Columbus at 1:15 a. m., and it was decided to escape immediately after the midnight round of the guard and reach that train. On Nov. 26 Morgan learned that a prison inspection would soon take place, and it was arranged to go out on the first dark night thereafter. The night of the 27th was cloudy and was chosen for the start. His force another nice point had to be gotten over. Gen. Morgan's cell was in the second tier and had no passage to the air chamber below, but his cell mate, Col. Richard Morgan, had been prepared for him for this special occasion, and when the warden ordered the prisoners to their cells on the evening of the 27th, the brothers, who were of the same stature, exchanged places and walked into the cells selected, with their backs to the doorway. The warden turned the bolts of the gratings without noticing the deception.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock the six men assembled in the air chamber nerved for the next encounter with whatever should oppose their flight to Dixie. The only weapons they could command were the case knives that had been used in digging, and which had become worn down to the shape of dirks. A few inches of earth above the roof separated them from the prison yard, and when that was reached it was found to be raining. The guards had abandoned their exposed beats on the prison wall and a lagging sentinel in out of the way nooks to escape the storm. The fugitives mounted the wall by the aid of their rope and grappling hook and encountered a nonconformist fence to exchange their telltale clothing for the new outfits which were to furnish a complete disguise. Then the wall they descended by the ground by their rope and landed within sight of a party of prison guards, who stood around a fire absorbed in conversation. Gen. Morgan and Capt. Hines then separated from the others, went straight to the railway depot, purchased tickets, and entered the southbound train. Morgan took his seat beside a Union major who happened to be on board, and immediately entered into conversation with him as the best means to avoid suspicion from himself. The train passed along under the prison wall, and the talkative major exclaimed to his fellow passenger, "There is where the rebel Morgan is for safekeeping."

"Yes," replied Morgan, "and I hope they will keep him as safe as he is now."

When the train reached Cincinnati Morgan and Hines jumped off, not wishing to

"HURRY UP, MAJOR."

run the gauntlet of prying eyes in the city in case the fact of the daring escape had been promptly discovered and wired abroad. In truth, however, the jail break was discovered until after daylight of the 28th, for the cots of each missing man had been planted with serviceable dummy to deceive the wardens on their rounds. Even through the cell gratings the cots appeared to have the usual occupants. The two chief fugitives crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati in a skiff and were soon among Kentucky friends, who furnished horses and guides. They would need to traverse the whole of Kentucky and part of Tennessee before they would be clear of the Union lines, and of course the region was alive with hostile soldiers. Friends of the fugitives could only aid them in secret, for days they were up to their necks in mud, fresh horses, and also cattle whips to disguise them as drovers.

After traveling nearly two weeks they came upon a party of forty of Morgan's command that had been cut off during the raid north and had remained in hiding. Morgan took command and managed to cross the river, and with this re-enforcement marched to the Tennessee river below Kingston. There was no boat at hand, but by borrowing an ax at the nearest house a raft was improvised. It took so long to ferry over the horses, however, that the work was discovered by Union cavalry that was following not far behind. Morgan, Hines and thirty men had crossed, and the leader proposed to make a fight, but was at length dissuaded, and with Hines and four others took to the mountains. After wandering some time aimlessly, Hines left his companions beside a bridle path and went to a house for a guide. While absent on this errand he saw a body of Union cavalry moving in the direction of the general's hiding place. Dashing up to the cavalry leader he cried out, "Hurry up, major, or the rebels will escape," and led the scout in an opposite direction.

Reposting himself as a home guard, Hines kept up the byplay for some time, but finally had to confess his identity. In fact his officer at command was upheld work, for the Morgan party had been recognized at the house where the ax had been borrowed for the raft. The cavalry major was so enraged with Hines for leading him away from his prize that he prepared to hang him on the spot. "I would not have missed getting him [Morgan] for a thousand dollars. It would have been a glorious commission for me," he declared. A halter was placed around Hines' neck and thrown over the limb of a tree, when the condemned man coolly said, "Suppose that was Gen. Morgan and I have led you astray; wouldn't I, being a member of his command, deserve to be hanged if I had not done what you charge me with?"

The major thought a moment and then exclaimed, "Boys, let him alone!"

Hines had an eventful experience, but subsequently escaped. When Morgan heard the cavalry galloping away from his vicinity he started south with the two men, and after several adventures and hairbreadth escapes from death reached his own lines.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

THE SNOWBALLS WERE FROZEN.

An Unlicensed Tale of the Battle of Simpson's Field.

This tale was volunteered by one, As you'll perceive, who saw the fun, And, who for reasons that are plain Won't care to see the like again.

You have all been told
That our warriors bold,
To their extreme cost,
Were routed to quod
On Simpson's Field—
But why you have yet to learn.

The rival force
Had pursued a course
Very much to be deplored;
And talked so loud

They could not be ignored.

So Captain Jim
Surrounded him
With soldiers true and tried,
While Captain Jack
And his rude pack
Responded full of pride.

Their chance looked slim
To Captain Jim,
For they numbered only ten,
While we set out
To put them to rout
With a dozen gallant men.

We had our way,
And New Year's day
Was named for the final charge;
Near Simpson's field
The foes were cornered,
And Simpson's field was large.

But larger yet
To our regret,
We found Simpson's heart;
In his cattle stalls
They stored snowballs,
Which doomed us from the start.

Our warriors bold
Behind the fold
For shelter were all arrayed,
And knowing nought
Of the foe's dark plot,
Were not a whit dismayed.

A frosty night,
To their delight,
Rendered them somewhat hot;
But a midday thaw
Dispelled that flaw,
And furnished us with shot.

Oh, who can say
That on that day
Our valor was in doubt?
When blow for blow
With spheres of snow,
We charged them all about.

We charged them down
Into the town,
And charged them up again;
In the cattle shed
They hid their heads,
So fierce the fronts rain.

Then, with a shout
For three times three,
We started on a run—
To learn, alas!
How it came to pass
The fight had been begun!

Our captain thought
The foes sought
Within that cattle shed;
To storm it well
With shot and shell
At his command we sped.

"Have at them, then,
My gallant men!"
Our leader blithely cried.
"Nor shall nor shot
Defrude the spot
Where those poltroons now hide!"

As soft as clay
The snow now lay
Beneath the noonday sun;
It made us smile
To think the while
Our foemen they had none.

But oh! how soon
We changed our tune

That fateful New Year's day!
Tides frozen hails,
Stored in the stalls,
Were not at all like play.

Our lesson was bought
With the first onslaught,
For on the volley that laid us low,
With painful thumps
And blue black bumps,
Was a volley of frozen snow.

On Simpson's field
We were forced to yield,
Our relative men to their tent;
And now you know
Why this was so,
But let them try again!

THEY GOT NO SCALPS.

The Harrowing Tale of Five Injun Fighters.

The "Injun Fighter" took the floor,
And told a tale oft told before:
If you read on quite to the end
Its moral you will comprehend.

In me you see a boy,
With leisure to employ
Upon the grass
Of circulating news,
And editorial views
On the same.

It used to seem like work
Which I was glad to shirk—
The carrier job;
But now to me it's play,
And, as I learned today,
Also to Bob.

I'm very glad to find
Bob in that state of mind,
For it was he
Who led that "bravest band
Of Injun fighters in the land"—
Including me.

That's what you called us when
We struggled hence again,
Ambition gone;
But when we started out
To pay the fiends to rout
You cheered us on.

To me and all the rest
Said Bob, "On to the west
Where fame awaits!
Let future song and story
Cover us with glory,
Onward mates!"

Toward the setting sun,
Each with his little gun
And powder horn,
Grim, silent, undismayed;
For Injun scalps we yearned
That April morn.

Of loot we hadn't any,
Three dollars to a penny
We were content;
And thus we wandered along
With shout and martial song
All unabashed.

Two days of finest weather
Held our bead together
On the broad trail;
A frigid, drizzling rain
Then changed our joy to pain,
And we turned tail.

Alas! what had we done?
Each had his little gun
And nothing more;
Wherever we applied
For a chance to get inside
They shut the door.

"Show us the scalps," they said,
"Of Injuns that are dead
Because of you,
And then we'll let you in
And stuff you to the chin."
What could we do?

Then we were fed with sauces,
And were mad with cruel jests
Or heartless smiles,
As homeward worn and sore
We crept from door to door
Those weary miles.

From that band I've now resigned,
Quoth he sadder to find
A road to fame
Through circulating news,
And editorial views
On the same.

It Was a Feeling.

A colored man who was evidently in poor circumstances called at a Gratiot avenue hardware store the other day and asked for a door lock, and while he was looking at a line of them the merchant said:

"You can't be afraid of burglars?"

"But I am," was the reply.

"Have you got anything to be stolen?"

"No, sah. Hain't got $30 worth of stuff in de house."

"Then why do you fear burglars?"

"It hain't 'cause I 'spect dey would steal anything, but because I dream I want to be woke up in the night and see a burglar at de foot of de bed an' hear him say: 'Nice, fat nigger, you hand over dat bag of gold or I'll put six bullets into ya!'

"But you have no gold."

"Dat's jes it. He'd think I was lyin' an' shute me."—Detroit Free Press.

GET THE BENEFIT

of paying cash for your goods

SHERWIN, 23 West Front Street,

sells all goods strictly for CASH. And you can buy your

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

At Lower Prices

THAN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM FOR ELSEWHERE.

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic. The Best for all Scalp Troubles. A Guarantee with Every Bottle. Sold only at L. W. RANDOLPH'S Prescription Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

PICKING UP DOLLARS

Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering goodQat rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:
Plush rocking chairs from $6.50 up.
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $5.00.
Mops from $0.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

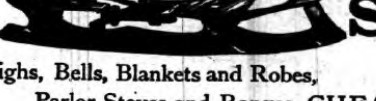
IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of



S

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,

Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

UPHOLSTERING and

MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF J. C. ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 20 and 21 North Avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain, Produce inspected and bought direct from the Producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving our profit, which is brought from outside the retail over.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must charge profits to offset slow and uncertain pay, of which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By dealing for cash we are at issues from such customers, and can afford to sell for less profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, and if we have high we must sell for credit.

Very Respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 15, 1890. 11-42

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc. At greatly reduced prices, at

STEPHENSON'S

28 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom refer-ence is made.

Furniture Express

30 WEST FRONT STREET.

LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Furniture carefully and promptly moved to or from all parts of the city or country. Also to the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in

Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY

and MEDICATED BATHS, as administered BY

DR. GRIFFIN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Piles, Kidney and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Parlors established for Ladies, 29 East Second street, corner of Washington.

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES

ranges, pumps, drain and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

21 and 23 floors. Bell 1262.

Louis B. Coddington

(Successor to Tunis J. Carey.)

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET

and 23 Park avenue.

P. O. Box 253.

FURNITURE AND FREE

EXPRESS

Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered trucks. Goods sent to any part of the city or country. Piano moving a specialty.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT R. COOK.

A. D. Cook & Bro.

LUMBER

and COAL.

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 32.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle,

37 NORTH AVENUE,

Painters and Paper hangers

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

THE DIME

SAVINGS INSTITUTION

OF

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually

JOHN W. MURRAY President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, " "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD

ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.

Work quickly and thoroughly done. Two hands in operation. Our apparatus is approved of by the Board of Health. Purchased of Jones & Co. and Field Parkhurst. For information call at Park House. Manufacturers of the Best Carrots, Co. and Field Parkhurst. P. O. Box 208. Telephone call 28.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHOTWELL-RICE CASE.

THE TAKING OF TESTIMONY RESUMED YESTERDAY.

Witnesses for Defense Examined to Prove Shotwell Guilty of the Charges of Using False Weights and Measures, and of Passing Counterfeit Money on Customers, as a Justification for the Alleged Libel.

The Shotwell-Rice trial was resumed at Somerville yesterday in the Somerset county courts, Judge Magie presiding.

It was the second day of this most deplorable suit. Mr. Rice was the first witness put on the stand and his examination occupied the entire morning. The aim seemed to be to show that Mr. Rice had been very badly disturbed by Mr. Shotwell. He was pale and haggard-looking, as if greatly distressed in mind. This was made more apparent as he testified. The drift of his testimony was that he did not authorize, and, therefore, could not be held responsible, for the alleged libel, that the serious charges as to false weights and measures being used by Mr. Shotwell in Mr. Rice's store were true, and that Mr. Shotwell had passed counterfeit money on Mr. Rice's customers, and, last, that the theft of goods by those in Mr. Rice's employ, had been carried on with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Shotwell, and that these acts were injurious to the business of Mr. Rice. Mr. Rice gave as an instance of alleged dishonesty a case wherein he said he saw Mr. Shotwell measuring a quart of plums for the family of Mr. Henry A. McGee charging eight quarts. Mr. Shotwell saying when remonstrated with that they were nice plums, and Mr McGee cared more for quality than quantity and it wouldn't make any difference, as they made their own sugar. Mr. Rice testified that he directed that if there were only seven quarts he did not want eight charged. But that he afterwards discovered in Mr. Shotwell's writing, the charge of eight quarts in the blotter, which he produced in court.

On cross-examination Mr. Rice was made by Lawyer Lindabury to contradict himself in several important particulars, and likewise to make some damaging admissions respecting the alleged libel He was kept on the stand until the noon recess, and had become somewhat confused.

After recess Mr. Phillips, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. R. W. Rice & Co., was called by Mr. Marsh on behalf of defendant Rice. He produced the false weights and measures, and testified that they had been in use in Mr. Rice's store, and that he saw Mr. Shotwell repeatedly use them knowing them to be false, and that Mr. Rice, when he discovered that the weights and measures were false, forbid their being used, had proper weights and measures substituted, and when he later found the false weights and measures being used again, he had Clerk Phillips take them home and lock them up, keeping them until produced for the arbitrators.

Mr. Lindabury on cross-examination seemed unable to chase the witness in his testimony, the clerk's quick and pertinent answers causing general laughter, in which even the calm and dignified judge was compelled to join. The greatest laughter resulted at Mr. Lindabury's expense when he finally said he would have to give the witness up. Mr. Lindabury endeavored to show that the weights had become light from wear and the measures from handling, but the witness only laughed at such an idea.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of the previous witness, was called, testifying that she kept the false weights and measures locked up in her bureau until desired for the arbitrators, allowing no one to even see them. Mr. Lindabury was no gallant to subject her to any extended cross-examination.

Mr. Henry A. McGee, having important business in New York Thursday, both counsels consenting, was permitted to testify ahead of time. He simply testified that he did not do the family buying, and did not know of any goods under weight being sold to him, and he might he would have heard of it if it had been a common practice by Mr. Shotwell.

Mr. Vandeveer, Deputy Clerk of Somerset county, testified to having examined about a dozen weights and one or two measures produced in court several days ago by Mr. Shotwell to the store and sold with the knowledge of Mr. Rice, and found them all false by the U. S. Standard required by law in the county clerk's office.

One of the four pound weights was nearly an ounce and a half underweight, and the others varied down to an eighth of an ounce in the one pound weight.

Mr. Lindabury wanted to know if the refused weights was not the natural result of wear or rust. But witness declared that he was not an expert in such matters and did not know.

Mayor Pless was briefly examined as to certain remarks by Mr. Shotwell derogatory to Mr. Rice and injurious to his business, but nothing defin to was elicited.

Mr. Clarence J. Rice was the next and last witness to call for the day.

He testified that he was a partner in the firm of R. W. Rice & Co., and had discovered goods being taken from the store by one of Mr. Shotwell's relatives, and reported the matter thereof by Mr. Shotwell, who was the head of the general clerks.

Witness saw these goods frequently that he finally consulted to make notes of the matter in a memorandum, and made a number of entries, with the date and number of boxes of each occurrence thereafter. This book is now produced in court.

Witness was asked by Lawyer Lindabury why he did not speak of these alleged thefts to Mr. Rice. He replied that he had consulted Mr. Shotwell enough in behalf of the store, preferring to submit the matter to the arbitrators, especially as fear of being from conversation that it was not always safe for a clerk to speak the truth.

At this point the court was adjourned until 9:15 o'clock this morning, when the taking of testimony was resumed.

LATER.

The defense in the Shotwell vs. Rice case ended this morning, and the prosecution began a rebuttal of the evidence. A number of witnesses testified that they had purchased goods of Shotwell and always received the correct weight.

JOTTINGS.

—The Salvation Army is still holding forth at Reform Hall.

—The old-fashioned Winter has not succeeded in bringing the mercury down to zero yet.

—Edsall's new advertisement will be of interest to those who are in want of reasonable goods cheap.

—An "assembly" was held at Armory Hall, Somerville, last evening. Several persons from this city attended.

—Young men and boys will do well to hear the talk to be given by Dr. Hurlbut at the Y. M. C. rooms to-night.

—At Reform Hall this evening the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis will speak on the "Relation of Intemperance to Social Purity."

—The Melopoia Society will give its first private concert at the Casino of the Union County Country Club this evening.

—The seventh annual State convention of the New Jersey Retail Grocers' Association was held at Burlington Wednesday.

—There ought to be a special and severe punishment for the people who throw water on the pavements during freezing weather.

—The contract of the borough of North Plainfield with the New York and New Jersey Globe Gas Light company, expired today.

—Invitations are out for an evening sociable to be given by the Esterbrook Circle at Amphion Hall on the evening of the 29th inst.

—At a recent meeting of the Directors of First National Bank, resolutions respecting the death of the late John Simpson were adopted.

—Gertrude Norman, the distinguished English actress, is to appear at Amphion Hall for one week, beginning Monday, January 19th.

—The Bible Normal class of the Tee Young People's League of the First Baptist church will resume its sessions on Friday evening of this week at 7:30 o'clock.

—On the evening of February 9th, the ladies of the Plainfield Gesang and Turn Verin are to enjoy a private masquerade in their hall on Somerset street.

—To-morrow at 3.30 p. m., in the W. C. T. U. rooms, Miss Yates, superintendent of Parliamentary Usage, will give a Parliamentary drill. All are invited.

—The jury in the case of ex-Sheriff Tunison vs. the Central Railroad company was discharged by Judge Magie in the Somerset county courts yesterday morning and retired for deliberation.

—One of the newest inventions is a door on the principle of the roller top desk. A three foot wide door rolls up in a roll only seven inches thick, while to swing such a door requires about the same space in front of it.

—Councilman Walter L. Hatfield was enjoying a pleasure drive in the vicinity of Evans yesterday afternoon, when the horse which he was driving was suddenly taken ill. He secured the services of a veterinary surgeon from this city.

—A man named Ann Bennett is now on trial in the Criminal Court in Chicago charged with bigamy. It is claimed that he has eight wives, all of whom are living and ready to testify against him. The papers say it is the worst case of bigamy on record.

Injured on the Ice.

Miss Jean Evans of Fanwood is slowly recovering from injuries she received by a fall on 4th inst.

In company with a number of others she was taking a walk and while passing a small pond ventured out on the ice to test its strength. An unfortunate misstep caused Miss Evans to lose her balance, and in falling she struck her face breaking her nose and sustaining a number of severe bruises. A doctor was hastily summoned and the injured member soon placed in its normal shape again, the young lady acting with much bravery during the ordeal.

New Officers Installed.

At a regular meeting of Ivanhoe Council 1074, Tues. ay evening, Jan. 13th, seven candidates were initiated and eleven applications received. After which Deputy Grand Commander L. A. Hummer and Deputy Grand Guide Wm. H. Rogers installed the following officers:

Commander—T. C. Smith.
Vice Commander—A. L. Tinsworth.
Orator—J. D Moon.
Past Commander—G. B. Tinsworth.
Chaplin—J. A. Phillips.
Secretary—G. C. Stillman.
Collector—P. D. Fuller.
Treasurer—L. A. Hummer.
Guide—L. T. Rogers.
Warden—Henry Weiss.
Sentry—R. J. Shroder.
Medical Examiner—J. T. Fritts, M. D.
Trustees—Robert Mitchell, A. Q. Fine, T. C. Smith.

Board of Freeholders.

The Somerset County Board of Freeholders met in the Grand Jury room at Somerville Tuesday, with all the members present.

Bill of F. K. Hagen for advertising sale of bridge at Three Bridges returned.

It was ordered that a committee on Public Buildings, with a competent builder, make a thorough examination of the Court House and report at the next meeting.

The amount of bills paid up to Jan. 13 is $30,783.10.

N. J. Publishers' Union.

The annual meeting of the N. J. Publishers' Union will be held at the Windsor Hotel, Trenton on Monday, Jan. 19, at 2 p. m. Business of importance will come before this meeting. Publishers who are not members are also invited to attend.

Mad Dogs Shot.

Two hound dogs showing symptoms of hydrophobia were shot in Washingtonville Monday afternoon by the constable having charge. Mr. Decker said Mr. Robert Clark. They had been bitten a short time ago by a strange dog, and they have not kept chained ever since.

POLITICAL PICKLES.

SENATOR KEYS AND MCDONALD WILL JUDGE THEIR OWN CASES.

Committees Appointed.—A Pertinent Question and Answer on the Free Coinage Bill.

The new Jersey Legislature is only two days old, but it promises to be unusually busy one, from a partisan point of view. The method adopted by the majority yesterday to unseat Senator Stahl, of Hudson, in being bitterly criticised by many fair-minded Democrats, who protest that the party will suffer for the outrage perpetrated. They feel it the fact that Senator McDonald was allowed to retain his seat for months, pending an investigation of the charge of fraud at the ballot-box, and that his treatment by the Republicans was fair and courteous throughout the long and patient inquiry into the case, Even dyed in the-wool Democrats were astounded again to-day to find on the Committees on Election just appointed by President Adrain, Senators McDonald and Keys. The former is chairman of the committee, and the latter, with him, constitutes the majority. "Just think of it," exclaimed a Democratic official, when the committee was announced "for chairman, McDonald, who was to be tried because his vote to the seat was tainted; and to make the majority a senator whose seat is to be contested. Keys is to be a judge in his own case. It's the rankest partisan act the Democratic party has ever been guilty of."

Senator Carter has a bill to make the salary of the State prosecutor $3 500 and to authorize him to appoint one deputy for each twenty convicts. The following are

ADRAIN'S COMMITTEES.

President Adrain, of the senate, has appointed the following standing committees: Judiciary — Werts, Barrett and Gardner. Revision of Laws—Marsh, Barrett and Cranmer. Finance—Kris, Everitt and Rue. Municipal Corporations—Werts, Mallon and Gardner. Railroads and Canals—Mallon, Brown and Cranmer. Banks and Insurance—Cornish, Winton and Gardner. Education—Smith, Kris and Rogers. Militia—McDonald, Barker and Cranmer.

Game and Fisheries—Winton, Mallon and Fowler. Agriculture—Brown, Smith and Gardner. Miscellaneous Business—Smith, Marsh and Leaming. Riparian Rights—Werts, Brown and Leaming. Elections—McDonald, Keys and Carter. Claims and Pensions—Marsh, Butcher and Rogers. Unfinished Business—Winton, Kris and Carter. Engrossed Bills—Barrett, Butcher and Rue. Labor and Industries—Butcher, Cornish and Cranmer. Boroughs—Barker, Cornish and Fowler.

It has been decided that the session shall not exceed twelve weeks. The principal business will be the new tax commissioner's report and the governor's recommendations; the enactment of an assembly apportionment and redistricting bill, by which Senator McDonald will elect again a member of the house; the enactment of a congress reapportionment and redistricting bill, which cannot be done until congress passes the bill which is expected to give New Jersey eight members instead of seven; the legislation for the cities, including the fate of a board of works in Newark, and, finally, the changes in the county lines.

In view of the fact that a free coinage substitute bill has been passed, as announced on page 2 of THE NEWS to-day, the following letter taken from the Elizabeth Journal will be of special interest:

A REJOINDER ON THE SILVER BILL.

In November last, when the silver bill was under consideration, an inquirer asked the New York Evening Post a question on the subject. It seems to so well post at this time that both question and answer are reproduced:

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

SIR:—Will you kindly state for the instruction of your readers who are not adepts in solving financial problems, what would be the probable effect of the passage of a bill to repeal the Free Coinage of silver] law? There are so many indications pointing to the passage of that law by congress in the not distant future that a clear exposition of its effect on business and values is very desirable.

The first effect would be to reduce wages, salaried, fixed incomes, and money on deposit in banks 25 to 30 per cent. through a corresponding increase in the prices of consumable commodities. In other words, every coin dollar now due dollar would be paid when in 412½ grains of silver, or every coin dollar note is now payable in 25 8 10 grains of gold. The prices of consumable commodities are now quoted by the gold standard, and the presumption is that they cannot be afforded for less. The producer must get 60 cents more value for what he sells after as before, and if he takes in his pay in silver he must have enough of it to make ends meet. That is, he must have higher prices for what he sells. Eventually there will be a re-adjustment of all things to the silver standard, but while the transition is in progress labor will pay the cost of it most decidedly.—Ed. Evening Post.]

Knights Installed.

District D puty Grand Chancellor, John Ulrich and staff visited Elz bethport last evening and installed the majority-elect officers of Ottie Branch, Knights of Pythias. The installation officers were according to the ritual of the Order and when the new officers assumed their seats a general good time followed. The ceremonies concluded with a collation.

City National Bank Directors.

At an election held Tuesday, Jan. 13th, the following gentlemen were elected as directors of the City National Bank: Messrs. Chas. Hyde, R. R. Pope, J. T. Closson, J. P. Hubbard, C. Scheerhorn, F. H. Gardner, J. F. Moodnad, J. R. Coward, H. G. Rankin, Mr. Hyde, Hyde, Jr., Closson; Mr. R. R. Pope, Vice President; Mr. F. H. Gardner, cashier.

—The Clerks Association is to hold a special meeting this evening.

WILLIAMS SENTENCED.

The Lyons Farms Thief Sent to State Prison for One Year.

Yesterday morning in the Union county court of oyer and terminer Samuel Williams, the young man who stole a watch from the room of his boarding mistress, Mrs. Gunter, at Lyons Farms, was arraigned. He was arrested by Sergt. Reed while at a prayer meeting in the village church, and the good people who had been deceived by his apparent earnestness in his behalf until his guilt was established.

Judge McCormick deferred the sentence for several weeks to make inquiries concerning the character of the prisoner.

When arraigned this morning Williams said it was his first offense. He was born in Morris county.

The court consulted a moment, and Williams was sentenced to State prison for a term of one year.

PERSONAL.

Mr George Hamlin of Fanwood is at Chicago on a business trip.

An afternoon tea is to be given by Mrs. Isaac L. Miller on the 28th inst.

Mr. Frank Wolff of West Front street is convalescent from his recent illness.

Mr. Charles Smith of West Front street is now convalescent from a severe attack of rheumatism.

An evening sociable is to be held at the residence of Mr. Amos Vail at Green Brook on Thursday evening January 22d.

Mr and Mrs. George D Miller have returned to their home in Fanwood from a two weeks' visit to friend in New York.

Miss Mamie Dunham has returned to her home on South second street from a two weeks' visit to her aunt in Jersey City.

Mr. E. P. Thorn of East Front street and Ella A. Campbell of Park avenue left yesterday for Crescent City, Florida, where they will be the guests of Mr. Campbell's son, Harry.

Mr. John Robertson of North avenue was one of the guests at the Phillips-H ve wedding which took place in New York last evening.

Mr. George Craig formerly of this city has forwarded us a copy of "The North Texas Farmer." It is a newsy little paper and the articles published are very interesting.

A surprise party was held at the residence of Mr. Walter Wikoff, No. 112 West Eighth street, Tuesday evening. It was well attended. The committee comprised Messrs. F. Wikoff and C. Moffit.

Patents have been granted recently to Mr. W. Mooney of North Plainfield on a rotary gas scrubber; to Mr. Wm. A. Brock of the same place on removed lumber, and to Mr. Stephen Scott of this city on attachments to printing presses.

A large gathering of friends assembled yesterday at the funeral services of Lydia H. Van Doren. She had been a patient unoomplaining little sufferer for more than a year and the third in order of the family who had died within a short time in succession.

The Eclipse Quartette of this city, comprising Messrs. J. C Martin; Robert Schererhorn, R. C. Searing and Elias M. Southard will visit Estelhath this evening and take part in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Lincoln Division, Sons of Temperance, Mt. John St. Corner, the "Dutch Comedian," will also endeavor to amuse the audience.

Messrs. Wm. C. Ayers and Andrew Vandenbrek visited the NEWS office this morning. The action of the State Legislature's Prosident, Robert Adrain, in appointing Senators McDonald and Keys on the Committee on Elections was discussed. Mr. Ayers said it reminded him of an Irish anecdote. "A man stole a hog. He was arrested and brought to trial. The evidence, while strong, was all against him. His counsel conducted with him in having no consultation to make in defense on the case. The prisoner smiled sweetly, and told his lawyer 'to stand up and talk.' 'But on what?' was asked 'I have nothing to offer.' 'Oh that's all right.' Stand up and talk. Talk about anything, but talk!' The lawyer, being of an unfortunate mind to begin with, harangued the court, the jurors and the audience with a flood of nonsense, sarcasm, and hackney words hopelessly jumbled together, until out of breath. He did not know what he had been talking about. He did not know himself. He looked askance at his client, who was still smiling. The case was given to the jury. After a lengthy absence they returned and gave as their verdict 'not guilty.' The hog was free. Everybody was thunderstruck. None more so than his lawyer, who glared him with questions as to the meaning of it all. The case, as he saw it, was clearly lost before it commenced. His client, still sweet, with strange smile, so full of hidden meaning, said, 'That's all right sonny! That's all right! You're young yet. I have been in it would be. Two of those jurors had sons of the perk.'"

The Odd Fellows' Home.

The Odd Fellows' Home Association has completed a large addition to its Home at Trenton for indigent and disabled Odd Fellows. Mrs. Henrietta Otis was admitted to the Home last week as the wife of an inmate, and she and her husband will now be maintained there the remainder of their lives. She is the first women ever admitted to the Odd Fellows' Home in this country. The new building accommodates forty persons and is very nicely arranged for the comfort of its inmates. Sixteen additional acres of ground were bought to-day by the Board of Managers. The Home was at first the past project of Rebekah Lodges, and contains twenty persons.

Odd Fellows at Westfield.

A large delegation of Plainfield Lodge No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows visited Westfield last evening and instituted a new lodge of the local order. Encampment Lodge No. 116, also of Plainfield, came in the village in a body and assisted in the ceremonies. The Plainfield Lodge has a membership of 200.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

THE LAW'S LONG ARM.

Rhymer V. Gullick Who Robbed the Chicago Beef Company, Years Ago, Caught in Kansas.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Jan. 15. (Special.)—Rhymer V. Gullick who robbed the Plainfield agency of the Chicago Beef Company of $332, about five years ago, and who, when indicted first, has been caught in Kansas.

The crime was committed in Middlesex county. Detective Oliver lately learned of Gullick whereabouts and with a companion went to Topeka, Kansas and secured him. The detectives and their prisoner arrived in New Brunswick late last night.

A BRIDEGROOM DISAPPEARS.

Went Out to Buy a Ring and Has not Returned.—He Had Money and Foul Play is Feared.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 15 (Special.)—Gulbert Soden was to have married Lizzie Lee last night. The marriage was to have taken place at the brides house. Rev. Mr. Case, pastor of the Methodist church was to have tied the knot. Tickets for a wedding tour had been bought, the guests had assembled and all was ready. The bridegroom, who had a large amount of money and the tickets in his pocket suddenly discovered that he had no marriage ring and went out to buy one. He has not been seen or heard from since. Foul play is feared.

The Salvationists.

A few years ago the Salvation Army endeavored to obtain a foothold in this city, but, though earnest and persevering, met with no success.

To day we have again, and for several days past have been holding meetings at Reform Hall, all of which have been well attended.

Last evening the hall was crowded. The meeting was opened with prayer, followed by Salvation Army hymns, and short, effective talks. The leaders by their pleadings brought tears to the eyes of many who heard them. The Army is organized throughout the world, and has strictly military rules. In the large cities one small company called the "Hallelujah of the slums" live and work among the outcast of humanity. Their weapons of war are brooms, scrubbing brushes, etc. They care for the helpless, sick and overworked, singing or humming their Army hymns while working. They accept help wherever and are welcomed as ministering angels.

Another company of young women walk the streets in the worst districts, from eleven o'clock at night until three o'clock in the morning, and endeavor to save lost women. They also have a "Prisoners' brigade" that most concern when they leave the prison, and give them work and a helping hand, so as to start them off on the right road.

By their manner of marching through the streets with their drum, tambourine, accordeon, etc., they attract a large portion of curiosity who would not enter a church.

The Illustrated American of New York, in a recent number, devotes several pages and many beautiful illustrations to the Salvation Army and as published in a book decried Booth's plan entitled 'In Darkest England, and the way out," which has attracted much world wide attention. By their earnestness and good work they are everywhere overcoming the prejudice which formerly existed against them.

On Friday evening the "French Warbler," one of their members, will entertain the audience as Reform Hall, and on Saturday and Sunday they will also have the "blood washed gentelmen" to assist them.

They have come to Plainfield to stay this time, and, judging by the good work during the past few years will be of benefit to many.

—The newly-elected officers of Watsumpka Lodge, No. 2401, are to be publicly installed this evening.

—At a recent meeting of the Union County Board of Freeholders, the county collector was authorized to pay over $170 to the Muhlenberg Hospital in this city.

Cents-Word Column.

A YOUNG women wishes a situation as governess or companion. "A." care of EVENING NEWS. 14-5

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's storage warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-4t

BOARDERS wanted. No. 9 Manning place. 1-15-3t

COOK wanted, 32 East Fifth street. 1-15tf

LOST—On Somerset street Wednesday, Jan. 14th, an envelope containing a sum of money. Finder please return to owner, 227 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

SITUATION wanted for general housework. Apply 60 Somerset street. 1-15-3t

STRAYED or stolen, for larger dog. Answer to the name of "Tobie." Return to 128 West Front street, Seward. 14-3

STORE fixtures for sale. Enquire of U. S. Cross, 1st Fifth avenue. 1-9-tf

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, No. 20 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A first class seamstress, 20 East Fifth street. 1-10tf

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Good wages. Must have good references. Apply 20 Putnam avenue. 14-3

WILL BE SOLD at public sale Jan. 31st, one of most desirable farms in Somerset county 100 acres. Any one having the Farm in charge address "Farm," 41 Spruce avenue. 14-3t

WANTED—An active, reliable man to represent a large manufacturing house. Salary $75 per month, with expenses, to represent in his own locality a responsible New York House. Reference required. Address Box 3331, Box 3331, New York. 2-15-3m-6-tf

LAST WEEK

We will have something to say of importance to Buyers of Groceries next Friday. Look out for our New Announcement in this space. Bargains are assured.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
20 WEST FRONT STREET.

THIS IS THE SEASON

when you need a pair of

DRESS SHOES.

Can you do better than to call on

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

20 W. FRONT STREET.

(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

SAY

THIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

REMNANTS!

OF GINGHAMS, cottons, muslin, dress goods, ribbons, laces, Hamburgh edgings, and "odds and ends" of gloves, hosiery, collars, corsets, etc., in great variety CHEAP, the result of "stock taking" and cleaning up at the close of the year.

JUST OPENED new Spring dress ginghams, outing flannels and other wash dress fabrics.

The styles are just elegant.

BLALOCK, 20 West Front street.

Amusements.

AMPHION HALL
J. EDWIN HALL, Manager.
Week Commencing Monday, January 19
Special engagement of the distinguished English actress GERTRUDE NORMAN, and her own talented dramatic company. Powerful plays with special cast. Elaborate costumes; realistic effects.

Lady Isabel—or the new East Lynne.
To the Death—the original Rutland Barrington, London, Olympic version of Mr. Barnes of New York.
Women of the People.
A $.25 for a Kiss.
A Mother's Atonement.
and by special request
Apple Orchard Farm.
Reserved seat tickets for sale at the Postal Telegraph Office, No. Park avenue. 15-7

First appearance here of the
GILBERT DRAMATIC SOCIETY,
of Brooklyn, in
"Mixed Pickles,"
Under the auspices of Plainfield Council, Royal Arcanum, at
MUSIC HALL,
Tuesday, Jan. 20th.
PRICES 50 and 75 CENTS.
Seats on sale Tuesday, January 13, at Miller's and Williams' pharmacies. 14-9t

Painter and Decorator

First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by

Alonzo T. Ayers,

NO. 10 AND 12 SAKE AVENUE.

Marsh Brothers.

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

At Edward Lever's wall paper and art store, corner of North avenue and Front street, call your attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Painting a specialty. Jobbing attended to with dispatch. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.

A. A. MARSH, (late J. Marsh & Ayers.) T. S. MARSH.

Special Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale, with privilege to draw water from race-way N. J. Steam needed. For particulars enquire of C. J. Prentice. 1-12-f

A LADY WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking; also infant basket. Apply at once, call at 37 East Third street. 1-6-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. References: Dr. Fischer, Professor of Languages, principals of Plainfield High School and others. J. C. Smithers, Secretary of Association, etc., etc. For full particulars write to Prof. J. Viroux, Plainfield Post Office, Box 309, and for German lessons to Prof. Geo. Tobler, Plainfield, 433 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS
Given by New York Professor (Hanoverian) at pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Testimonials can be seen. Address Box 1, Plainfield, N. J.

HOGERS GROUPS,
Rheumatism stockings, Artists' materials At Swain's, 20 West Front street.

TWELVE BILLIARD TABLES
for sale cheap, also a beautiful pedestal table, for sale and to rent; also BILLIARD BALLS and CUES, very important to Dentist's Surgery, No. 151 Lincoln avenue

Making Things Interesting!
WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell our $2.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $3.00; our $3.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies' Dong'a Goodyear Welt which is a bargain at $3.50 that will go for $3.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.

ROGERS BROS.,

18 West Front street.

Sweet as its Name

Inspire

HONEYCOMB

Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by

N. H. Guttman,

(Amphion Cigar Store.)

18 W. SECOND ST.

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD, AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 31 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. ROBBINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS. PLAINFIELD, N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 63.

Dr. Schliemann.

Heinrich Schliemann was undoubtedly one of the greatest men of his time, and one of the greatest linguists the world has ever produced. If the next person who writes a book for young people—one to aid them in their struggle upward—will select the life of the great archæological explorer he cannot find a more inspiring theme.

Dr. Schliemann felt within himself as a boy the power to master many languages. The son of a German Lutheran minister, he began his scholarly preparations early. When he was ten years old he read Greek history and Homer's poems so eagerly that his family said proudly, "Heinrich will be a great professor." When he was thirteen the Schliemanns lost all their money, and the professor that was to be had to go to work in a grocery, toiling seventeen hours a day. After five years of this he obtained a clerk's place, and could no longer lift heavy boxes of sugar. Then his master discharged him. He enlisted as a sailor, but was shipwrecked, and found his way to Amsterdam in a Dutch ship. He was very ill, and was sent to a hospital. Before he was able to walk steadily he applied for work and found a place as errand boy in a large mercantile house. Here he had some little leisure, and here he began to study as though the world were coming to an end in a few years and he had to learn all there was to be known in that time.

In two years he became a master linguist; speaking and writing all the modern European languages. Then his firm sent him to trade for them at St. Petersburg, for a correspondent and salesman who could speak Russian was a rare treasure. At St. Petersburg he went into trade on his own account. By the time he was 41 years old he was able to retire with a modest fortune.

Did he grub and dig all the rest of his life to make it larger? No. It was then the real purpose of his life came out. If there be truth in the doctrine of the reincarnation of souls, then Schliemann was an ancient Greek born into the body of a modern German. He began the location and exploration of the ruins of Troy and other classic localities, and the rest all the world knows. But the iron tenacity with which he held to his purpose from boyhood brought him his splendid success at last.

Gen. P. E. Spinner.

The treasurer of the United States with the uncounterfeitable signature passed the last years of his life in a camp in Florida for his health. With his death passes away one more of the few leading men left to us from the thrilling times of the war. Unlike many of the others, however, Gen. Spinner lived to a good old age, thanks to a strong, serene mind. He was 80 years old at the time of his death.

Gen. Spinner was one of the most unobtrusively useful men of the war time. He started in life as an anti-slavery Democrat, and was elected to congress on that issue. When the Republican party was organized, he joined it and twice served in congress as a Republican. In congress he demonstrated that he had a head for figures, consequently Secretary of the Treasury Chase chose him for United States treasurer in the days of Lincoln's first administration and of government greenbacks. He held this office for fourteen years, beginning in March, 1861.

The one measure for which Gen. Spinner will always be famous was the introducing of women clerks into the departments at Washington. He did it when male clerks were enlisting in the army, and consequently more help was needed in the treasury than could readily be obtained. The treasurer encountered the bitterest opposition to the innovation, but he kept his head on and carried it through. The only way he preserved the women's places for them safe from the attacks of politicians was to scale down the wages of the female clerks to less than that paid to men in the grades. Then the women's offices ceased to be an object of desire to the patriot with a vote.

Erastus Wiman says we cannot coerce Canada to become part of the United States, and the public sentiment of the Dominion is universally opposed to such union. The only thing left to us, therefore, a thing which would be of incalculable benefit to both countries, would be absolute free trade between the two. This would develop Canada and add a new outlet to manufactured goods from the United States. Millions upon millions would flow into our pockets annually from reciprocity, for Canada and the United States belong together geographically, and need each other.

Which state of the Union raises the most potatoes to the acre of any spot in the world? You will never guess, so we may as well tell you it is Wyoming. A farmer in Johnson county, Wyo., dug from one acre 974 2-3 bushels of the tubers from one acre of ground. Wyoming is no small potatoes of a state.

SILVER MEN WIN.

A Free Coinage Substitute Is Passed by the Senate.

LODGE'S BILL REVIVED.

Federal Control of Elections Again Before Congress.

The Vote to Take Up the "Force" Bill Was a Tie, but the Vice President Cast His Ballot with the Republicans—Senator Ingalls Talks About the Purity of Politics and Makes a Characteristic Assault Upon the Capitalists of the Country, Who, He Says, Have "No Politics but Plunder, and No Principle but the Spoliation of the Human Race."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The senate devoted the entire day from 10 o'clock until adjournment discussing the financial bill. Messrs. Ingalls and Jones delivered set speeches. At 2 o'clock debate under the ten minute rule began and was participated in by Messrs. Morgan, Hawley, Vest, Gorman, Call and others. At 5:45 a vote was taken on the adoption of Mr. Stewart's free coinage amendment, resulting—Yeas, 42; nays, 30. The fourth section providing for the issue of $240,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds was struck out—yeas, 48; nays, 19—also the first section for the purchase of 12,000,000 ounces of silver at the market price; also the section limiting the issue to the compulsory requirement of deposit of bonds by national banks to $1,000.

Plumb's Proposed Amendment Lost.

Mr. Plumb moved to strike out the third section as to national bank currency and to insert in lieu thereof as follows: "That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to replace all sums of national bank notes hereafter permanently retired and canceled by the issue in lieu thereof of like sums in United States notes. The description and character of the United States notes now outstanding and authorized by the act of March 3, 1865, entitled, 'An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government.'" Lost—yeas, 26; nays, 40.

Mr. Sherman, in opposing the amendment, said he would vote for no proposition whatever to increase the issue of paper money, believing as he did that the senate had already agreed to a proposition which would furnish money enough, and more than enough, to supply not only all the demands of business but of all the speculators and gamblers of this country. Mr. Hale said the question was as to whether the government should embark on a system of issuing its own paper money as opposed emphatically as a terrible question. Mr. Plumb's amendment, he said, started the devil's dance of inflation, which never had left him on ending.

He Would Vote Against It.

Mr. Butler, replying to Mr. Hale, said he did not propose to be intimidated in the line of his duty by the suggestion of the senator from Maine, or by the declaration of men who, in the twinkling of an eye, could so control the currency as to make every man feel ill.

Gen. P. E. Spinner.

Mr. Platt, in response to a criticism by Mr. Wolcott, said that if free coinage was the beginning and the end of this bill he would vote against it. He was in this fight, not for free coinage alone, but for a sufficient amount of currency.

A Positive Free Coinage Measure.

The senate, after a continuous session of more than thirteen hours, adopted the substitute offered by Mr. Vest for the whole financial bill—yeas, 39; nays, 27. The substitute is a positive free coinage measure, and provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, to be coined of 412½ grains of standard silver or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold. Mr. Vest stated that his substitute was similar to the free coinage bill that passed the senate last session.

The senate then agreed not to adjourn—yeas, 32; nays, 23—and Mr. Hoar moved to take up the elections bill.

To Take Up the "Force" Bill.

The senate at 12:15 p. m. agreed to take up the elections bill and make it unfinished business for today. The vote stood 38 yeas, 38 nays, and the vice president voted in the affirmative. The senate then adjourned.

Senator Ingalls' Speech.

When the debate first opened and Senator Ingalls arose he was greeted by packed galleries. Mr. Ingalls said that there were two portentious evils which menaced the safety, if they did not endanger the existence of the republic. The first was ignorant, debased, degraded, spurious suffrage, fostered suffrage, suffrage contaminated with the foul leaven of decaying nations, suffrage intimidated and suppressed in the south, suffrage impure and corrupt, apathetic and indifferent in the great cities of the north, so that it was doubtful to his mind whether for half a century there had been a presidential election in this country that expressed the deliberate and intelligent judgment of the whole body of the American people.

He then referred to the newspaper interview had with him several months ago in which he had said that the golden rule and the decalogue had no place in an American campaign. It seemed super fluous to explain that this utterance he was not inculcating a doctrine but was describing a condition. But many reverend and eminent divines, many distinguished statesmen, many ingenious orators perverted this utterance into a personal advocacy of impurity in politics. He did not complain. It was, as the world went, a legitimate political text. But it was an illustration of the truth that there ought to be a purification in our politics and that the golden rule and the decalogue ought to have a place in political campaigns.

He Would Sit Him Under the Ear.

"If they enemy smite thee on one cheek turn the other," was a good precept to follow. But he would observe that until that precept was more generally observed, if his political enemy smote him on one cheek, he would smite him under the butt of his left ear if he could. (Laughter.)

If that be political immorality he must be included among the unregenerated. The election also was calculated to deal with one part of the great evil to which he had alluded, but it was an imperfect, a partial and an incomplete remedy. Violence was bad, but fraud was no better, and it was more dangerous because it was more insidious. Burke had said in one of his immortal orations which engaged the house of commons, but which would be read as long as the English tongue could endure, that when the laws of Great Britain were not strong enough to protect the revenues of Hindostan on the banks of the Ganges a gentleman was not safe in his seat in the banks of the Thames. There could be no safety and no stable and permanent peace in this country until it was just as safe for the black Republican to vote in Mississippi as it was for the white Democrat to vote in Kansas.

Kingcraft and Priestcraft's Tyranny.

The second evil to which he had adverted was the tyranny of combined, concentrated, centralized, conscienceless and incorporated wealth, which had suddenly awoke to the conception of the fact that the great bulk of the property of the country was passing into the hands of a few, and that the money power Dives called the speculators of the country. They were not of the country alone.

They had no politics but plunder and no principle but the spoliation of the human race. One man in this country had in a lifetime acquired out of the aggregate of the nation's wealth, earned by the labor of all, a sum that exceeded the assessed value of four of the smaller states. We were accustomed to speak of this country as the land of the free and the home of the brave; it would soon be the home of the rich and the land of the slave.

Hypnotized by the Money Power.

Referring to the recent elections he said *that it was neither a Republican defeat* nor a Democratic victory. It was a great uprising, independent of and superior to both political parties. He attributed the depression in the country to the demonetization act of 1873. His only explanation of its passage was that both houses of congress and the president had been hypnotized by the money power. He would say to those who were arraying themselves against the declared and expressed judgment of the American people that there would come a time when the people would not be trifled with on this subject.

Some time they would elect a house of representatives, a senate and a president who would carry out party pledges and execute the popular will. The politicians of the nation had been transformed from the circumference to the center, and the people of that center were unanimously in favor of free coinage. It was on account of for that reason that he should cordially support the amendment of the senator from Nevada.

The Democracy and Free Coinage.

Mr. Vest replied to some of the taunts made by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Sherman against Democratic senators. The Democratic party had no secrets. It had representatives, and when any man ceased to represent the principles of the Democratic party then his so called leadership ceased to exist. He (Mr. Vest) was for free coinage. He was for putting silver on an equality with gold, so that the miner who dug it could bring it to the mint and have it coined free of charge, and get nothing less than the absolute free coinage of silver.

A BUCKET SHOP'S BREAK.

It Lost $500,000 in Little Over a Month by Wild Speculations.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Allen & Co., bucket shop brokers, with headquarters in this city and having offices in all of the principal cities in this state and Ohio and a number in Pennsylvania, and doing the largest business of the kind since the collapse of the "Big Four" and Doran & Wright, sent their branch houses the following circular message yesterday:

"On account of the steady rise in stocks and our inability to secure ready money on our securities we have decided to either discontinue or we will go off of board for thirty days, continue the business and pay 100 cents on the dollar. Hope this is satisfactory. ALLEN & CO."

The firm is reported to have made upward of $500,000 on the last big break in stocks, but during the recent advance have been caught with their customers all on the wrong side of the market. The firm has been in existence but a short time. In an interview with a United Press reporter Mr. Allen said: "Last December I had to my credit in the Buffalo banks $500,000. Now I am in a big hole. I am short 70,000 shares of stock. It all depends on the future course of the stock market whether or not I continue business."

What Alaska Wants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The speaker laid before the house the proceedings of the convention held in Alaska to consider the legislative needs of the territory. Congress is asked to grant such legislation as will secure to the territory a delegate in congress; a code of laws adapted to the federal constitution; a change in the judicial system; laws providing for the surveying and planting of town sites; provisions for the establishment of a municipal government by the people of towns and villages; the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law and the establishment of a license law; the establishment of a weekly mail service, and a fair appropriation for a public building at Juneau. The proceedings contain a resolution requesting congress to accord Jamestown, Dakota, the seat of the convention, a seat in the house. Secretary Noble recommends the requests to the careful consideration of congress.

The Lymph Curing Lupus.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 15.—The lupus case at the City hospital under treatment with Dr. Koch's fluid is in a very promising condition, all the favorable symptoms, such as inflammation, discharging and forming of scabs, being noticeable, with no fever. Dr. S. S. Woodward gave the third injection of one and one-half milligrams, an increase of one-half milligram over the preceding amount.

He Says He Is One Hundred and Ten.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—Charles King, who lived at Hope station, Dane county, this state, today reached what he alleges to be his 110th birthday. He claims to have been born in 1781, in St. Lawrence, Canada, and is of French parentage. He is the head of six generations, numbering over 600 persons. He is in comparatively good health.

The New Hampshire Struggle.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 15.—In the house the judiciary committee reported favorably the bill to apportion the representatives in the state according to the census of 1890, and a resolution admitting ten Democrats and five Republicans, claimants, from former claimed towns, to seats. Those members were admitted unanimously.

France Retaliating.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The proposition to impose duties of fourteen and twelve francs upon lard, according to quality, and to admit free of duty hogs, has been adopted by the customs committee of the chamber of deputies.

DASHED DOWN TO DEATH

The Terrible Trip of a Runaway Car.

FOUR MEN KILLED, FOUR HURT.

The Flying Vehicle Leaped Directly Over the Head of One Man but Did Not Injure Him—A Sleigh Undertaken to Run Over a House.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Two very serious accidents, with fatal results, occurred here yesterday. One was the mad race of a loaded car from the Bannock Granite company's quarry at Split Rock, Essex county, by which four men were killed and four more seriously injured. The other was caused by a bob sleigh containing twenty-three persons running into a house, inflicting serious injuries to many of its occupants.

The Killed and Injured.

Following are the names of the killed: Lafayette Norton, engineer.
David Robertson.
Robert Robertson.
George Talbot, a workman.
David and Robert Robertson were the young sons of the quarry superintendent.

The injured are:
James McShane.
Veli Josen.
David King.
James O'Connell.

At a Terrific and Frightful Speed.

Split Rock quarry is located on a high elevation, and to facilitate the transportation of the quarried material a tramway was built down the steep incline to the bed below. This has just been finished. A loaded car was started on its first trip on the new tramway. In a few moments the brakes became unmanageable, ice having clogged them.

The car attained a frightful velocity and quite a crowd of men had assembled at the foot of the hill, watching the perilous descent.

It Jumped Over His Head.

When the car struck the level the momentum was such that it not only jumped the track, but actually flew through the air, passing over the head of Daniel Robertson, the superintendent of the quarry, and landing in the group of men, three of whom were knocked over twenty feet. Engineer Norton, George Talbot and Robert and David Robertson were instantly killed. O'Connell, McShane, Josen and King were terribly injured, and it is feared that all of them will die.

Another Serious Accident.

The other accident occurred on Hoosick street. A bob sleigh weighing 900 pounds and on which there were twenty-three persons became unmanageable, and at the River street crossing ran against a brick building. The crossing was made in the twelve inch wall. James Moran, who was steering, received a painful cut in the abdomen. His head was also cut and also injured. Patrick Kane was hurt about the abdomen. Several others were slightly bruised. James Horan, who had charge of the brake on the rear of the sleigh, fell off, so that the bobs could not be stopped. Mohan may recover.

RECIPROCITY THE REMEDY.

England's Alleged Proposition to Her Canadian Dependency.

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—Some excitement is caused in political circles by news from Ottawa that the imperial government is pressing the Canadian authorities to unite in a proposition to arrange all the matters in dispute between Canada and the United States on the basis of commercial reciprocity, and that Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues are seriously disturbed in consequence. The fact that reciprocity was the policy upon which the British authorities consented at Washington in 1888 to secure the settlement of the fisheries difficulty and the feeling that the offer of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper was acceptable to the United States administration gives strength to the report.

It is further said that Lord Salisbury, in his correspondence with Canada, has been urging a return to the reciprocity offer in *its fullest form*, and that *lately his pressure* has amounted to a positive demand. The Mail says: Sir John Macdonald, pressed from England on one hand to agree to a wide reciprocal proposal and urged in Canada on the other hand to avoid reciprocity and to put restriction upon restriction, may well be troubled. He finds it difficult to determine which master to serve.

Lincoln to Meet Salisbury.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Press Association says it is understood that Minister Lincoln will have an *interview with Lord* Salisbury a few days after his return to England and will submit the prime minister communications on the subject of the Behring sea controversy. It is improbable that Lord Salisbury will recede from his present position.

Pittsburg's Sensational Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 15.—A sensational suicide has occurred in this city. Mat Ludwig, the reputed wife of the proprietor of the principal hardware house in the town, took a dose of laudanum, which caused her death in a short time. The woman, who was Ludwig's housekeeper for a long time, began living with the latter when his first wife entered Philadelphia hospital some months ago. Recently she returned home partially cured, but after a stormy scene with her husband was denied further admittance to the house. The wife disappeared and her whereabouts are unknown. Ludwig and his mistress did not live very happily together. An altercation of unusual violence was followed by the tragic death of the woman.

Pennsylvania's Farmers' Alliance.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 15.—The Farmers' Alliance and School of Agriculture of Pennsylvania organized here with 250 delegates. The organization was received from the western and northern part of the state. In the permanent organization George Brown, of Pulaski, was elected president, J. H. Phillips, of Nortonsaw, vice president, and George W. Moore, of Nortonsaw, secretary. The New York state delegates withdrew and organized with Thomas Shinke, of Meadville, chairman, and Henry Bennett, S. M. Sweeney, of Jamestown, secretary, and J. A. Johnson, of Sherman, state organizer. The Ocala platform will be acted on today.

A Weather Prophet's Prophesy.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—Levi Beebe, of Lee, who won fame as a weather prophet by predicting the blizzard of March, 1888, four months prior to that date, says that the worst storm of the season will visit this country between Feb. 1 and 15.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given. That the account of the subscribers, two of the Administrators of William Hand, deceased, will be audited and stated by the surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of March next.

WILLIAM HAND,
DAVID HAND.

Dated January 12th, 1891. 1 15 19

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT. Notice is here by given, That the account of the undersigned, Executor of Ezra D. Hatfield, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of March next.

OSMER M. HATFIELD.

Dated January 14th, 1891. 1 15 19

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beatific Brand of soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Don't miss this chance.

Home Comforts

AT SMALL COST.

The cheapest easy way to buy Furniture is what we are at it to sell you for cash.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in

PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

Thompson Park,

NO. 23 EAST FRONT STREET,

PIANOS and ORGANS.

Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Dunsmore. Musical Merchandise Newman Bros Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale,

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

Sheet Music played for purchasers.

Tuning and Repairing a specialty

THE LATEST STYLES

of

Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

ALLEN & CO.

This Date in History—Jan. 15.

1622—Death of Father Paul Sarpi, theologian; born 1552.
1633—Death of Sir Philip Warwick, political writer and historian; born 1698.
1767—Birth of Dr. Samuel Parr, divine and scholar; died 1825.
1767—Birth of Dr. John Aikin, biographer; died 1826.
1792—Birth of Talma, French tragedian; died 1826.
1795—Birth of Thomas Crofton Croker, antiquary; died 1854.
1805—Fort Fisher, N.C., captured by land troops under Porter, assisted by the navy under Admiral Porter.
1822—Stanton restored to the war department.
1871—Bonaparte maintains that "The emperor is dead, but the empire is living and indestructible."
1874—Catholic bishops and priests in Prussia imprisoned for infraction of ecclesiastical laws.
1886—Death of George Walker, ex-United States consul general to Paris; born 1822.

First Class Caterer,

ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPTNESS and DISPATCH.

STEPHENSON'S

42 NORTH AVENUE.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

20 BROADWAY, (OR FOURTH STREET)

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his new coal sheds, where the best coal ever for sale can be seen, which he guarantees to be delivered cleaner and than is possible by any other method of screening.

Upper Lehigh and Hickory Run Coal.

In test quantities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for the sale and delivery of Sawing and Planing of every description for the same in the best manner at short notice.

A FINE

Assortment of

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

No. 5 PARK AVENUE.

P. M. Demarest,

25 PARK AVENUE

DEMAREST,

—THE—

Park Avenue Grocer,

OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.

EXCELSIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS

FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Shade Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices.

P. M. Demarest,

25 PARK AVENUE

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

Christmas Cards

and

NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Christmas Presents of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Holiday Bargains

Men's and boys' Winter caps, gloves, neckwear, mackintosh and rubber coats.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,

GOLD HEADED CANES.

Best Goods for the Least Money.

U. B. Crane,

12 Park avenue.

RICE'S

Telephone call 75 R. Cor. Duer and Emily Sts.

A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. At a

Great Reduction

in price. In addition we issue a

Discount Pass Book

to cash buyers. Call and examine goods, and get prices, and we are satisfied you will have your orders with

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Emily and Duer Streets.

A free delivery to all parts of the

City and Borough.

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the involuntary expression of all when looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of Window Shades, Frames shaded entire with best beetch shading, at very low figures.

OIL CLOTH, PICTURE MOULDING AND WINDOW GLASS.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OFFICE IN REAR. 47 NORTH AVE (Chetola Building.)

N. B.—All branches of painting a specialty.

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood.

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle.

27 North Avenue.

YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE,

Opposite Electric Light Station.

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LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 EAST FRONT STREET

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1407.

THE BEE HIVE

Black lasting cloth, satin lining, reduced to $3.00.

Black lasting cuffs 50c. 75c. and $1.

Opera cuffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, reduced to $1.

Fur trimmed cuffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Black wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 15c., 35c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,

42 WEST FRONT STREET.

FRANK LINKE,

(ESTABLISHED 1885.)

Wholesale Wine

AND

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BOTTLER OF BALLANTINE'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

Phillip Best's Milwaukee Beer,

AND DEALER IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER.

And Best Ale for hotels and private families

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Pure Fruit Flavors.

Lodges.

Knowsley and Progression, No. 1, Broadway, 726 and 728. Dedicated to the Order over $60,000 since organization. Wednesday Lodge, 2nd; Degrees of Rebekah, 3rd; Encampment, 4th p. m. Odd Fellows' Building, West Front street, Plainfield.
E. G. Hall, Scribe. W. Alden, Reporter.
19 80 ly

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A half dozen beautifully laundried and perfect-fitting shirts make a sensible holiday gift.

Geo. A. Hallock. Jas. W. Davis.
19-15-tf

Union Safety Bicycles

1891 PATTERN.

Weights 40 and 44 lbs. Has more improvements than any wheel made.

Price $135.

By special arrangement with the company I am enabled to sell these bicycles on installments during the coming season. Order now and have your bicycle by Spring.

Geo. W. Morrison,

AGENT.

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So at My Store.

It is my business to keep

FINE FANCY GOODS.

A fancy stock is ever anxiously renewed and replenished all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

SUBSTANTIAL

Holiday Presents

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Woollen Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Suspenders, Fine Dress Gloves, Fur Caps, Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

46 WEST FRONT STREET.

BUY THE

GARLAND AND BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Denecklau's,

76 West Front Street.

N. B.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

16, 18, 20 and 22 Somerset Street.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

18 North Avenue,

Fine Groceries,

PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Arrive—7.00, 9.05, a. m., 12.15, 2.05, 5.00 p. m. Close—7.30 and 9.30 a. m., 1.45, 6.30 and 9 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.

Arrive—9.05 a. m., 2.05, 6.30 p. m. Close—7.30 a. m., 1.45 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 6.30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Office open from 9.30 to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 6.30 p. m.

R. R. POPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REED,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Notary Public, and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Somerset streets.

F. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Dr. Voorhees, No. 10 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m. 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 44. Residence 104 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also Commissioner, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness and dispatch. Orders by mail or otherwise solicited. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counselors at Law, Commissioners, Deeds, Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public, Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 257 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23 Importers & Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

To The Public!!

We have just received an entire new stock of Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Hudson county asparagus and tips, French and American peas, extra sifted early June, Champions and Marrowfat; Beans, Dwarf, Boston and Morris and Early Corn; Hominy at 4cts. Beans and Limas. Choice brands of entire new Tomatoes in bottles and glass cans. Also a full line of California fruit in glass and tin cans. Choice dried fruit and raisins a specialty. Special prices given on Canned Goods by case or dozen. A complete assortment of Keiler's Dundee Jams.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & MUMAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves

and

Othello Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and cleaned.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING

A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

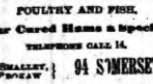
There are a few of those $8 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Children's Hats and Dress Hoods, 36 inches wide, at 25c., worth 35c., these are all new, fresh goods. Ladies' all wool Leggins 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Outing Flannels at reasonable colors, 11c. and 12 1-2c. Children's plush caps, in all colors, 25c. to $1.25.

Good, heavy, Scotch ashs Linen at 23, 27 and 37c.; extra heavy 50c.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 75c. Good towelling 4c. per yard. Extra fine Huck Towels 10c. each.

We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. BOREN, 7 West Front street.



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DEALERS IN

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS.

POULTRY AND FISH.

Sugar Cured Hams a Specialty.

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Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. Terms, address Miss Alberti, P. O. B-x 1090.

Miss JEANNETTE MATTISON,
Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to clergymen. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Brittnor and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten will reopen for the winter term of Wednesday, September 17th, 1890

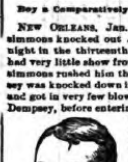
JACK DEMPSEY DOWNED.

The Nonpareil Wasn't in It from the Start.

FITZSIMMONS' HURRICANE FIGHT.

Dempsey Was Bested at Every Point by the Antipodean and Was Knocked Out in the Thirteenth Round—The Brooklyn Boy a Comparatively Easy Victim.

New Orleans, Jan. 15.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons knocked out Jack Dempsey last night in the thirteenth round. Dempsey had very little show from the start. Fitzsimmons rushed him throughout. Dempsey was knocked down in the fourth round and got in very few blows on Fitzsimmons. Dempsey, before entering the ring, offered to back himself for $1,000. The police stopped the fight. The fight began promptly at 8 o'clock. There was no disorder. The gathering was one of the most notable in the history of the ring for the past two decades. Nine o'clock was the hour determined upon for the two men to enter the ring, but as early as 5 p. m.



JACK DEMPSEY.

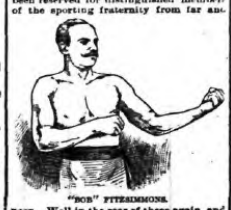
the four entrances to the amphitheatre on Royal, Montcut, Clout and Chartres streets were besieged by crowds that vociferously demanded admission to the building.

The Rush for Seats.

A semblance of order was preserved by the efforts of a large force of police, but one hour later when the doors were opened there was a grand rush, which for a few moments threatened a sweep policemen, officers, ticket takers and ushers before it. Into the amphitheatre the waiting multitude poured like a raging torrent, amid shouts, howls and cheers and counter cheers, which speedily made the place a veritable bedlam. One hour after the first man had passed the portals there was not a vacant foot of pine board in the vast structure and the scene was a vivid reminder of the old English prints that depict the meetings of Sayers, Heenan, Jem Mace, Joe Goss and other old heroes of the ring. The twenty-four foot ring, with its posts almost as large in circumference as the trunk of a venerable oak, its hempen ropes, strong enough to serve as a hauser, and its floor of sand packed and crushed *until it could not be distinguished from* asphalt, occupied the center of the vast theatre at an elevation of two feet. Outside of the ropes there was a passageway of a few feet for the accommodation of the timekeepers, seconds and other officials.

Many Famous Sports Present.

A five strand barbed wire fence with a half dozen barbs to the foot divided the outer edge of the ring from the table reserved for the press. Back of the latter were the fifty private boxes which have been reserved for distinguished members of the sporting fraternity from far and near. Well in the rear of these again, and rising tier by tier to the very roof, were the benches allotted to the general public. One hundred dollars was the price of a box, and $10 that of a pine plank, but even at these prices the amphitheatre, which was 150 feet in length by 120 in width might have been filled had it been half as large again.



"BOB" FITZSIMMONS.

Occupying the boxes and looking sleek and well fed in comparison with many of those by whom they were surrounded was a distinguished gathering of sports representing about every state and territory in the Union. Conspicuous among them were Parson Davies, Bat Masterson, Billy Lewis, Alf Kennedy, McAuliffe, Phil Dwyer, Tommy Warren, Bud Dobie, Jim Corbett, Ed Kearney, New York's million aire sport; McGregor, Nate Salsbury, Joe Kid; Jake Kilrain, Billy Madison, Mike Conley and Mike Cleary. Only the presence of John L. Sullivan was needed to complete the representative character of the assemblage. The world of billiards was represented by George Sias-on, while Steve Brodie was there in behalf of the admirers of foolhardy sports. In the space between the boxes and the commencement of the tiers of seats four score of officers, resplendent in brass buttons, gilt badges and golden braided caps, were stationed to preserve order.

The Coming of the Men.

At 8:36 Capt. Alex Brewster was introduced as referee. The latter had barely crossed the ropes when Fitzsimmons stepped upon the platform. He was envelopen in an ulster of Irish frieze, the bottom touching the floor and the upturned collar the top of his head. He was accompanied by his seconds, Doc O'Connell and Jimmy Connelly, with Jimmy Robinson as bottle holder. His appearance as he calmly calculated to create a favorable impression. He walked knock-kneed, with a catlike movement, and his red hair was bristling, and there was a sarcastic turning of the lips at the small amount of applause with which he was welcomed. Having won the choice of corners, he chose the southwest, and he had hardly been seated, when Dempsey, accompanied by his seconds, Jack McAuliffe and Gus Tuthill, and Mike Cooley as bottle holder, vaulted lightly over the ropes.

He had never seen his opponent before, and he sized him up keenly. When the gloves were selected the men were ordered upon to strip and weigh in. Fitzsimmons was the first to do so, and an involuntary burst of applause came from the audience when the form was revealed. He was a perfect specimen of manhood, six feet in height, with arms as long as a yardstick, thin legs, but powerful shoulders and chest.

Dempsey, who was the second to strip, also created a favorable impression. The muscles of his arms, shoulders and legs, while not prominent, appeared to be in a condition of perfect development. His flesh had a healthy glow. Fitzsimmons weighed in at 120½ and Dempsey at 147½. While waiting for the call of time both men, who were shivering from the cold, walked briskly up and down the ring. No attempt was made to introduce them to each other, and finally Dempsey crossed a few feet to the west, faced his adversary, and extended his hand. The Australian took the hand, which he shook cordially. At this juncture Dempsey offered to bet $1,000 to $900 with Fitzsimmons. Finally at 8:50 the gong sounded and both men advanced to the middle of the ring and shook hands.

The Fight by Rounds.

Round 1—Both men sparred cautiously for an opening. Fitz led with right, giving Dempsey a counter which he dodged. Both men sparred with right, reaching Fitz's face lightly. With heavy right and left handers Fitz drove Dempsey to ropes on the latter's chin. After breaking away, Dempsey caught his opponent fully in the mouth, following it up by a hard blow. Fitzsimmons again got in a body blow and time was called. Dempsey made an ineffectual attempt at an upper cut as the gong sounded.

Round 2—Both men went at each other without preliminaries. Fitz got in the first blow on Dempsey's neck, getting in return a blow on the right shoulder. Dempsey ran in and got a vicious left hander. Fitz followed, and letting out with right and left, gave telling blows on Dempsey's head and breast. The latter began to show weakness in wind and was finished and worried. For the first time he realized that he had met a foeman worthy of his steel. Fitz followed him to his own corner and hammered him again and again. Dempsey, to spare further punishment, clinched repeatedly. Out in the center once more, Dempsey sent out a severe left handed upper cut, and Dempsey avoided a right hander just as time was called.

Dempsey Knocked Down.

Round 3—Dempsey was visibly winded, and although his supporters shouted words of encouragement the demonstration produced little effect upon Fitz. Dempsey, however, Fitz attempted a vicious right hander, which missed its mark, Dempsey warmed up with the ferocity of a tiger, and several severe blows were exchanged. The Australian, however, drove his opponent to his own corner and with a heavy lunge sent him sprawling on the ground. Dempsey jumped up quickly, but was evidently groggy, and imitative was called his adversary lightly punched him around the ring.

Round 4—Dempsey led, giving heavy face blows. He clinched to avoid a return. On separating Dempsey gave Fitz a left handed upper cut. There was a sharp interchange of blows in the center of the ring. Fitz got in a heavy right hander on Dempsey's neck, and several severe blows were exchanged. The Australian, however, drove his opponent to his own corner and with a heavy lunge sent him sprawling on the ground. Dempsey jumped up quickly, but was evidently groggy, and imitative was called his adversary lightly punched him around the ring.

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Round 5—The Australian showed his advantage in reach. Dempsey essayed a terrific lunge with his right, which Fitz avoided, and countered with a left on neck, and returning let out with his right on Dempsey's left cheek, sending him to his knees. He scrambled to his feet, only to receive right and left on his breast. It was apparent that Dempsey was a difficult man.

Round 6—Pursuing up courage and determination Dempsey made a vigorous effort and tried to force the fighting. There was a rapid interchange of blows. Fitz led with his left and gave one on the jaw that brought out a shorts of "Oh's." Dempsey was badly winded. A right hander on the neck brought him to his knees. As he fell Fitz essayed a second with his left. Dempsey got his arms around Fitz's neck as he went down and there were cries of foul.

Round 7—Fitz aimed heavy blows on Dempsey's right ribs, finally sending him to grass. Dempsey got in an upper cut, which Fitz returned and sent his man to the ropes. Dempsey administered a severe stomach blow, which nearly sent him going on the back. Fitz, with a smile, dashed in viciously and rained blows right and left around the ring. Dempsey managed to clinch. Both men were close to the ropes when Fitz, with a right to his jaw that was nearly akin to murder in the circumstances, sent Dempsey sailing between the ropes. His seconds rushed to his assistance, but Dempsey, as he went in a dazed manner and limp, His face was steaming and the perspiration poured from his back in a stream, while Fitz was perfectly dry.

Round 8—Fitz came up fresh as a spring violet. Dempsey was weak on his legs and decidedly groggy. Fitz struck him right and left a half dozen times in succession, winding up with two body blows. Dempsey was next door to helpless.

Nature Unbalanced It.

Round 9—Fitz let out with his long arms, swinging right and left. Men with money on the Nonpareil, seeing that the game was going to be a slow toward the door. Dempsey repeatedly clinched to avoid punishment, but at every break away got upper‡ blows. Wine having him against the ropes Fitz got him in the left rib, wherupon there were renewed cries of foul.

Round 10—Fitz covered Dempsey and landed a right body blow. He then landed a terrible right, and Dempsey clinched and pulled Fitz around the ring. Fitz let a left in on the mouth and Dempsey ran away. Dempsey feinted, and Fitz landed a terrible right upper cut. Fitz landed a left and Dempsey down. Fitz then caught Dempsey in the stomach, and the gong saved Dempsey, who was down three times and was nearly knocked out. Dempsey fought hard, but nature outclassed him.

Round 11—Fitz landed two terrific lefts and floored Dempsey. Fitz knocked him down again, let him gain wind and landed a terrific right and left. Dempsey was knocked down. The towel was thrown from Jack's corner in token of defeat, but it did not go. It was to foot Fitz. Jack was down, and to the delight of admirers Fitz could be throw up the towel, but would the gong sounded et be said the "throw up" did not go. Jack would try again.

Fitz Picked Him Up.

Round 12—Fitz trotted to the center with alacrity. He was smiling, as fist of wind as in the night before he met his fate for the very last. With a left hander in the jaw he sent Dempsey on his back. He slowly arose and went down again from a left handed hook in the ribs. Rising to his feet with difficulty, he tried to force his adversary into the center of the ring, but went down again from a left handed hook in the ribs. Fitz picked him up like a child, smoothed his hand over his head and held him in his arms for a second. Then he went over to his corner and sat on the ropes. Dempsey tried to get at him, but his seconds pushed him back as the gong again sounded.

Round 13—Dempsey staggered to the center of the ring. Little vitality was apparently left. He clinched as the fury animated Fitz to strike. The Australian passed him away, let out with a short arm, which barely touched him, and he fell to the ground. Dempsey tried to rise, but rolled over and over like a man in dying agonies. Time was called, and failing to respond, the fight was awarded to Fitz. New Orleans went wild, and all appearance Fitz could have done the fight over again without leaving the ring.

A Good Night's Work for Fitz.

Fitzsimmons now holds the title of middle weight champion of the world, and when he left the rooms of the Olympic club to meet his wife, who was awaiting him in his carriage on Royal street, a certified check for $11,000 was presented to him. Today his backers received another check for $9,000 additional, making a total of $25,000 for his night's work. Dempsey has received his coup. He did his best, but he was not in it with the Australian. It was the best fight of its class and of the weight that the world has ever seen.

Why One Minister Resigned.

Lewiston, Me., Jan. 15.—Rev. Farnham, pastor of the Methodist church, of Cutler, publishes a statement that ill health was not the cause of his resignation. He says that he boarded himself, swept the church, made the fires and rang the bell. The people swore at him, whistled and set peanuts in meeting time, fired pistols and threw stones at his house, came to church at any time before the benediction, laughed loud during the services, etc. His gum boots is sold openly in the town, and no one tries to enforce the law.

Glue Factory Burned.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 15.—Bender & Adamson's glue factory, corner of Albert avenue and Lockwood street, East Newark, was burned last night. Two small buildings, adjoining, were also burned. Loss, $25,000; covered by insurance.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies LOOMIS & RICE

49 B'DWAY

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY,

Fine Custom Tailoring. 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire

Winter is Approaching

And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to insure the feet in a warm pair of

SHOES.

I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Stacey Adams' fine shoes." Call and see them.

John J. Kenney

COR. FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, 7 to 9 corner of Grand and Regent street. Perfect handedness. N. J.
J. Herrmann, J. Peterson,
8 Regent street. 13 Somerset place.
10-10-y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1545.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 211

P. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evans P. O. Box 1220. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 942.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder
Jobbing promptly attended to at
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Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 32 Madison avenue.

PARSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 661.
W. J. Pearson, No. 16 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 12 Vine street. All work carefully attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
20 somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HULICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,
Plumbing and hot water supply, in Force's Hotel, No. 5 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Boot black stand connected with the shop.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt. Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

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DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

40 North avenue.

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No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

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Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

A. BEL S. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows, and seed sowers. Improvements on the Parris iron wagon. John P. Wells, Rector street, North Plainfield.

F. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS can be purchased at Edgewood Park, somerset street. Address
E. P. H. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 20t Most shores the one level.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods.

The best quality fabrics are very often ruined by improper washing. Let our customers be treated equal to any. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
14 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,
Proprietor.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street.
2 time-table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 6.45, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Leave New York, foot Liberty street, at 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Express trains leave Plainfield at 7.30 a. m., 4.30 p. m. Express trains leave New York at 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday at 11.00 p. m. Express trains stop at Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen, Bonhamtown, Jamesburg, Monmouth Junction, Kingston, Princeton Junction, Lawrenceville, Trenton, Morrisville, Eddington, Bristol, Tullytown, Torresdale, Frankford Junction, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, Kensington and Philadelphia.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6.45, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Leave Somerville at 6.15, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 night. Sunday at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Connects for Newark and Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 8.45, 11.15 a. m., 3.30, 5.15 p. m. Sunday at 5.15 p. m. Leave Easton at 6.45, 10.00 a. m., 2.30, 5.15 p. m. Sunday at 5.15 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.45 a. m., 6 p. m.

WESTWARD ION SECTION

5.45 a. m. for Manunka Chunk, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Glenville, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin, Dunmore, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

7.00 a. m. for Hackettstown, Easton, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Binghamton, Bangor, Mauch Chunk 9.45 a. m. D. L. & W. R. R. for Lake Hopatcong, Dover, Morristown, Hackettstown, Richfield, Washington, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Binghamton, Bangor, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Tripptown, Wilkesbarre & Scranton, through coach to Williamsport, 2.30 p. m. for Hackettstown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Manunka Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Penn Haven Junction, Wilkesbarre & Scranton, Binghamton, Bangor

WOMAN AND HOME.

PROGRESS OF LAWS IN PENNSYLVANIA RELATING TO WOMEN.

Why Women Marry—The Coin of Politte Society—The Camp Game—Saving Her Steps—Some Pretty Pillows—Marriage and Property.

Formerly a married woman was in a condition of civil vassalage. Marriage merged her existence in that of her husband; vested him with her personal property; allowed him her earnings; gave him her land rents, and disabled her from making any binding contract. She could enter no suit, nor make a will, and generally she was subject to the control of her husband, who could enforce his order with the birch.

Such, for centuries, was her condition in the mothercountry, and Blackstone complacently concluded his chapter on the subject by congratulating the "female sex on being so great a favorite with the laws of England." In Pennsylvania, too, the status for 200 years was the same. It was not until the year of grace 1848 that her property was relieved from the control of her husband or liability to his creditors. In 1850, by her husband joining, she was given power to recover her property by suit. In 1851 she was allowed to loan money to her husband. In 1855 she could make a will. In the same year, on desertion by the husband, she could sell her property if authorized by court.

In 1856 she was empowered to receipt for a legacy "under the will of her father." In 1862 she got privilege to mortgage her land, if the husband consented. In 1871 power was granted her to sell her railroad stock! In 1872 she acquired privilege to buy a sewing machine! On April 3, 1872, she was allowed her earnings, provided she spread upon the records of court her petitions to that effect. In 1878 she was empowered to sell her land if she proved her husband a lunatic, and in 1887 some other privileges were granted, as to which lawyers differ.

That these rights were so long withheld is amazing, and that in each the assembly was ever necessary for a woman to "receipt for a legacy under the will of her father" (!) is enough to astound every god on Mount Olympus.

The whole policy was wrong in that disability was the rule instead of the exception.—Canonsburgh (Pa.) Notes.

Why Women Marry.

You see, the day has gone by when a man would do anything for a woman; countries need to be either very young or very old when this sort of thing happens, but after all I can't help but remember that question, "What do women marry for?"

Some women marry because they want a home of their own, and these are my conclusions:

Some women marry because they haven't the moral courage to remain single.

Some women marry because they want a little more money in their purses and a little larger credit at the shops.

Some women marry because they want to put "Mrs." on their visiting cards.

Some women marry because their mother wants them to.

Some women marry because a man asked them to, and they don't like to say no.

Some women marry for money—money, and nothing else. These women get the money, and with it great responsibilities they never dreamed of.

Some women marry because they love the man, because they want to be his wife, his friend and his helpmate, because they want to make him feel that there is one woman in the world whom he can love and cherish, and from whom he will receive love and consideration in return. Because they want him to feel that if sorrow comes he has a sympathizing, loving friend close beside him, and that in the day of joy there is one who can give him smile for smile. These are the women worth marrying. The others are of little worth, and never would be missed if they suddenly dropped out of the matrimonial bonds.—Bab's New York Letter.

The Coin of Politte Society.

Whenever a kindly or considerate act is shown you, my dear, be always careful to say that magic index to good breeding—"Thank you." Certainly you say it to the man who has given you an evening of amusement at the theatre or the concert, or who has taken you to and fetches you from a friend's home. To whom else should you say it?

To the maid servant who hands you your letters, who sees to the comfort of keeping your room in good order, and who, remembering that you liked certain things placed in a certain way, was careful always to do it.

To the stranger who holds open a door for you, to the elevator man who saves you climbing so many stairs, to the man who gives you a seat in a car or omnibus, and to anybody, in any station of life, who shows you a courtesy of any kind.

We are apt to be very stingy with our thanks; to accept things entirely too much for granted, and to believe, in having courtesies shown us, that they are only what we deserve. Now this is the wrong way of looking at it, and some day it will serve that girl right—that girl who believes that the good things of life in the way of politeness are hers lawfully, and that without any effort on her part they can be retained, will discover her mistake.

You never can be too generous with thank yous; they are the current coin of polite society, the circulation of which tends to make everybody more eager to do unto others as they would be done by. No girl makes a mistake who has a thank you always ready. It is the index to a good character and a loving heart. Politeness is golden, and thank you is the coin which passes everywhere and is recognized by all. —Ruth Ashmore in Ladies' Home Journal.

Saving Her Steps.

I think when a boy has become an habitual loafer he is then ready for something worse, and I was greatly worried to find my boys once slipping in very quietly about the time the "stores" closed for the night, so I just resolved to try and make a pleasanter place to spend the evenings than the aforesaid stores.

Our best room had hitherto been kept sacred to the use of visitors and fig fashions, but after thinking the matter over very seriously I started the fire, aired and everything as nicely as though I were looking for company, and then just let the boys have the run of it. The first time was a great success, for, although I never said a word to them about it, they took right up with it, and now spend their evenings at home reading, playing (for they are all three musical), and besides being better for the boys it is better for us.

Now, sisters, just between ourselves, of course they'll spoil the carpet, and it's a real pretty carpet, too, and I have been so careful of it! But I mean though God's help to have my boys all grow up to be some good men, and if it's going to take a penny's worth of carpet to help a penny's worth of men, why, I'll have them, dirty all!—Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Where Women Get Coppers.

"She was such a pretty girl I hated to give her coppers," said the conductor of a Fourth avenue car on a down trip yesterday, "but, then, what can I do do? I can't lug three or four pounds of coppers around in my pockets, can I? Those ladies, it's the women who give me the coppers, and it's only right that they should take them back again."

Having thus eased his conscience of the sin of giving coppers to the pretty girl the conductor looked at me for approval.

"Where do women get so many more coppers than men?" I asked the conductor, curiously.

"Well, you see, it is this way," he replied; "there never was a woman who didn't love to go shopping, and then, of course, they are always on the lookout for bargains, and the consequence is where they trade everything is marked 69 cents, 87.87, 89¾ cents, and so on. It makes the women think they are saving money, and at the same time it makes us an awful bother, for in every purchase they make they get a lot of coppers which they in turn unload on us poor conductors. Men don't give us coppers often, so we generally shove ours off on the women."—New York Herald.

The Camp Game.

Select two gentlemen as captains, who in turn call the names of those they desire to enter their particular camp. When a division of the company has thus been made the camps separate, each having one room. They then select some word or words denoting a substance or object, as, for example, the loud pedal of the piano, in the Profile house, in the White mountains, or the dragon flies painted on the ceiling of the bath room in the House of Seven Gables, Saratoga, or any other thing seemingly impossible to guess.

When both camps have decided on an object to be guessed the captain of each details a person to be interviewed by the other camp. This person must correctly answer, by yes or no, all questions, but must not convey any unnecessary information. As soon as the object is guessed the camp immediately clap, so announcing that they are the victors, and the individual who has been questioned becomes a member of the enemy's camp. The one possessing the most people at the close of an hour is the winner of the game.—Emma J. Gray in Good Housekeeping.

Pretty Pillows.

An effective pillow for a couch is made from four of the small Turkish squares or small Japanese squares of embroidery. The squares are set together with an insertion of stout white or ecru lace, and colored ribbons that match the colors of the squares are run through the insertion. Such a pillow seen had the embroidered squares in pink and dark olive, and the insertion run with ribbons of the same colors. The back of the pillow was olive surah silk and a cord of the two colors edged the pillow.

A pillow for an infant's cradle is beautiful made in the same way. Take four small and fine white linen doilies with a hemstitched border and fasten them together with an insertion of lace. Back the pillow with fine linen and edge it with a frill of lace, or of fine linen with a narrow lace on its edge. The pillow itself that is used under the cover should be of the finest white hair in a white cotton or coarser linen case. Feathers and down are no better for the head that the hair pillow is now considered more hygienic.—New York Post.

Where to Put on a Child's Wraps.

There is another thing that mothers and nurses often do thoughtlessly, and with no end of evil results to the children. This is the habit of dressing them for their out of door drive or walk in the warm nursery, and then letting them stand around for some time while the nurse gets herself ready for her own outing. Usually the nurse dresses the baby first, even to gloves and tippet, and then she begins leisurely on the duties of her own toilet. Meanwhile the little one stands about in the warm room, getting warmer and warmer, until at last, when it gets into the outer air, it is in a perspiration that will induce a chill at once.

A child should not have its wraps put on until the very last moment. And then it should be done, not in a warm room, but in the hall, from which it should be carried as soon as the operation is completed. In that way the change in temperature is modified as much as is possible, and the liability to cold is greatly lessened.—New York Evening Sun.

Marriage and Property.

From every point of view I think it is time that we got rid of "with all my worldly goods I thee endow." The married woman's property act, 1882, has put it out of date. Under the common law this declaration of unlimited endowment was pretty enough. All the wife's worldly goods passed to the husband, and it was only fair that she should enjoy (theoretically) reciprocal rights in her husband's substance. But the act has changed all that. Matrimony no longer affects the lady's rights in her property. She need not endow her husband unless she likes; why, then, should he endow her? The businesslike plan would be for each to state in figures the precise amount of endowment contemplated—whether it is a nobleman endowing his cook or a duchess or baroness endowing some young spark whom she has a fancy to make her husband.—London Truth.

Professor Lowell's Sister.

It is not generally known that James Russell Lowell has a sister who has gained some literary fame, and whose scholarship and gifts entitle her to wide recognition. Mary Traill Spence Lowell was born in 1808, and is nine years the senior of her distinguished brother. In 1832 she married Mr. Samuel R. Putnam, and since that time her home has been in Boston, where she still lives in her house on Beacon street.

Mrs. Putnam is noted as a linguist, and has written some very able papers on Polish and Hungarian literature, and in 1881 she published a book called "Records of an Obscure Man." Soon after she published a dramatic poem called "The Tragedy of Errors, or the Comedy of Sorrows," and on the death of her father, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell, Mrs. Putnam wrote the memorial of his life.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Women Physicians.

It is interesting to know that there are about 2,500 women in the United States who hold diplomas from medical colleges, either American or foreign. The first woman doctor is said to be Elizabeth Blackwell, who graduated in 1849. The first one in Sweden is Karoling Widenstrom, who has since been engaged by the Tiodie Life Insurance company to examine women who wish to insure their lives. The physician of the Milwaukee county hospital is Dr. Anna McCormick, and probably, she has more women doctors in proportion to its population than any other city.

In reading through the strange one is struck by the signs which would "Dr. Mary So-and-so" or "Dr. Jane So-and-so," in place of the usual "Dr. John Brown" or "Dr. Henry Abel," as the case might be. —New York Ledger.

Judas Colored Hair.

I believe, after all, the stigma of "Judas colored hair," notwithstanding that red hair—yes, regular brick top hair—is desirable. Being a man it doesn't matter much to me what my complexion is, but if I were a girl and already redheaded I would pray to be transformed into a golden blonde. In the first place, a redheaded girl never gets an escort home. That comes as I have learned from a physician, because she has an excessive amount of iron in her blood.

It is the iron that gives the tint to the skin as well as to the hair. If a redheaded girl had less iron in her blood she would be adorned with a head of either black, brown, or chestnut colored hair. One drawback is the iron comes out in blotches sometimes, making what we call freckles. It is noted as a somewhat singular thing—perhaps the iron in the blood has something to do with it—that mosquitoes never bite red haired persons.—St. Louis Republic.

Make the Tea Table Attractive.

No domestic sight is pleasanter in its way than a tea table on a cold winter night, spread with a bright cloth and set out with dainty china and shining silver, and all the other inspiring appurtenances of the tea tray, with the plate of hot bread, the savory dish of hot meat, and the little relishes that the housekeeper knows well how to supply. And in summer its counterpart is seen in the table laid in the room brightened by the level sun's rays, where a crisp salad, piles of white and brown bread, and a plate of rusk or tea biscuit, pitchers of milk, and a dish of berries with cream galore revive the fainting appetites and spirits of those who have passed the heat and burden of the day.—Harper's Bazar.

A Hint to Lovers in This.

One of the Hotel Tuscane guests, evidently a railroad man, noticed that the telegraph operator was at leisure about 8:30 o'clock, and soon began a telegraph correspondence with him. As a sender he used a lead pencil and the showcase. The operator had no difficulty in catching everything. The gentleman declared that he could do much better on a piano, as it was upon that he learned.

"I have taught my daughter telegraphy on the piano," said he, "and we have great fun sending out our conversations from either end of the instrument. We both use the same instrument, though, which does not often occur with bona fide telegraphy."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

German Versus American Girls.

German girls are beginning to resent with bitterness of spirit, as do their English sisters, the encroachment of American beauties upon their preserves. These powerful and brilliant blue daughters of Columbia are sent to Germany to study music, painting, literature, etc., and, while quickly mastering the arts, subjugate the hearts of the susceptible German officers as well. The number of officers with American wives seems to be rapidly on the increase, and the faithful German spinning wife, with frugal habits and domestic skill, object to the invaders with justifiable wrath.—Berlin Letter.

The Queen of Society.

Mrs. Astor possesses dignity of manner tempered with a sweet and serious courtesy. She carries herself calmly, is self poised and serene as the evening star, yet without a trace of coldness. She greets her guests with a quaintly attractive if rather queenly little bend of the head, then a clear, distinct word or look of kindly recognition, supplemented by a plain friendly American hand shake, and the right word to the right person is the right place.—New York Home Journal.

A lady who was sick in bed for many months evolved the idea of an invalid's tablecloth. The napkin which had been used was never large enough to protect the bedclothes from the tray and dishes, so she took a piece of heavy linen as long as the bed was wide and twenty inches in width. This she hemstitched and embroidered in outline, and the result was something useful and pretty as well as pretty.

I love that unconscious boldness with which the happy child confronts my own with a look of sympathetic equality in its eyes; the smile that first floods the eyes and then broadens the mouth and dimples the cheek; the wrath confides to me with a little ripple of laughter some grave joke or some great secret. Parents miss much who do not treat their children as equals.

Patti was only seven when the first went on the stage to sing. Her initial appearance was at a concert in Niblo's garden Dec. 3, 1851. Her formal debut in opera was made at the Academy of Music on the night of Nov. 24, 1859, when she sung the title role in "Lucia di Lammermoor." She was then only 15 years old.

No graduate of Vassar college has ever been divorced from her husband. Such is the statement of a man who married one of them and who adores her. That the young ladies who have been educated at the colleges are the best cooks in the world.

In Turkey woman is held in the most rigid seclusion. She must always appear veiled. With pigs and dogs she is forbidden to enter a mosque, and the Koran declares a woman who is unparried to be in a state of reprobation.

Each and every woman nowadays can study the point at which she feels she is likely to fall first, and concentrate the abstract muscular development there, not neglecting general exercises meantime.

Milk porridge carefully prepared and almost as thick as a custard is a delicacy when properly seasoned and flavored enjoyed alike by invalids and the robust.

Doctors declare facial neuralgia to be greatly on the increase, and sternly and stubbornly refuse to lay the cause at any other door than that of the milliner.

No child's wardrobe should exceed $100 a year, and the mother or big sister who knows how to sew can dress a girl of 12 or less on half that amount.

Miss Ella F. Kidd, of Keene, Ky., in 1883 completed a crazy quilt of 107,000 pieces, put together with 9-0 net stitches!

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

THE VERY LATEST FASHIONS ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

The Popularity of Cloth Gowns Which Have Appeared for Evening Wear—A Stylish Day Toilet of Black Cloth with Bronze Waistcoat.

Cloth dresses are just now exceedingly popular. While formerly cloth was employed only for street dresses, this fabric at the present time furnishes many of the fashionable afternoon gowns, and there are several varieties of cloth in pale tints. The desirability of cloth as a fabric for street and traveling dresses is apparent, but cloth in evening toilets is certainly inconspicuous, and the fashion will hardly outlast the season that introduced it.

CLOTH GOWN WITH BROCADE WAISTCOAT

A handsome day toilet is perfect in its way, and our lady reader will observe that few dresses are more distinguished in appearance than is the one shown in the cut. This is in black cloth. The bodice has a waistcoat and full frontelle of terra cotta brocade. The sleeves are slashed from the shoulder to the wrist with similar brocade, and fastened across with silk cords and buttons. The lower part of the bodice and front of the skirt are arranged in the same fashion. Attention is called to the unique collar of this gown, as well as to the charming arrangement of the coiffure.

Dress Sleeves.

Along with other useful hints to home dressmakers, Harper's Bazar has the following to say about dress sleeves:

Sleeves are moderately full and very long, and are made over a fitted lining. Most of the shapes now used are in one piece, some of them having a second seam below the elbow, while others have their fullness held in two small plaits on the under side, meeting at the bend of the arm. A sleeve of moderate fullness is cut five inches longer than its lining to give height to the shoulder. The under sleeve with a slight seam is bias and much wider than the lining; a cluster of plaits is taken on the outside of the arm below the elbow to make it narrower, and the lower end is lapped and has buttons set in a row down its length, giving the effect of a cuff. Very long sleeves are rounded at the end to curve along the back of the hand or to flare slightly, with the inside cut straight and reaching only to the hand. A narrow passementerie trims such sleeves, or else sleeves, cut straight around the wrist, have merely a band of velvet or silk around them, the edge finished with a ruffle of lace or of chiffon muslin, or it may be of ribbon, falling low on the hand.

Fashions in Handkerchiefs.

Men are advised as follows in Sartorial Art Journal:

Don't wear a silk handkerchief unless you wish to be considered out of line with correct dress. Linen is a little thing apparently, and yet it is a point always noted by the critical observer. The latest in handkerchiefs are all of fine linen cambric. Some have narrow colored borders of the most delicate tints, pink rose being the favorite, while others show the most delicate of embroidery just inside the stitch line; but none are gaudy. Silk is utterly common, and is not shown by the best furnishers unless called for.

Dress Skirts.

In dress corsages the variety is extreme. The skirts, on the contrary, especially those designed for street wear, are fashioned closely after one model. The foundation to these walking skirts are cut so as to take out all fullness at the top of the front and side breadths. These are cut straight around

THREE STYLES OF SKIRTS FOR STREET DRESSES.

at the bottom when it is desired that the skirt shall clear the ground; where the back breadth is to touch the floor it is left a little longer than the sides, and is rounded off like a train. The fullness of the skirts to cloth dresses measure only about three yards in width at the bottom.

In the annexed cut are shown three styles of skirts suitable for walking dresses.

The Newest Jackets.

Many of the new jackets are three-quarter length, and all have the high sleeve. Many of the new seamless have Astrakhan waistcoats, while others are made

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CASINO—HOME OF THE UNION COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB.

SONGBIRDS' RIVALS.

THE MELOPOIA'S TREAT TO MUSIC LOVERS.

Miss Howe's Great Success.—"Bravos" and Flowers for a Charming Songstress.—Society People Out in Force.—Sociability and Crush.

BEAUTIFUL women, clad in costly and beautiful dresses, and handsome men in the conventional suits of black, filled every seat and space at "The First Private Concert of the Melopoia, January 15, 1891, at Casino of the Union Country Club" as the tasty programme read, last evening. Those who came "fashionably late" were fortunate if they secured seats at all.

The audience while awaiting the opening, which was delayed somewhat, presented a charming picture from the gallery. The animated faces, and soft hum of conversation, broken by an occasional musical laugh, charmed the eye as well as the hearing of the onlooker.

When the members of the Melopoia, the gentlemen first, filed up on the stage, the conversation in the audience was hushed, and the rustling of draperies announced the comfortable settling into chairs to enjoy the musical treat in store.

Everybody was ready. Mr. Wm R. Chapman, the society's able and merry conductor, raised his baton, the accompanist struck the opening chords on the piano, and the entire body of vocalists joined in the opening piece "Beneath the Stars."

The programme, here given, was closely followed.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

I.

Beneath the Stars.....Ludwig Wilde
Waltz song translated from the German.
By the society.

II.

Romanze et Rondo.....Wieniawski
Mr. Frank Wilcox.

III.

Awake and Dream.....Hunsenthal
Miss Emily M. Lawler.

IV.

a. Evening.....Lassen
b. Only Thou.....Lassen
By the Society.

V.

Thou Brilliant Bird. "Pearl of Brazil"..David
Miss Mary Howe.
Flute obligato by Mr. D'Agata.

VI.

Song of the Shepherdess.....Anderson
Chorus.

VII.

Hymn of Apollo...Can she be by Martin Roeder
Incidental solo by Miss Mary Howe, Miss Emily M. Lawer, and Mr. J. H. McKinley.

PART SECOND.

I.

La Trabiata.....Verdi
Mr. Gustave D'Gain.

II.

Among the Lilies.....Dana
Mr. J. McKinley.

III.

My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land....Elgar

IV.

O Knit qui me Gaubre"—Le Fiancee d'Abydos"...Bartee
Miss Mary Howe.

V.

Witches' Dance.....Lagunta
Mr. Franz Wilczek.

VI.

My Bonny Lass She Smileth. Thomas Worley
By the society.

A sensation was caused upon the entrance (at No. 5 Part First) of Miss Mary Howe, soprano. She captured the audience before she sang. Above the medium height, shapely as a piece of statuary, a fine head crowned by masses of curly light gold hair, and large dark eyes, she was indeed a rarely gifted woman and one pleasant to behold. Then she sang. Nothing like it has ever been heard in Plainfield. A volume of wonderful compass, clear and strong, every note sounding sweet as a bell, rendering the most difficult passages with no seeming effort, thrilling the accompanying flute and far outstralling it in sweetness, warbling and echoing till everyone smiled like a finely strung harp.

Plainfield audiences—it has been said—seldom encourage by hearty applause. If so, it has been because the standard was not sufficiently.

The audience last evening showed their appreciation of Miss Howe's most beautiful singing by thunderous applause and shouts of "Bravo! Bravo." A huge bouquet of "Jacqueminot" roses was presented to her, and she was recalled again and again.

Another exceptional feature, which also caused continued applause and calls of approval, was "The Witches Dance"—Paganini's wierd, witching, composition—as rendered by Mr. Franz Wilczek, violinist.

The Melopoia was assisted in making their first private concert such a pronounced success by the following exceptionally gifted persons: Miss Mary Howe, soprano; Miss Emily M. Lawler, contralto; Mr. J. H. McKinley, Tenor; Mr. Franz Wilczek, violinist; Mr. Gustave D'Agata, flutist; Mr. Victor Harris, Accompanist.

The intermission between parts I and II was made extremely pleasant and brief by the sociability of all present.

The active members of the Melopoia showed the effects of the careful training given by the conductor, Mr. Chapman. To say which was best of the various selections rendered by them would be a difficult task. All were delightful.

A wild descent "from the sublime to the ridiculous" occured when, during the singing, attempts were made to close a window in the roof opened for ventilation but which was making the room draughty, by means of two guy ropes. First one gentleman, and then another, tried without success.

The audience,quick to notice the ridiculous, encouraged each attempt with hearty applause. Then the janitor was called. He got the ropes twisted, and pulled first one and then the other. All in vain. Then he secured a long, limber stick and endeavored to push the refractory window shut. The stick was long, and the janitor short. The combination caused much merriment, and uproarious laughter ensued when it was seen that the stick, in spite of the best efforts of the little man below, waved gaily to and fro, about six inches short of the mark. By standing on a chair however, the difficulty was overcome and the window closed. It was very amusing while it lasted.

Much comment was made about the Casino, so fine in every other way, not having a dressing or cloak room. All such things however will probably be remedied as the club advances.

The active members of the society are Mrs. F. H. Andrews, Miss L. E. Babcock, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Mrs. F. F. Bain, Mrs. C. E. Brooks, Mrs. I. H. Brown, Miss Florence Clark, Miss S. G. Day, Mrs. J. DeGraff, Miss S. Demarest, Miss J. L. Demarest, Mrs. G. W. Edwards, Mrs. C. J. Fisk, Mrs. Pliny Fisk, Miss Green, Miss Amy Green, Miss M. Harbeger, Mrs. J. F. Harris, Mrs. V. B. Hart, Mis F. Hawkins, Mrs. N. D. C. Hodges, Miss Alice Holmes, Mas Augusta Holmes, Mis. Lulu K. ufman, Mrs. C. F. Kimball, Mrs. F. S. K ight, Miss M. Lum.n, Miss Ada Marsh, Mrs. J. F. Mason, Miss Jessie May, Mrs. J. Mar. Mrs. D. W. Flood, Mrs. J. F. Raymond, Mrs W. J. Roome, Mrs. H. G. Runkle, Miss Jessie Sm ite, Mrs. H. M. Stockton, Miss Stre.il, Mrs. I. R. Struthers, Mrs. G. K. Thomas, Mas Jessie Utter, Miss M. Van Liew, Miss E. Van Liew, Miss L. Van Zandt, Mrs. W. B. Wadsworth, Miss L. Wolverspoon, Mr. C. A. Baynon, Mr. C. E. Brooks, Mr. F. T. Clawson, Mr. W. R. Cock, Mr. James De Graff, Mr. J. B. Duman.st, Mr. A. W. Duxbury, Mr. Pliny Fisk, Mr. Gustave D'Gain, Mr. J. H. Brooks, Mr. R. B. Harriott, Dr. E. W. Hedges, Mr. H. Hunting-ton, Mr. W. T. Kaufman, Mr. F. S. Knight, Mr. C. A. Marsh, Mr. A. Masters, Mr. Max Munger, Mr. I. C. Pierson, Mr. H. G. Runkle, Mr. K. E. Runyon, Mr. H. C. Runyon, Mr. G. H. Sandham, Mr. A. T. Slauson, Mr. G. G. Stevens, Mr. Strelt, Mr. M. C. Van Arsdale, Mr. Laurens Van Baron, Mr. A. Venino, Mr. F. Wass.

The names of the patronesses were published in the News of Jan. 14.

JOTTINGS.

—The Somerset bowling team of Somerville will bowl a game with the Fanwoods at the latter place next Monday evening.

—A cake sale, under the auspices of "The Junior Not King's Daughters" was held in the basement building of the Holy Cross church this afternoon from three to five p. m. It was a decided success.

—As announced in another column, Mr. H. P. Reynolds has purchased the entire stock and fixtures of what was known as the Stelle pharmacy, and has put it in charge of Mr. Howard Leggett, a thorough and reliable chemist well and favorably known in Plainfield.

PERSONAL.

Miss Emma Towers of Newark is visiting Mr. Israel Lewis of Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Chaplain J. A. Goodwin was recently selected by G. A. R. Post, No. 78. His name was accidentally omitted in the report.

Mr. Andrew G. Carpenter of this city is taking a second 3 months course in the Grad Conservatory of New York. Mr. Carpenter is the composer of several pieces for piano and organ.

A pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Smith, at Allentown, Pa., last evening, the contracting parties being their daughter, Lizzie L. Smith, and Mr. William T. Moffett, son of ex-Postmaster Eunice D. Moffett, of the Common Council. The bridegroom is an employee of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The bride's father is Receiver of Wills at Allentown. After the ceremony a reception was held and then the couple started on an extended wedding trip. They will make their home in this city.

P. Bi Club Notice.

Prof. Wenzell, instructor in gymnastics to the Seventh Regiment and Columbia Grammar school, has been engaged to take charge of the Saturday night class "for men only." It is hoped that every member will begin at once, in order to be able to keep up with the procession. The music will be provided for. Don't fail to come. The more of a certain kind the merrier.

City Court Notes.

Before Judge Codington. Charles Fowler, drunk and disorderly. Sentenced to 20 days in the county jail.

Edward Elcox, of Westfield, drunk and disorderly. Paid fine of $5 and was discharged.

SHOTWELL-RICE.

THE CASE STILL ON—WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The Jury Will Probably Agree to Disagree.—What Was Done.

At 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning the Rice—Shotwell libel case was resumed in the Somerset County court. After the jury had been polled Mr. Clarence J. Rice was called to the stand and testified about some irregular entries Mr. Shotwell had made whereby he had in the judgment of witness been acting unlawfully some $400 belonging to Messrs. Rice & Co., his employers. That the entries had been made between the 1st and 16 h of Dec mber 1888, months after the money had been collected and no account made of it to the knowledge of said employers.

Robert W. Rice was the next witness called and testified to having discovered the entry mentioned by his brother, and that it was about the time that some interest which he owed Mr. Shotwell was transmitted. He denied purchasing a number of the copies of THE NEWS and causing them to be circulated broadcast, he further denied having had a proof of the article passed up to his store. On cross-examination he said that he had purchased a number of the copies of the issue containing the arrest and conviction of George Sanders, one of the clerks of Rice & Co., and had sent them to friends living outside the city.

Councilman Daniel S. Roberts was called to corroborate Mr. Charles B. Van Winkle's evidence to the effect that Mr. Rice had said in his (Mr. Robert's) office that he (Rice) had revised the proof before the article had been printed in THE NEWS, and that he not it would have been a great deal worse for Shotwell. Mr. Roberts swore that he did not hear Mr. Rice make the statement attributed to him, but that he did hear him say that he had forbade Mr. Morrison to publish the article. On cross-exam nation Mr. Roberts said that Mr. Rice may have said he revised the proof, but that he heard him.

Peter Bennett was next sworn and testified that the article alluded to was not posted up in the store but on the back of a large card which hung in the private office and that it was impossible for any one to read it unless first turning around the card. He said that he pasted the article on the card himself. On cross-examination he said that he nor any of the other clerks was in the habit of showing the article to any drummer or customer who happened into the store.

Charles A. Reed was the next witness called but his testimony was not admissable.

Matthew H. Vanderveer, the county clerk, was next sworn, and he testified that the weights used in testing the weights in question were the U. S. Standard.

Harold Serrell swore that the weights used in the county clerk's office were the standard weights.

James A. Demarest swore to the publication of Mr. Shotwell's affidavit denying the statements in the alleged libelous article.

Ex-Chief of Police T. J. Gorsey swore that he had tested the weights in dispute, and found them lacking.

As reported in yesterday's NEWS the indictment was rested.

Upon the resumption of the testimony, Mrs. Mary Schutt swore that she had been a customer at the store of Mr. Shotwell for a number of years; that she had purchased nearly all the her groceries there; that on several occasions she had weighed such articles as sugar and always found that she had received the correct weight.

Mrs. Hattie Crossley was next and testified that she had been a customer at the above-mentioned store, and that although she weighed her purchases as her mo her had taught her to do, she had never found on she had been cheated.

Mrs. Agnes Randolph, Mr. W. C. Butler, Mr. Francis H. Gardner, Mr. Martin I. Cooley, Mr. Francis Doremus and Mrs. Martha I. Cadmus, swore that although they were customers at the store they had never discovered any short weight in their purchases.

Julius Williams testified that he was a clerk in the store previous to its being purchased by Mr. Rice; that during his clerkship he had never seen any illegal transactions in the store, and that the weights in dispute were then kept in a room in the rear of the store.

Peter Tunison, the next witness, that he had been dealing with Mr. Shotwell for a number of years past and that he had discovered him to be an upright and honest man. On cross-examination he denied saying to Mr. Rice that he (Rice) could get more butter out of a tub than Mr. Shotwell did.

Halsey Compton testified to serving Mr. Shotwell and Mr. Rice his successor with garden truck; that he had always found Mr. Shotwell correct in his dealings, and that he had often presented Freeman Shotwell and other clerk's in the store with melons, asparagus, etc.

Mr. Edward Maynard, colored, testified that he had never been a customer at Mr. Shotwell's store, but frequently Mr. Shotwell had never had to his knowledge, passed a counterfeit money on him.

James Maynard, Edward's father, testified that he was 73 years old and that he lived in the "vicinity" of Punxsutawney. He said that he had had dealings with Mr. Shotwell, but never to his knowledge, had the said Shotwell passed counterfeit money on him. On cross-examination he said, he may have possessed a counterfeit piece years ago. Probably ten or twenty years ago, considering the matter. He could not trul, The cents would tell the tale. The statement by the old man came a ripple of laughter throughout the court room, in which Judge Magie participated.

Thomas Welch was the next witness sworn, and testified to having been employed as a clerk in the store with Mr. Shotwell when there; that he had never seen Mr. Shotwell pass counterfeit money to him; that he was present when the article printed to hang in the private office and that on one or two occasions he had seen the article exhibited to customers.

Henry Williams testified that he had also been employed as a clerk in the store but then he had seen no dishonest transactions on the part of William F. Shotwell. He could not positively identify the weights under dispute.

Dr. W. R. Mattison testified to testing the four and one-e weights from Mr Shotwell in 1888 but could not swear that the weights in court were the same ones.

J. Smith Garretson was next called and he testified that he had been associated with William H. Shotwell in the grocery business since 1885, that he was one of the clerks in the store when Mr. Rice purchased it and was employed as a clerk by Mr. Rice; that he had never seen Freeman Shotwell steal anything from the store; that he had never stolen anything himself; and that weights and scales would generally be right for use from 6 to 10 years; on cross examination he admitted that he had once or twice found errors up to the award and that he was no expert on scales or weights.

Freeman Shotwell, the father of the plaintiff, when sworn said that he was 73 years old and denied having, at any time, at his articles from the store.

Mr. Morrison was examined as the next witness. He gave the whole history from the Spring of 1889 when he was first gotten mixed up in matter by Mr. Rice, who after he had been robbed and maligned for two years, he home broken up by illness, and his business injured by the wrongful conduct of those upon whom there were in his opinion legal and moral obligations to act otherwise ought to have his side of the story given to the people through THE NEWS to protect his good name, offered to pay for a column space. Mr. Morrison told Mr. Rice—who was said to be worth $40,000—that he had not money enough to hire Mr. Morrison to publish any matter he did not think it right to publish, and for which he regarded right there would be no charge, but Mr. Rice's apparent great distress had aroused the deepest sympathy in Mr. Morrison, who advised him to lay his case before first-class counsel. Mr. Rice readered Mr. Shotwell responsible for the injuries done, and they by agreement submitted to arbitrators, Mr. Rice's grievances, on recommendation of counsel. The arbitrators after due consideration, awarded Mr. Rice $1,000 from Mr. Shotwell, who paid it. Then Mr. Rice claiming to have suffered a loss of $1,000, brought a suit in matter published through THE NEWS, hoping thereby to regain some of the customers he had lost because of the wrongs complained of. The publication—made under extraordinary circumstances, so Judge Magie said when the story was to be published broadcast through the New York papers—formed the basis of the suit, by Mr. Shotwell against Mr. Rice. Mr. Shotwell originally included the editor of THE NEWS as a co-defendant, but, upon being convinced that he had been led into the error, despite the utmost precaution and inadvertence, accepted his apology and discontinued his action against him. Mr. Rice understood that the award had been based upon the errors charges he claimed to have found in the store, of over charging, money upon customers, by swindling them with false weights and by thefts. He thus positively declared to us, believing it true—as it appeared afterwards that the arbitrators had refused to entertain these matters at all, and base their award upon the latter—Mr. Rice had unintentionally deceived Mr. Morrison and thereby become involved in the situation which followed.

John T. Case swore that on several occasions he saw the alleged libelous article posted up in the store of Messrs. R. W. Rice & Co.

William H. Shotwell was the last witness called. He swore that never knowingly, had he passed counterfeit money or sold goods by short weight or measure.

The court then adjourned until this morning, when Mr. Shotwell will resume his testimony.

PROCEEDINGS TO NOON.

The Shotwell-Rice case was resumed in the Somerset county courts this morning. Several witnesses testified in the rebuttal. The case closed at twelve o'clock and Mr. Marsh said that he was willing to let it go to the jury without any argument on the part of counsel. Mr. Lindabury objected, and Judge Magie limited each lawyer to an hour's time in which to address the jury.

Mr. Lindabury began first and occupied the time allotted him. Mr. Marsh said that he did not think that the opening address was worth a reply.

A question of law then arose and at 12.15 o'clock the court adjourned for 15 minutes.

Rev. Dr. Lewis on Social Impurity.

The lecture by Rev. Dr. Lewis, at Reform Hall, last evening, on "Social Impurity, and Its Relation to the Saloon," was listened to with much interest by the large audience, and is rivited with startling facts. At its conclusion President Spencer, who presided, thanked Dr. Lewis, on behalf of the club, and in response to his appeal seventeen young persons who signed the temperance pledge. The meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

Crescents Win at Bowling.

The Crescent Club bowling team at this writing defeated the Hereford Bay Ridge Club in a match game at Olympia alleys last evening by 69 pins. The Crescents' score being 1401 and their opponents 1341.

—Read advertisement of United Tea and Coffee Growers' Association and find out what they promised to have in Friday.

—Reb'l, Taylor & Neuman have on hand a selected stock of canned goods, etc. They call your attention to the reduction in prices on same in their advertisement to-day.

—Randolph's advertisement to-day tells a remedy for "that tired feeling."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and most reliable relief that is known for all diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Drowned While Skating.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 16.—(Special)—Henry K ane, aged 22, while skating on the canal last evening, skated into an open spot left by ice-cutters and was drowned. John Kline, Jr., a friend near by made heroic efforts to save him, but without avail.

First National Bank Annual Election.

The following have been elected as the officers of the First National Bank of this city for the ensuing year:

President—I. D. Titsworth.
Vice President—D. F. Randolph.
Cashier—Wm. M. Stillman.
Assistant Cashier—F. S. Runyon.
Discount Committee—D. F. Randolph, Wm. M. Stillman and F. S. Runyon.

The new board of directors is composed of the following: I. D. Titsworth, D. F. Randolph, Charles Potter, Wm. McCullough, M. Preece, Wm. M. Stillman, H. Mulford Estil and J. Wesley Johnson.

Heavy Bail Demanded.

Judge McCormick yesterday informed Prosecutor Wilson of Union County, that he had decided to fix the amount of bail for the two Philadelphians who are accused of having swindled Elder Charles H. Genung, of Elizabeth, at $10,000 for each prisoner. It was rumored that if a moderate bail was fixed friends of the men would advance the money and they would never appear for trial. The authorities determined to forestall this possibility by demanding heavy bail.

Martin and Shertelle were indicted yesterday by the Essex County Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy to defraud Thomas H. De Vaismey out of $500.

Sons of Temperance Rejoice.

Lincoln Division, Sons of Temperance, of Elizabeth, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last night. Prominent temperance representatives from all parts of New Jersey attended. Worthy Patriarch Edward K. Drake presided, and the addresses were delivered by Mr. Crummey, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. R. G. Read, of Somerville, and Mr. Bradley, of Washington. There was some fine singing by the famous Eclipse Quartet of Plainfield. One thousand handsomely got up invitations were sent out each containing a brief history of the division since its transformation in 1865. Many letters of regret were received. The hall was densely crowded during the exercises, which were followed by a collation for the members of the order.

Against the Railroad Company.

The jury in the case of ex-Sheriff Tunison vs. the Central Railroad Company filed into the Somerset county court yesterday morning with a verdict for the plaintiff.

The suit was for damages caused by the Central Railroad Company building a new bridge across a stream at the mouth of Neshanic Branch changing the course of the stream and thereby interfering materially with the plaintiff's business, that of a miller.

The jury found the defendants guilty and assessed damages at $1,304.87. A notice of appeal was filed. $950.00 was the amount asked for.

Mr. Nolan Injured.

James Nolan, a laborer, residing on Manning avenue, North Plainfield, met with a painful accident Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Nolan was engaged cutting down a tree, when it unexpectedly fell, striking him on the right leg dislocating it. What makes the accident more painful is the fact that Mr. Nolan some years ago fractured the same limb. Dr. Boone attended him. The next limb. Dr. Boone attended him. The next dent will confine him to the house for some time.

—James Buckly, was arrested and locked up in the jail at Elizabeth to-day by deliquent tax collector Nash for not paying his poll tax.

—Messrs. Hallock & Davis, the men's furnishers, make an announcement in our advertising columns to-day.

Died.

BALIHAN.—In this city Jan. 16th, Ella Balihan, aged 18 years, 9 months.

Funeral services at residence, No. 7 Jersey street, on Monday Jan. 19, on arrival of 8.45 train from New York. 19

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's storage warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-tf

BOARDERS wanted. No. 9 Manent place. 15-tf

COOK wanted, 33 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

STORE fixtures for sale. Enquire of U. S. Grant, 18 Park avenue. 12-tf

TO RENT in stillman block, on and after March 1st, 1891, the handsome store formerly now occupied by Archer Lodge F. & A. M. Apply to W. M. Stillman on the premises. 1 16tf

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No. 19 East Second street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A first class seamstress. 35 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

WANTED—A situation by a competent man to take charge of a private place. Can be highly recommended. Address, Gardener, May 15 east 33 West Seventh street. 1-16tf

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 30 East Fifth street. 1-16tf

WILL BE SOLD at public sale Jan. 21st, one of the best stock farms in Somerset county. 160 acres, 80 acres very heavy timber. For particulars address "Farm," 61 Spencer avenue. 1-16tf

WANTED—An active, reliable man or lady to represent us in this county and adjoining counties; $900 monthly, with increase; to represent us in our section a responsible New York House of solid financial standing. Local Mgr. 1269, New York. 2-15-st-1-16

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and the use of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be conducted in the same place under the same old style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. A. L. Apgar, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

Strictly and Exclusively Saturday.

We do not want to include crockery in our inventory of stock, and have decided to give it away. Purchasers of the amount of 50c. and up will be entitled to one piece.

New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 40c. Genuine Royal Baking Powder, 45c. lb.; Best Cocoas 25c. lb.; Pure Country Lard, 10c. lb.; Sugar Cured Hams, 11c lb.; Best Corn Starch, 6 for 25c.; California prunes, 20c. can; Fancy Creamery Butter, 28c. lb.; New Tomatoes and corn, 10c. can; Pickles 3 for 5c.; Best 46.25 bbl.; Best Kerosene Oil, 150 test, 10c. gal. Standard Granulated Sugar, 7 lbs. 45c.

Call and get other prices

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
29 WEST FRONT STREET.

RANDOLPH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE

is a superior preparation, a tonsonic, and the thing for that tired feeling, so prevalent at this time of year.

Pint Bottles Only 50 Cents.

SOLD ONLY AT

Randolph's City Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 29 and 31 North avenue,

WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our fine Store, Produce inspected and bought direct from the Producer for cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from some city produce house.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow collections and losses, of which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay cash does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for as after profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will prove how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

THOMPSON,
Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 13, 1890. 13-tf

SPECIAL

REDUCTION

in Prices!

Shrewsbury tomatoes $1.30 doz., Barbam & Morrel's sugar corn $1.30 doz., Hamburg asparagus tips, 25 cts., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 25c., viz.—Egg plums, Bartlet pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapples.

A choice lot of California dried apricots.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

To have your eyes fitted to

SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES

properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler

13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

Special Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership here-tofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Mayer & Ayers has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing to the late firm will be received by Mr. Ayers, who will receipt for the same, and all debts owing by the firm are to be presented to him for payment. Mr. Ayers will continue the business at the old stand, No 10 1-2 Park avenue.

ALFRED A. MAYER.
ALONZO T. AYERS.

Dated, January 8th, 1891. 9 8-tow

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale, with privilege to draw water from pass-way. A pump needed. For particulars enquire of F. S. Kirby, cashier Union National Bank. 1-16tf

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking; also tailor made, fit guaranteed, call at 37 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS given in Plainfield and vicinity. References in Plainfield and testimonials from principals of Plainfield High School and Academy. Terms moderate. Address Miss Vivian, Plainfield Post Office, Box 396, and for Germans address to Mr. Geo. Tabbe, (Hanoverian), 422 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS

Given by New York Professor (Hanoverian). Terms moderate. Address Herr Graf, in Plainfield families where he is now giving instructions. Terms moderate. Address Geo. Tabbe, 422 Third avenue, New York. 1tf

H. N. SPENCER,

Grocer and undertaker, 16 and 18 South avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone call 4b. choice groceries and provisions, white granite ware, crockery, glassware, lemon peels, etc., prices low and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROGERS' GROUPS,

Statuary for parlors, Artists' materials for sale at 37 East Front street.

TIN EAR, HEARING, WIRE

and general wire work, beautiful palms, for sale and to loan; also BULLDOG BIRDS, RABBITS and PIGEONS for sale at Dunton's Nursery, No. 147 Hamilton avenue.

Amusements.

AMPHION HALL,
J. EDWIN HALL, Manager.
Week Commencing Monday, January 19th.

Special engagement of the distinguished English actress GERTRUDE NORMAN, and her own talented dramatic company. Popular plays with special cast. Elaborate costumes; realistic effects.

Monday Tuesday and the new Rent Lyons.
Wednesday Thursday
Friday and Saturday
Women of the People.
A Life for a Life.
A Mother's Atonement.
and by special request
Apple Orchard Farm.

Reserved seat tickets for sale at the Postal Telegraph Office, No. Park avenue. 13-7

First appearance here of the

GILBERT DRAMATIC SOCIETY,

of Brooklyn, in

"Mixed Pickles,"

Under the auspices of Plainfield Council, Royal Arcanum, at

MUSIC HALL,

Tuesday, Jan. 20th.

PRICES 50 and 75 CENTS.

Seats on sale Tuesday, January 13, at Miller's and Williams' pharmacies. 14-6t

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks and Bags.

GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.

13-15-tf

Sweet as its Name

implys,

HONEYCOMB

Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by

N. H. Guttman,

(Amphion Sugar Store.)

12 W. SECOND ST.

Plainfield Evening News
THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AS TWILIGHT, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. ROBINSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. LOOK BOX 8. TELEPHONE CALL 62.

Citizens of the north Atlantic states who have thought the winters were turning warmer have probably concluded by this time that our climate is not changing quite so much as it was.

The beautiful Lake Minnetonka in Minnesota has been discovered to be gradually disappearing. The water within is it is drying out. It is now shallower by 5 feet 8 inches than it was in 1882. The legislature is to be asked to take action in the matter, though what a legislature can do to stop the water of a lake from drying up is hard to see.

The idea has occurred to many that in some way the power evolved in the rise and fall of the ocean tides might be utilized to run machinery. An attempt is to be made by a French engineer to put the idea into practical shape. He will pen up the tide water into a sixteen foot rise and fall at Havre, believing that thereby he can also capture a force equal to 42,000 horse power. He does this by means of turbine wheels, and expects to transmit the power electrically to Paris, 143 miles away.

Emma Abbott.

Plucky Emma Abbott was called from this world before it had grown tired of her. Her grit and business shrewdness helped her on in her career quite as much as her musical ability.

She was simply indomitable, and in this respect her life may stand as an example to men and women. She succeeded in getting before the public favorably by never giving up.

When a mere child she began as a street singer and concert singer in the small towns of Illinois. She knew then that some day she would be rich and famous. Clara Louise Kellogg helped her to get a musical education to fit her for the rank she was determined to achieve. It is pleasant to record this generosity from artist to artist. Emma used the money gained in the small towns to fit her to sing in the large ones to which she intended to be called some day.

From the great army of the poorest and humblest she came, and to her credit be it said that she never denied it. The money she gained by her industry she invested with a shrewdness that few women display, and became rich long before her death. Her husband died suddenly two years ago, and Emma was devotedly attached to him, yet she did not break her professional engagements even to indulge in grief. She wept in private, and sang for the public as she had promised.

The Heavy Matrimonial Chain.

Mrs. E. Lynn Linton writes in The Forum a paper about what she calls "The Revolt Against Matrimony." If divorces are any sign, there is surely *such a revolt in our generation*, and a tremendous one. Chicago divorces have been noted for some years, but they have been latterly granted at a rate that will land two or three so called lawyers in the penitentiary. A firm of divorce lawyers in New York city has been unearthed that had a magnificent trade in divorces. They were rapidly making millionaires as the rate at which they untied unhappy couples. Any husband or wife could get a divorce for any assignable cause from these kind hearted men. The case with which the thing was done at length aroused suspicion. Investigation was made, and revealed that this enterprising firm had a *counterfeit seal of the county of Cook, Ills.*, and stamped with it all the divorce documents ground out of their mill.

Persons thinking of having a Chicago divorce will do well to have it examined.

The queerest divorce cases of all, however, have come to light, strange to say, among a people popularly supposed never to want divorces—namely, Jews. In Russia, as well as in some other parts of Europe, it is the custom of the rabbi of the congregation to which married couples are attached to divorce them when he deems them sufficient reasons therefor, in his opinion and theirs, they are free to marry again. Thousands of Russian Jews have come to America in the past few years, and they have brought this delectable custom with them to the land of the free. One little red headed rabbi, with one eye, has been granting such divorces for twenty years, and has got a good pile of money thereby. In case of the Jewish divorce it is the husband who always gets the rabbinical divorce, sometimes because he is tired of supporting his children, sometimes because he wants to marry another woman. The wives are so ignorant that they do not know enough to apply for divorce, or even that a rabbi has no right to divorce them. It was only when some of these abandoned families became objects of charity that the unique custom was discovered, and the husbands were arrested for bigamy.

Still, all this is nothing against matrimony. The people who get the bogus divorces got them because they want to marry somebody else.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

The "Force" Bill Up for Final Action.

TODAY MAY SOLVE THE QUESTION.

Senator Hoar Asks to Have the Measure Taken Up at Noon and Considered by the Senate Until Disposed Of—The "Silver Pool" Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—After routine business in the senate the elections bill was considered, and Mr. Evarts addressed the senate in support of it. Mr. Hoar gave notice that at noon today he would ask the senate to remain in session until the disposal of the bill. The senate then went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned. When the elections bill came up Mr. Evarts occupied the debate. He said the elections bill had been introduced, referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and taken the course of all bills. If it went any further than was thought by its opponents to be useful or necessary, it would have been twisted in the ordinary way; but no such course had been taken. When the bill was reported the senator from Alabama (Mr. Pugh) had declared it to be revolutionary and unconstitutional, and that its execution would insure the shedding of blood and the destruction of peace and good order, and that its passage would be resisted by every parliamentary method and every method allowed by the constitution.

One Must Go to the Wall.

This great measure for the regulation of elections of representatives in congress had been thus treated by the Democratic party and its opponents had come to the headlong into the arena of political agitation, and there it had been from that day to this. It was thought at the last election it might have played an important part in securing this or that degree of success and predominance to the Democratic party and of failure and defeat to the Republican party. Instead of a quiet discussion of the methods and the meanings of the clauses of the bill, the senate had been confronted with opposition by all parliamentary methods, however far they were to be carried. There could be no middle ground between obedience and resistance to law. One or the other of the two must go to the wall.

The Alleged Non-Suffrage States.

Mr. Evarts proceeded to discuss what he termed the "Mississippi method," which had been planned to prevent the free exercise of suffrage, and which he said had been adopted in the gulf states; and he declared that, in that predicament, those states were non-suffrage states. The laws of those states were silent before some power or other that paralyzed their execution. The freedom of suffrage had been thwarted and controlled by some methods which were not according to law, either of the states or of the United States. Mr. Evarts read the money gained in the small towns to fit her to sing in the large ones to which she intended to be called some day.

From the great army of the poorest and humblest she came, and to her credit be it said that she never denied it. The money she gained by her industry she invested with a shrewdness that few women display, and became rich long before her death. Her husband died suddenly two years ago, and Emma was devotedly attached to him, yet she did not break her professional engagements even to indulge in grief. She wept in private, and sang for the public as she had promised.

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Mrs. E. Lynn Linton writes in The Forum a paper about what she calls "The Revolt Against Matrimony." If divorces are any sign, there is surely *such a revolt in our generation*, and a tremendous one. Chicago divorces have been noted for some years, but they have been latterly granted at a rate that will land two or three so called lawyers in the penitentiary. A firm of divorce lawyers in New York city has been unearthed that had a magnificent trade in divorces. They were rapidly making millionaires as the rate at which they untied unhappy couples. Any husband or wife could get a divorce for any assignable cause from these kind hearted men. The case with which the thing was done at length aroused suspicion. Investigation was made, and revealed that this enterprising firm had a *counterfeit seal of the county of Cook, Ills.*, and stamped with it all the divorce documents ground out of their mill.

Persons thinking of having a Chicago divorce will do well to have it examined.

The queerest divorce cases of all, however, have come to light, strange to say, among a people popularly supposed never to want divorces—namely, Jews. In Russia, as well as in some other parts of Europe, it is the custom of the rabbi of the congregation to which married couples are attached to divorce them when he deems them sufficient reasons therefor, in his opinion and theirs, they are free to marry again. Thousands of Russian Jews have come to America in the past few years, and they have brought this delectable custom with them to the land of the free. One little red headed rabbi, with one eye, has been granting such divorces for twenty years, and has got a good pile of money thereby. In case of the Jewish divorce it is the husband who always gets the rabbinical divorce, sometimes because he is tired of supporting his children, sometimes because he wants to marry another woman. The wives are so ignorant that they do not know enough to apply for divorce, or even that a rabbi has no right to divorce them. It was only when some of these abandoned families became objects of charity that the unique custom was discovered, and the husbands were arrested for bigamy.

Still, all this is nothing against matrimony. The people who get the bogus divorces got them because they want to marry somebody else.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Home and from Various Points.

The sentence of the murderer Kyrand from the sentence of death pronounced upon him for the strangling of the police notary Goulfe has been rejected.

Gen. S. V. Benet, chief of the bureau of ordnance in the war department, has been placed on the retired list at the army. His services in the army extended over a period of forty-six years, during thirty-seven of which he filled the position of chief of ordnance.

Dr. Frederick Dellenbaugh died at his home in Buffalo of diabetes, aged 61 years. His long and valuable services during the cholera epidemic at Buffalo in 1832 attracted much attention.

W. H. Dills, one of the leading Democratic politicians of northern Indiana, is dead.

City Works Commissioner Adams, of Brooklyn, has commenced a suit for libel against The New York Times and asks $50,000 damages. The alleged libel consisted in an article published by The Times in reference to the Long Island Water Supply contract, in which Mr. Adams was mentioned as a stockholder, and which associated him with the alleged corruption.

Vice President Reed and Director Trowbridge emphatically deny the report that the New York and New Haven and the New York and New England roads were to consolidate. The matter, they say, has not been before the directors.

Secretary Rusk has designated Rouse's Point, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, all in the state of New York, as quarantine stations for the purpose of inspecting neat cattle, sheep and other ruminants, and of swine imported from Canada into the United States.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the official reports show that 300 persons were transported to Siberia during 1890. It is known, however, that the number was actually far greater.

Ex-Governor Oglesby has been nominated for senator by the Republicans of the Illinois legislature.

A Philadelphia representative of the Claus Spreckels Sugar refinery is accused of defrauding the custom house of $20,000 by lowering sugar entries. Mr. Spreckels has given his check for the amount.

Rev. T. R. J. Milligan and Rev. A. W. McCluskin were unfrocked from the Pittsburg Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church. This action was caused by their indictment of the right of church members to take part in civil elections.

SENATOR BLAIR DEFEATED.

Jacob H. Gallinger Nominated at a Republican Caucus.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16.—The Republican caucus to nominate a United States senator to succeed Senator Blair was held last night. Nominating speeches were dispensed with, and the names at once proceeded to ballot, with the following result: First ballot—whole number of votes, 198; necessary to a choice, 97. James W. Patterson, 5; Charles H. Burns, 5; Edward F. Briggs, 9; Person C. Cheney, 25; Henry W. Blair, 62; Jacob H. Gallinger, 93. There was no choice, and a second ballot was ordered.

The second ballot was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 198; necessary to a choice, 99. Briggs, 1; Burns, 5; Cheney, 18; Blair, 48; Gallinger, 130. Mr. Gallinger was declared nominated, and on motion of Senator Pierce the nomination was made unanimous. Immediately after the adjournment of the caucus Mr. Gallinger held an informal reception. A ballot will be taken in each branch of the legislature next Tuesday.

Joe Donoghue's Disappointment.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A letter received from Joe Donoghue, in which he further conveys information that will cause disappointment to many of his friends. It has been taken for granted that when Joe went to the Amsterdam races he would receive the world's championship cup that was offered year after year to the winner of three out of four events. But he will not get it. In its place he receives a medal for each race and a "scarf" representing the world's championship. It seems the cup was offered by the Sporting club, of Amsterdam, but that organization became hard up for funds, and the past season disposed of its hunting to the Amsterdam Skating club, and it was under the auspices of the latter that the races for the "scarf" were held. As it was to secure the cup that Joe sacrificed so much time and money, the disappointment will be great to him. Joe says he would have remained in Europe still longer and completed the circuit, but the skating associations had barred him out.

Farrell Wants to Fight Fitz.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—Pat Farrell, of Pittsburg, wants to try conclusions with Bob Fitzsimmons, the vanquisher of the Nonpareil. His backers are willing to arrange a match for the Pittsburger with the Australian. Said one of them: "We want a fight on the same condition as was accorded Fitzsimmons by Dempsey, with the single exception that we will ask that Farrell, as well as Fitzsimmons, weigh in at 158 instead of 154 pounds, fight under Marquis of Queensberry rules and with five ounce gloves. Should Farrell accept the $1,000 forfeit will be forthcoming and placed in the hands of any reputable club or in the hands of The Times reporter by the agreement, and the secretary of the interior is authorized to advertise for a lease of fifty years of all the railways with all appurtenances, and to be considered for an annual rental of less than $5,000,000.

The Silver Pool Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The house devoted most of its session to a discussion of contested election cases on public building bills. The reports for buildings at Portland, Ore.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Mankato, Minn., and St. Albans, Vt., were agreed to. The speaker appointed Messrs. Dingley, Payne, Howell, Oates and Peel a committee to investigate the alleged silver pool. The free coinage silver bill was referred by the house and sent to the speaker's table and subsequently referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

The silver pool investigating committee met today under the call of its chairman, Mr. Dingley, in order to organize and take the necessary preliminary steps toward the prosecution of the investigation.

The Lincoln Assurance $500,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Aiken & Co., bucket shop brokers, have decided to close their business. About twenty country correspondents have arrived, attracted by the report that the concern is in difficulties. Mr. Aiken says: "If I had been let alone everything would have been all right. As it is I have been compelled to close up. The losses will aggregate only $500,000."

Two Farmers Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Thomas Ivison, aged 60, and Tice Hunt, aged 29, farmers, were killed by a train while walking on the Central track near Byron.

KOCH'S CURE DESCRIBED.

The Discoverer Tells the World All About It.

SEVERAL CRITICISMS ANSWERED.

The Great German Physician Narrates the Manner in Which His Discovery Was Made and Says That While It Is Young Yet Many Cures Have Resulted.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The long talked of secret of the ingredients entering into the composition of Professor Koch's famous lymph is now given to the world at large. Professor Koch says: "Since publishing two months ago the results of my experiments with the new remedy for tuberculosis, my indications have been fully and completely confirmed. The general consensus of opinion is that the remedy has a specific effect upon tubercular diseases, and I am now in possession of a very delicate and sure regent for discovering latent and diagnosing doubtful tuberculous processes.

Some Cures Established.

"Regarding the curative effects of the remedy most reports agree that, despite the comparatively short duration of its application, many patients have shown more or less pronounced improvement. It has been affirmed that in not a few cases even a cure has been effected.

Charges Against the Lymph.

"Standing quite by itself is the assertion that the remedy may not only be dangerous in cases which have advanced too far—a fact which *may* forbid—but is also dangerous in cases which have not advanced far—but also that the remedy promotes the tuberculous process, being therefore injurious. During the past six weeks I myself have had opportunity to bring together further experiences touching the curative effects and diagnostic application of the remedy in the cases of about 150 sufferers from tuberculosis of the most varied types in the clinic and in the Moabit hospital. I can only say that everything I have latterly seen accords with my previous observations.

"Now, after sufficient confirmatory testing the importance of the remedy is proved. My next task is to extend my study of the remedy beyond the field where it has hitherto been applied, and if possible to apply the principle underlying the discovery to other diseases.

How the Discovery Was Made.

"This task naturally demands a full knowledge of the remedy. Before going into the remedy itself I deem it necessary to state briefly the way by which I arrived at the discovery.

"If a healthy guinea pig be inoculated with the pure cultivation of German kultur of tubercle bacilli, the wound caused by the inoculation usually closes over with a sticky matter and appears, in its early days, to heal. Only after 10 to fourteen days a hard nodule presents itself, which, on breaking, forms a deep ulcer, which continues until the animal dies.

The Other Pig.

"Quite a different condition of things occurs when a guinea pig already suffering from tuberculosis is inoculated. In such the small indentation assumes the same sticky covering at the beginning, but no scab forms.

"On the contrary, on the day following or the second day after the inoculation the place where the lymph is injected shows a considerable swelling. The tissue and mass assumes a darker coloring, which is not confined to the inoculation spot, but spreads to the neighboring parts until it attains a diameter of from 5 to 6 centimeter. In a few days it becomes more and more manifest that the skin thus enlarged is necrotic, finally falling off, leaving a deep ulcer, from which usually heals rapidly and permanently.

They Might Be Injected.

"Thus the injected tubercular bacilli quite differently affect the skin of a healthy guinea pig from one affected with tuberculosis.

"This effect is not exclusively produced with living tubercular bacilli, but is also observed with the dead bacilli, the result being the same whether, as I discovered by experiments at the close of 1889, the bacilli are killed by a somewhat prolonged application of a low temperature or boiling heat for a short time, or treated with chemicals. The peculiar fact I followed up in all directions, and this further result was obtained—that killed pure cultivations of tubercular bacilli, after being dried with water, might be injected in great quantities under healthy guinea pigs' skin without anything occurring beyond local suppuration.

The Nature of the Remedy.

After an extended technical description of the various stages of his discovery, Dr. Koch says: "The remedy I employ, which consists of a glycerine extract derived from the pure cultivation of tubercle bacilli, *into the simple extract there* naturally passes also the tubercular bacilli, besides the effective substance, all the other matter soluble in 50 per cent. glycerine. Consequently, it contains a certain quantity of animal salts, coloring substances and other unknown extractive matter. Some of these substances can be removed from the fluid by chemical means. The effective substance is insoluble in absolute alcohol. It can be precipitated by it, though not, indeed, in a pure condition, but still considerably with the other extractive matter. It is likewise insoluble in alcohol.

"The coloring matter may also be removed, rendering it possible to obtain from the extract a colorless dry substance containing the effective principle in a much more concentrated form than the original glycerine solutions. For application in practice this purification of the glycerine extract offers no advantage. Regarding the question of the most effective substance only surmises may, for the present, be expressed. It appears to me to be derivative from albuminous bodies.

"It does not, however, belong to the group of so called toxalbumens, because it bears high temperature, and in the dialyser goes easily and quickly through the membrane. The proportion of the substance in the extract to all appearances is very small. It is estimated at fractions of 1 per cent, which, if correct, we should have to-do with a matter of enormous activity. When guinea pigs attacked with tuberculosis gone far beyond what is known to us of the strongest drug."

Killed by Cattle Thieves.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Jan. 16.—The bodies of Walter and Miles Adams, brothers, between the age of 20 and 25 years, were found thirty miles from San Diego on Tuesday. Near by lay a partly butchered cow, and it is thought the young men were killed by thieves to cover up their crime, the brothers in all probability having detected the thieves in the act of slaughtering the animals.

HOSTILES TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

Gen. Miles Starts to Receive Confidence Among Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. Miles has telegraphed Secretary Proctor as follows from Pine Ridge: "In order to restore entire confidence among these Indians I have found it necessary to send a delegation to Washington to receive assurance of the highest authority of the good intentions of the government toward them. This will result in the speedy disarming of warlike feeling, disband their warriors, bridge over the transition period between war and peace, dispel distrust and hostility and restore confidence. It will also be a great economy of troops. Their rations while they are absent. I ask that my action may receive the approval of the department by telegraph. Everything is progressing satisfactorily, and I can see no reason why perfect peace may not be established." Gen. Miles' action has been approved.

The War Is Over.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 16.—The Sioux outbreak of 1890-91 is over. There may be, and probably will be trouble with, a few small detached bands of hostiles, but the great majority of those who revolted have returned to their homes and are camped near the friendly Indians to the southwest of the agency, just across White Clay creek. On Wednesday Gen. Miles held a final council with the hostile Brules and Ogallalla chiefs, and the results of the conference soon became apparent. Shortly after 8 o'clock they emerged from the council chamber and one of the biggest aggregation of warlike Indians this country is ever likely to see.

Some of the vanquished were cheerful. There was a prospect of sufficient food, but the larger portion had a morose and vicious appearance. They had unwillingly surrendered to superior force and therefore retained their right to be as savage as was possible in the face of an army that was large enough and willing enough to wipe them out of existence.

There will be no repetition of the Wounded Knee affair. Instead of giving the troops the task of disarming the warriors, the work will be done by the chiefs. Contact with the soldiers today or within several days will certainly precipitate a fight, so Gen. Miles insists that each chief hand in the arms of his band. The guns are being loaded into wagons in the hostile camp and will be turned over at division headquarters.

Imported Cattle to Be Inspected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Windom has decided that all foreign cattle imported into the United States, whether for consumption or for transit, must undergo a veterinary inspection by the officers of the agricultural department. This rule does not apply to American cattle passing through Canada in bond, whether intended for domestic consumption or export. The inspection of cattle remains in the inspecting foreign cattle at Plattsburg, N. Y., has been ordered by the treasury department.

"The longer you wait the worse it is. Strike the trouble right away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will cure you every time. It at once relieve the liver and kidneys. —ADV.

THE BEE HIVE

Black bare cape, satin lining, reduced to $3.50.

Black bare muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.

Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, reduced to $1.

Astoria muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Black wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 35c., 38c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black cashmered kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

Making Things Interesting!

WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $3 00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1 75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies Dongola Goodyear Welt which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.

ROGERS BROS.,

12 West Front street.

Marsh Brothers.

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

At Edward Cox' wall paper and art store, corner of Second avenue and Park street, call and see them in the fact that they do nicely first-class work. Firescreens a specialty. Also all kinds of wood to work to, to order for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

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Invites the public to inspect the operation of his recently erected washing and chemical screen for nut coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND ROSEBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He will also supply recently increased facilities for planing and Scroll Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

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The manufacturer of a New and Beautiful Brand of soap will give away an

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Don't miss this chance.

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All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

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OF GINGHAMS, calicoes, muslin, dress goods, ribbons, laces, Hamburgh edgings, and "odds and ends" of gloves, hosiery, collars, cuffs, etc., in great variety CHEAP, the result of "stock taking" and cleaning up at the close of the year.

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Dolls, Toys and Christmas Presents of all Kinds.

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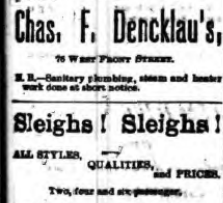

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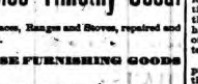

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EVA SUED FOR DIVORCE.

"Josh" Mann Brings Action Against Mrs. Hamilton.

HE SAYS THAT SHE WAS HIS WIFE

New and Sensational Developments Among the Women's Attempt to Capture a Dower Interest in the Estate of the Late Robert Ray Hamilton.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Another chapter was opened yesterday in the romantic career of Evangeline L. Steel, sometimes known as Evangeline L. Parsons, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton. The prologue began Friday night last, when an old woman called at the residence of Lawyer William Howe, on Boston avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street. She introduced herself as the mother of Joshua J. Mann. "My son desires a divorce," said Mrs. Mann, Sr. "You know he is married to a woman who claims to be the widow of Robert Ray Hamilton."

"Josh" Mann's Deposition.

The lawyer made an engagement to meet "Josh" Monday, but the latter was too ill to leave his home in St. Mark's place, and a clerk went there and took his deposition.

He says he met Eva in April, 1881; that they agreed to be man and wife, and that they lived together as such in various places in this state and Pennsylvania. They visited together the homes of Eva's relatives, and Joshua was everywhere recognized as her husband. Eva never questioned the relationship, but instead, on certain occasions, insisted on Joshua's declaring the fact of their marriage.

She Had Married Hamilton.

This continued until January, 1889, when Joshua learned that Eva had married Robert Ray Hamilton, and he told Eva he thought it was a "practical joke," and that the marriage certificate had been procured solely for the purpose of "playing a joke" upon him. Joshua seeks a divorce on the statutory grounds.

He Put It Under Her Arm.

Louis B. Allen, of Howe & Hummel's office, was yesterday detailed to serve the summons on Eva, and he kept her in view in the surrogate's court. When the recess was taken Allen followed the heavily veiled woman into a Third avenue elevated train. She got off at Fourteenth street and entered No. 208 of that street. Allen slipped into the hallway after her.

"Oh, Mrs. Mann!" said he, and Eva turned about impatiently.

"I have a little present here from your husband, Mr. Mann," said Allen softly.

"Well, what is it?" asked the lady with acerbity.

"Only a summons for divorce," and Allen held it out, but Mrs. Mann refused to take it. Allen then put it under her arm, and left as quickly as he could, without waiting to hear what she said.

Not Hamilton's Widow.

Col. Charles W. Fuller, counsel for Mrs. Hamilton, began the proceedings in the will contest in the surrogate's court with an argument in favor of declaring the contestant's status as the widow established. "There is not," he said, "even a hint that she and Mann ever intended to marry and lived together for any length of time. There can be no presumption of marriage. Joshua Mann was in the jurisdiction of the court, and could have been called to give partial evidence of a marriage between him and the contestant, if there had been a marriage."

Hilton Root answered on behalf of the proponents. She worked in the office, and the fact that she carried on business as Eva L. Mann, signing checks and bank books as such, was alluded to.

This closed the argument, and the surrogate said that Eva's statements and declarations were evidences of her marriage, and she must be held and bound by those declarations. The motion, therefore, to declare her status as the widow of Robert Ray Hamilton must be denied.

Eva Behind Yesterday.

Col. Fuller then called several witnesses to prove the marriage of the contestant and Hamilton. During this time Eva wept and sobbed violently. Elihu Root was himself placed upon the stand to identify Hamilton's signature.

Maj. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton identified the contestant as the woman who had been introduced to him, by his son as his wife. An adjournment was then taken.

A LAWYER'S BIG DEFICIT.

It Is Said That He Is Short About $150,000 Trust Funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—A published statement is made that John C. Hall, formerly of the law firm of Hall & Rogers, of this city, and trustee of the estates of John Hawley and Marvin Baldwin, deceased, has confessed to embezzling sums aggregating $150,000.

It is stated that the Hawley and Baldwin estates are involved to the extent of $40,000 each, that the French Savings and Loan society was induced to loan him $12,000 by means of false abstracts of titles on property already mortgaged, and that other parties were victimized to the extent of from $1,000 to $7,000. It is stated that he had resolved to commit suicide last Friday, but has been persuaded to await trial.

A Grist of New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations: A. C. Bishop, of Utah, to be Judge of probate in Weber county, Utah.

The following postmasters: Maine—Simon Morrill, Fairfield. Vermont—P. C. Pierce, Morrisville. Massachusetts—Reuel Mansfield, Leominster; Mass.; Mary S. Moog, Millbury.

The Offer Was Refused.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The government has offered the heirs of Gen. Garibaldi the sum of $60,000 for his former home, the rocky islet of Caprera, off Sardinia. The family of the deceased general, not deeming the amount an equivalent for its commercial value, have refused the offer.

Theater Withdraws with Protests.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—The board of public lands and building having made the request, ex-Governor Thayer has surrendered possession of the executive apartments, but under protest. Governor Boyd has taken possession of the rooms.

WESTINGHOUSE'S TROUBLES.

Three Small Suits Begun Against Him at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—The general impression among business men with reference to the affairs of the Westinghouse company was that nonwithstanding the action of the advisory board in refusing to the subscribers to the Westinghouse relief fund their checks ... company was no worse off than it be... There was a general improvement noticed in the condition of the Philadelphia company, and so anxiety is felt about the latter corporations. The earnings of the Philadelphia company for the past year aggregate $5,400,000, and unless forced into an entanglement with the electric company will continue to pay all paper falling due on sight.

Three suits were entered today against the Westinghouse Electric company and the Westinghouse Manufacturing company. The first was brought by the Keystone National bank, of Erie, to recover $9,091.34 on a promissory note. R. D. Nuttall & Co. sued to recover $1,339.72 for material furnished. Park Brothers & Co. sued to recover $800 for materials furnished.

Notices were mailed to the local creditors to the electric company to-night calling a meeting of the creditors next Saturday afternoon to listen to the report of the committee appointed yesterday to examine into the affairs of the company. The committee will ascertain the total indebtedness of the company, and it is proposed that each creditor subscribe to the amount of fifty per cent of the total of his claim for the preferred stock, thus largely reducing the indebtedness of the company at a nominal cost. There is nothing but speculation as to Mr. Westinghouse's action in the matter. He will be in Pittsburg today. A telegram received from him states that he has disposed of several blocks of preferred stock in the east.

But One Company in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Mr. Paul D. Cravotte, counsel for George Westinghouse, Jr., was seen last night, and beyond making the simple statement that there is nothing but speculation as to Mr. Westinghouse's action in the matter. He will be in Pittsburg today. A telegram received from him states that he has disposed of several blocks of preferred stock in the east.

"The rumors regarding the financial difficulties of the Westinghouse and the Westinghouse Electric company, which have been sent out from Pittsburg for the last day or two, are very largely exaggerated. Mr. Westinghouse started to return to Pittsburg Saturday evening, and with the assurance of assistance which he has received here has strong hopes of relieving the Westinghouse Electric company, which is the only one of his companies in serious financial difficulty. The reports which have been sent out within the last day or two are so full of errors that it would not be profitable to discuss them in detail."

WOMEN AT THE FIGHT.

One Was Arrested—Fitzsimmons Loud in His Praises of Dempsey.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Fitzsimmons, the winner of Wednesday's great fight, appeared very little the worse for the wear of the battle. He wore a tall hat and a long overcoat of the latest style. He was accompanied by his trainer, Carroll, and his friend, Doc O'Connell, whom he said he United Tropp... "Well, I told you that I would win easily, and I did." There isn't a mark on Fitzsimmons' face, except a small abrasion over the right eye. He says he feels well that from a blow of Dempsey's head in one of his desperate rallies, "I didn't get a single blow in the face," said Fitzsimmons, "but Jack handed two blows on my body which I felt at the time, I can assure you. I have no plans for the future. I am entirely in my trainer's hands, and may be matched with anything he does. I consider Dempsey a game and clever man. He is the best I ever met."

Dempsey says his nose was broken in the fourth round, although it did not commence to bleed until the tenth. It was a Sullivan-Kilrain fight over again in a large measure. Fitzsimmons fought fair, and even the most chagrined friends of the vanquished are forced to admit that he is the fairest and most humane fighter that has ever come battle in the ring. At the same time he had no business in the arena with Dempsey. He was simply a heavy weight awarded one and limited down to a respectable figure. He is as tall as Sullivan and with a longer reach. Fed up to 180 he would give the Boston boy the hardest time he has faced heretofore. He could play with Kilrain like a child.

It is an interesting fact that Fitzsimmons has never tasted liquors, while Dempsey took nearly a bottle each round. A handsome short haired woman, who gave her name as Emma Walters, and said she was a variety actress from Denver, had been arrested for being a police lieutenant just as she was taking a seat in a box, and she was arrested for violating the city ordinance relative to masquerading. It is said that no less than two women were in the audience in male attire. Jake Kilrain became bail for the women. He said her husband, who is at a local hotel, is a prominent resident of Denver, and the woman was simply the victim of a romantic idea.

BRADFORD'S BAD FAILURE.

Rich & Robinson Missing and Many Firms in the Hole $60,000.

BRADFORD, Pa. Jan. 16.—The firm of Rich & Robinson, shoe dealers of this city and a branch store at Lewis Run, failed three weeks ago. Their store was closed by the sheriff on judgments amounting to $6,000. It now develops that the liabilities of the firm amount to $60,000, and their assets barely foot up $30,000. Both members of the firm have disappeared and their whereabouts are unknown. The unsecured creditors are left in the hands of Bradford firms foot up $60,000. Among the creditors are Meyer Rubber company, of New York, $15,000; the Meyer Manufacturing company, of New Jersey, $6,000 additional; the New Jersey Rubber company, of New Brunswick, N. J., $4,623.50; W. Neely & Co., of New York, $2,479; Wallace, Elliott & Co., of New York, $1,500; Goodyear India Rubber Manufacturing company, of New York, $1,657; the American Rubber company, $5,000, and other firms in Dexter, Sheep, North Easton, Chicopee and Boston, Mass. The firm was one of the largest in the oil regions, and their failure and the flight of Messrs. Rich and Robinson creates a sensation.

A Lottery Law Prosecution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Edward Horner, a banker of 38 Wall street, was arrested last evening on a charge of sending lottery circulars through the mails advertising that he had prizes to sell or trade. The warrant for his arrest was obtained in the state of Illinois.

Three Men Killed.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—Two unknown persons, supposed to be tramps, were struck by a train on the Pittsburg & Ft. W. and killed. About the same time James McFall, of Connellsville, was struck by the limited express east at Irwin and killed.

COAL LUMBER
And Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 B'DWAY

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP

Trousers from $5 up

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY,

Fine Custom Tailoring, 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire

Winter Is Approaching

And in order to keep warm and comfortable it is necessary to insure the feet in a warm pair of

SHOES.

I have a special stock on hand, among which is "Stacey Adams' fine shoes." Call and see them.

John J. Kenney

COR. FRONT ST. and PARK AVE.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Plain Builders, and hard wood mantle makers. Shop corner of Grand and Regent streets, Plainfield, N. J.

J. HERRMANN, P. PETERSON,
9 Regent street. 15 somerset place.
10-10-1y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for Jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 831

P. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot. Boxes P. O. Box 1288. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 923.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 62 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 951.
W. J. Pearce, No. 13 Vine street, H. E. Gayle, No. 13 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
32 somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantels, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & BULICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT,
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & HILL,
Shaving and hair cutting parlor, in FORSYTH'S HOTEL, 203 FRONT AVENUE, Dunellen, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Boot black stand connected with the shop.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt, Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE

65 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

49 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security. Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

A. BEL S. TISBWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Marvin Spring wagon. John F. Wells, Bank street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
for sale, fronting on Edgewood Place, Somerset street.
E. F. B. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mallard, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 351 feet above the new level.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved manner.

The most really liberal are very often ruined by improper laundering. Leave our laundry to do them justice. Our wagon will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
24 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,
Proprietor.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street.
Time-table in effect Dec. 2nd, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND BOUND BROOK.

Leave Plainfield at 3:25, 5:30, 6:25, 7:30, 8:05, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 3:25, 5:30, 6:25, 7:30, 8:05, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

Leave North Plainfield at 3:28, 5:33, 6:28, 7:33, 8:08, 8:33, 9:33, 10:33, 11:33 a. m., 12:33, 1:33, 2:33, 3:33, 4:33, 5:33, 6:33, 7:33, 8:33, 9:33, 10:33, 11:33 p. m. Sunday at 3:28, 5:33, 6:28, 7:33, 8:08, 8:33, 9:33, 10:33, 11:33 a. m., 12:33, 1:33, 2:33, 3:33, 4:33, 5:33, 6:33, 7:33, 8:33, 9:33, 10:33, 11:33 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a. m., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m. Sunday at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a. m., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m.

Leave New York at 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a. m., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 p. m. Sunday at 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a. m., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 p. m.

Change cars at Dunellen.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 8:45, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:45, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6:45, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 6:45, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 8:45 a. m., 1:00, 5:45, 6:45 p. m. Sunday at 8:45 a. m., 5:45 p. m.

Leave Easton at 8:15 a. m., 12:30, 5:15 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 5:15 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTION

5:45 p. m.—For Acton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

7:30 a. m. for High Bridge and Easton. 8:07 a. m.—for Flemington, High Bridge, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pottsville, Reading, Harrisburg, Shamokin, Williamsport, Tamaqua, through coach to Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pittston, Wyoming, Hazleton, Reading, Harrisburg.

1:30 p. m.—For Acton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, through coach to Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pittston, Wyoming, Hazleton, Reading, Harrisburg.

1:30 p. m.—For Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

L. ING BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 7:30, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 2:45, 5:30 p. m. Sunday 9:00 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

Leave Perth Amboy at 7:30, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 2:45, 5:30 p. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

Leave Long Branch at 7:37 a. m., 1:00 p. m.

For Freehold—8:37, 9:00, 11:09 a. m., 1:00, 2:45, 5:30 p. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at: 12, 5:45, 6:28, 7:30, 8:05, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 12, 7:30, 8:05, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 1:37, 9:48 a. m., 2:47, 5:37, 9:37 p. m.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen Pass Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN Gen'l Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

Protected throughout by the interlocking switch and block signal system.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

On and after June 15, 1890, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:

9:00 a. m. FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and dining cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily, except Sunday, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Chicago.

7:20 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati, and St. Louis, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8:05 p. m. ACCOMMODATION, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Harrisburg, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Altoona.

For Fast Mail, Washington and the South—1:00, 3:40, 7:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 Sunday 9:00, 9:40 10:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

For Philadelphia—4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00 a. m., 12:02, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m. Sundays at 1:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m.

For Lambertville, Flemington and Belvidere—7:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Lambertville and Philipsburg only—12:02 p. m.

For Easton—1:00 a. m., 3:40 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—7:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m.

For Trenton—6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:02, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m. Sundays at 1:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m.

For Long Branch—7:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m.

For Freehold—7:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m.

For Matawan—7:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m.

For Red Bank—7:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m.

For Atlantic City—

8:05 p. m. (Through car on car and day coach) week-days. 9:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays.

For Hoover's Mills—In the Pines, with through car, 8:2 p. m. week days.

For Tuckerton—7:00, 8:05, 9:00, 9:25, 11:07 a. m., 12:02, 1:20, 2:30, 4:15, 5:40, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. Sundays at 1:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m.

For Lambertville, Philipsburg

FACTS ABOUT THE SIOUX.

Their Political Divisions and Their Preparations for Battle.

Reports from the scene of the present Indian troubles in the northwest cannot but be somewhat misleading to the general reader because of the interchange of names made by the correspondents. For example, one dispatch may state that the Sioux have abandoned a most threatening attitude; that the Uncpapas are not to be relied upon; that the Brules have intrenched themselves in the Bad Lands, and that the Ogallalas are evincing dangerous restive-

RED SHIRT IN WAR COSTUME.

ness. The newspaper student not specially informed on the subject might reasonably draw the erroneous conclusion that several Indian nations have joined forces to make a last stand against the whites. Therefore, a few facts here presented may prove of value in avoiding future mistakes of the kind indicated.

The Sioux, as we term them, are in their own language called Dakotas. The eastern bands, who were settled along the upper Mississippi and in the Lake Superior region, could not pronounce the letter "d," but substituted for it the letter "l." Therefore they became known as "Lahkotas." In the days of its power the nation had several tribal or political divisions. These joined forces for law making or concerted action against outside enemies under the title of "Oceti Sakowin," or the "Seven Council Fires." One of these seven great states bore the name of "Titonwan," or the "Village of the Prairie." It is to the Titonwan, now the only formidable remnant of the Dakotas, that the tribes belong that figure so frequently in the dispatches. The Ogallalas, the Unepapas, the Brules, the Blackfeet—all these and several others are branches of the Titonwan.

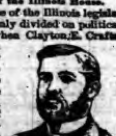
The braves of this "village" have their own methods of making war, as well as a distinct political existence. Of course if surprised they fight without any fantastic preliminaries, but when there is time for the latter they receive elaborate attention. The evening before their day of battle the bucks devote to plaiting their long hair and decorating it with eagle or hawk feathers. Then they apply paints of different colors to their faces until they assume the aspect of veritable demons. The ponies, which are generally light colored, are polka dotted with red ochre.

The daylight signal for the onset, which is generally preceded by an all night pandemonium of "tom-tom-ing" and "hi-hi-ing," sees the band start out destitute of everything save weapons, moccasins, clouts and plumed headgear. A few, the chiefs and "bravest of the brave," wear war bonnets, gorgeous affairs of tanned skin, beadwork and eagle feathers that stretch back like comets' tails from the heads of the swift riding owners. But when the initial strategy and defiance have been succeeded by close combat these beautiful though cumbersome things are cast aside, for in a life and death struggle the warrior needs absolute freedom of movement. How a war bonnet looks is well shown in the accompanying illustration, reproduced from a frontier photograph of Red Shirt, one of the most gallant and sagacious leaders of the Dakotas.

Another point of interest has to do with the custom of scalping. The principal reason why the Sioux warrior "lifts hair" is because he believes that by securing the scalp he becomes endowed with the talents and courage of his dead enemy.

The Speaker of the Illinois House.

The lower house of the Illinois legislature is pretty evenly divided on political questions, and when Clayton E. Crafts, a Democrat, was elected speaker the other day, he was forced to abandon the usual custom, and, instead of nothing for his opponent, to vote for himself.



CLAYTON E. CRAFTS.

Mr. Crafts is a resident of Cook county, and is now serving his fifth consecutive term in the legislature as a representative of the Seventh district. He is a lawyer by profession and has his offices in Chicago. His home is at the suburban town of Austin. He is a native of Ohio, having been born at Auburn, that state, July 8, 1843.

Some New Inventions.

Among recent inventions are a centrifugal machine for making cream, a combination blacking brush and box, an anti-contagion ear piece for the phonograph, a veterinary operating table on which the wildest horse is powerless, and an electric motor for use in plowing.

HOW BISHOP POLK DIED.

THE TRUE STORY OF HIS KILLING NOW FIRST MADE PUBLIC.

A Thrilling Narrative from the Pen of Capt. Doyle, Who Witnessed the Passing of the Fated Shot—Gen. Howard's Tribute to His Antagonist.

(Copyright by American Press Association.)

Capt. J. E. P. Doyle, who died some time ago, left among his unpublished manuscripts the following article, which is of great historic value, as it is the first correct account made public of Bishop Polk's death.—Editor.

The writer at various times has read many alleged accurate narratives of the manner in which Lieut. Gen. and Bishop Polk met his death on Pine mountain, Georgia, June 15, 1864; but not one has at all approached the true facts. Even Dr. Lossing, in his "Civil War in America," volume iii, page 379, in a

BISHOP LEONIDAS POLK.

footnote, says that "Polk, Johnston and Hardee were upon the summit of Pine mountain when the cannonade commenced reconnoitering. Seeing the group, Gen. Thomas, it is said, ordered a shot to b fired at them from Knapp's battery. This caused them to retreat to a place of safety. Polk soon reappeared, when another shell was fired which exploded near him and killed him instantly. The two shells were fired by a young man named William Atwell, of Alleghany City, Pa., attached to Knapp's battery."

I have generally found Dr. Lossing's accounts of military operations that came under my personal observations correct, but in this case he has most certainly been imposed upon. I propose now to tell the incident just as it occurred, and I believe its accuracy will not be questioned by Gen. O. O. Howard or any other witness living who that morning formed a group of which I was one. I was at that time attached to the headquarters of Gen. Howard, then commanding the Fourth corps. On the night of the 14th the corps bivouacked about two miles north of the mountain, with Gen. Stanley's division under orders to lead the advance on the morrow. About sunrise Gen. Howard with his staff rode to the front. We found that Stanley had broken camp, and his command were waiting on the road with stacked arms for orders to advance. When we joined Gen. Stanley and his staff at the extreme front, after the usual exchange of morning salutations between the two generals, Stanley remarked to Gen. Howard:

"General, direct your glass to that mountain"—pointing with his hand to its summit—"and see if you can make out that group. I think there is a woman in the party."

We all whipped out our glasses in a moment and looked at the point indicated. Sure enough there was a group of about twenty in full view. In the fore were three mounted, standing up, the one in the center being dressed in what appeared to be a long dressing gown, and behind a number of men apparently seated. After a careful survey through his glass Gen. Howard said: "It does look like a woman, general. I think probably it is Bishop Polk. He is in the habit of wearing a morning gown sometimes. They are evidently there to reconnoiter."

"Well, suppose we give the bishop a shot or two before we advance," said Gen. Dave Stanley, "just to disturb his morning meditations."

"WE HAVE KILLED A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN."

Gen. Howard interposed no objections. Stanley then turned to Capt. Sampson, his chief of artillery, and remarked, "Sampson, suppose you order up a section, unlimber and stir up the bishop!"

Away rode Sampson. At the time I am on horseback between Gen. Howard and Capt. Leonard, his chief signal officer, on the right of our party. The captain, Capt. Howgate, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Messenger and other signal officers during the winter previous, while we lay in harness at Chattanooga, had interpreted the whole signal cipher code of the Confederates, and during the entire Atlanta campaign all dispatches sig-naled over the mountains were almost instantly translated by the Union signal corps. Presently Sampson arrived with two field pieces of some Indiana battery, I believe, under a lieutenant. One gun was placed in position on the right of Signal Officer Leonard, and about twelve feet distant. The lieutenant, after the gun was loaded, took the elevations, the gun was fired and the shell exploded, as far as we could tell by our field glasses, a little to the rear, over and on the right of the group on the mountain. When the gun was reloaded Sampson threw himself from the saddle of his horse, grasped the rammer staff of Capt. Leonard's horse, and pushing to the gun remarked:

"Let me sight her, lieutenant. I think I can do better than that."

Down on his knees he fell, sighted the gun, it was discharged, and I, with my field glass on the mountain, was noticed a shell-burst outside of the group. The gun had been recharged, and Sampson was on his knees sighting it for a third movement of death when Signal Officer Leonard exclaimed: "That shot killed Gen. Polk!"

"What!" exclaimed several, "Bishop Polk killed!"

"Yes," was Leonard's answer; "they are signaling it over the mountains."

"What's that?" exclaimed Sampson, still on his knees sighting the gun.

Capt. Leonard told him the news.

For a moment Sampson's head dropped forward and his hands rested on the breech of the piece. Then looking up he remarked: "Thank God! They killed my brother the other day—only a lieutenant. I have killed a lieutenant general."

The third shot was not fired, Sampson rising and remounting his horse. All of our party were visibly affected by the incident, no one more so than Gen. Howard, who, after recovering from the effects of the news, solemnly remarked: "Bishop Polk killed! Then we have killed a Christian gentleman."

Shortly after the signal officer reported that the enemy was evacuating the mountain, and an advance was ordered. I went up the mountain with the first troops to the spot where the Confederate group had been stationed, and there found a fallen tree, about thirty feet long, before which Bishop Polk and his associates stood had, and upon which their staff officers had been seated. On the fallen timber I found what colored guides told us was the blood of Gen. Polk.

Thus did Gen. Polk fall at Pine mountain. Neither Thomas nor Sherman was near us at the time, as they did not reach the front until later.

J. E. P. DOYLE.

CHINESE ELECT A MAYOR.

How the Mongolians of New York City Cast Their Ballots.

A novel election took place in New York city the other day. It was for an office of considerable importance, yet one that is not recognized by the municipal, state or national government. The voters were all Chinamen, and they were engaged in choosing a mayor to look after their interests and settle their disputes for the coming year. Rows of pegs dotted the walls of the Chung Wah Kung Saw society's rooms. On these

MAYOR JU KING FON.

pegs the ballots were hung. After the first expression of opinion the voters looked at the pendant cards. Then, as the inclination moved them, they shifted their choice from one candidate to another. Unanimity alone elects among the Mongolians, and it took some time to reach a result. Finally all the votes were seen to bear the name of Ju Sing Fon, the present incumbent, and the contest was ended.

The mayor of Chinatown gets a salary of $50 a month. This sum is more than doubled by perquisites and fees. Fon has been in office many years and is quite wealthy.

South America and the World's Fair.

The action of the state department in assigning twelve officers of the army and navy to visit the South and Central American states in the interest of the World's fair is regarded as a step in the right direction. One and all of the commissioners have favorable records, and are men who combine energy of character with diplomatic cordiality and suavity. Soon each will be at his respective post, and as most of them have lived for years in the countries to which they are accredited, and are on rapport with the leaders of the commercial world, they naturally are sanguine of success. Each commissioner has been furnished with special instructions prepared by Secretary Blaine, but the features of these is withheld from the public on the ground that they are privileged state documents.

The fact that the occupants controlling the South American principles have notified the national commission that they will make no charge for the transportation of exhibits from the South and Central American states beyond the bare cost of handling, and that moreover they will transmit without a dollar of charge the communications accredited to the fair, and their families to boot, is a striking evidence of the favorable sentiment manifested in that portion of the globe regarding the enterprise, and shows that in advance for the American commissioners a cordial reception.

Respiration Through the Skin.

Hypodermic respiration may become a new feature of medical practice. A Buenos Ayres scientist declares that people breathe through their skins as well as through their lungs. The capillaries of the system, he asserts, take up hypodermic injections of oxygen in the same manner as when it is inhaled by the lungs.

A $1,800 COTTAGE.

Plans and Description of a Cheap Little House.

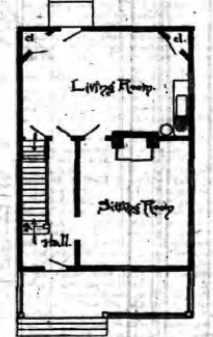
[Specially by American Press Association.]

The following estimate, suitable for a family of small means. There are two large rooms on the first floor, one of which serves as a dining room and parlor, the other as a kitchen and general living room, with closets for stores, stairway hall and a veranda on two sides, except in front. The veranda is roofed by extending the second story over it and supporting it

FRONT ELEVATION.

upon posts. By this means two large chambers and a good sized bedroom are obtained in the second story, with closets for each, and a stairway leading to the attic. The front is prettily broken with turned columns, railing and balustrade. The open timber roof, with its wide large boards, the triplet windows and ornamented string-courses shingles, picturesque dome window which lights and gives head room to attic stairs, and finally the odd looking chimney top and handsome front door complete the effect of the whole.

The cellar extends under the entire building in the usual way. The cellar bottom is leveled, packed and rammed hard and left without concrete. The foundation walls are of stone found in the immediate neighborhood, hammer dressed to a good bed, and carefully laid to a line both sides in lime and cement mortar. The chimney is of hard brick, with pressed brick facings for fireplace and selected hard brick back for kitchen range. The top of the chimney is of selected hard brick laid in cement mortar stained red.

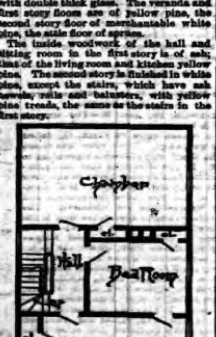


FIRST STORY.

The side walls and ceilings of the first and second stories are plastered in two coats, the first coat being of brown mortar and the second of finishing lime, putty and plaster of Paris, with neat cornerpieces in the hall and sitting rooms.

The mantles in the kitchen and living room are of rubbed slate and the sitting room hearth of glazed tile. The fireplace is provided with an open grate for burning coal, with dampers, shelves, brass fender, etc., complete. The mantel is of oak; the sashes in the front windows of the second story have border lights of tinted glass, and the upper part of the front door is glazed with colored hammered cathedral glass. All other windows are glazed with double thick glass. The veranda and first story floors are of yellow pine, the second story floor of merchantable white pine, the stile door of spruce.

The inside woodwork of the hall and sitting room in the first story is of oak; that of the living room and kitchen yellow pine. The second story is finished in white pine, except the stairs, which have oak newels, rails and balusters, with yellow pine treads, the same as the stairs in the first story.



SECOND STORY.

The doors are all of white pine, 1¾ inches thick in first story, flat and varnished two coats on inside; work to show natural color of wood. In the first story the door is grained to imitate light oak. The kitchen door is painted on the outside.

The exterior is painted two coats, in pleasing shades of brown, black and red; roof of slate color, which gives a quiet cozy appearance.

The cost of erecting this cottage in the vicinity of New York would be from $1,500 to $1,800. In some localities it might be built for less.

D. W. KING.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

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'TIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

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THIS IS THE SEASON

when you need a pair of

DRESS SHOES.

Can you do better than to call on

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

22 W. FRONT STREET.

(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

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of paying cash for your goods.

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sells all goods strictly for CASH. And you can buy your

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

At Lower Prices

THAN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM FOR ELSEWHERE.

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Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering good Oak rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:

Flush Rocking chairs from $4.50 up. Wooden-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.

Rugs from 62.75 up. Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up

Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard. Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OVERCOATS.

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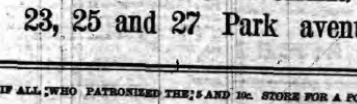

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Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,

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SECOND-HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF

CALL, 42 WEST FRONT STREET.

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc. At greatly reduced prices, at

STEPHENSON'S

28 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

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LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or any where in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made of

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Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. MURRAY President.
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Work quickly and thoroughly done. Terms in operation. Our apparatus is approved of by the Board of Health. Permits for excavating paid for by customers. Orders received at Park House, Manufacturers' Supply Agency, Grading and Field Fences a specialty. P. O. Box 806. Telephone call 28.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SHOTWELL—RICE CASE.

The Testimony All In.—The Jury to Return Monday.

As reported in THE NEWS of yesterday, the taking of testimony in the case of William H. Shotwell vs. Robert W. Rice was finished at noon in the somerset county court yesterday.

The testimony taken in the morning on the rebuttal of evidence was as follows:

William H. Snodwell on being called to the stand swore that Smith Garretson had on a number of occasions paid him for groceries that he had taken from the store, and that Garretson had told him that he had himself put the money in the drawer for groceries that he had taken from the store; that Mr. Rice told him (Snodwell) that he did not like that way of doing business. In reference to the accounts under dispute being entered in the ledger on the same day, Mr. Shotwell swore that he had copied them from a day book; he said that he had charge of the estates of a number of families and that when the members of the families bought groceries at the store he would charge them to himself and deduct the amount from the estates; that Mr. Rice on several occasions told him to give unsalable goods to the poor and that he had always done so; that he did not know that the weights and measures were under dispute, were short.

Mr. J. S. H. Poillon testified that he had been a customer at Shotwell's store for a number of years and that he had never discovered any short weight in his purchases.

Mr. Marsh then renewed the offer to produce witnesses who were prepared to testify that they had received short weight from the plaintiff, but the court said that the evidence was not admissible.

Peter Bennett was called on behalf of the defense and testified to having seen Miss Stewart hand the papers containing the account of the arrest and conviction of George Sanders, on not any containing the alleged libel.

Edwin Loomis testified to having seen William H. Shotwell pass, what he supposed was a genuine dollar quarter on James Maynard.

Charles Cox testified that in 1889 he was employed as "devil" in THE NEWS office; that the duties of the printer's "devil" were to do all the dirty work; that he proved galleys, and that he frequently inking only one roller in the sheet and that the proof was afterward destroyed.

Harry L. Spencer swore that he had on several occasions posted notices of tax sales in Rice & Co.'s store.

Mr. Shotwell was recalled and swore that he did not receive the marked money on James Maynard or anybody else.

The case then rested.

Each side occupied about an hour in summing up. Mr. Lindabury extolling the witnesses subpoened for the plaintiff, Mr. Marsh taking the opposite course to discredit them in the eyes of the jury.

Both sides dwelt particularly on the testimony of the editor of THE NEWS, who was an unwilling witness, but who when he found himself compelled to testify, gave the history of the publication, showing on the part of Mr. Rice the extenuating circumstances under which the publication was sought to be made, and after it had become legitimate news, provided it had been true that the statements made by Mr. Rice believed, and their refusal on the plaintiffs charges of passing counterfeit money and selling by false weights, which the arbitrators had thrown out because it was not proper to take character into question to determine whether Mr. Rice had suffered loss and injury for which Mr. Rice was responsible. Mr. Rice being called in this case for damages, the opening the door to all the future difficulties.

The judge discharged the jury until Monday morning.

JOTTINGS.

—In publishing the names of the Directors of the First National Bank yesterday, the name of Mr. Isaac W. Rushmore was inadvertently omitted.

—A regular meeting of the Woman's Union prayer meeting will be held at Vincent chapel Monday, Jan. 19th, at 3.30 p. m. Mrs. A. J. Moore, Sec'y.

—The Gilbert Dramatic Society of Brooklyn is to present the comedy of "Mixed Pickles" at Music Hall next Tuesday evening. The play will be given under the auspices of the Royal Arcanum of this city.

—Major Gilbert will give the next of the series of popular talks to young men at the Y. M. C. A., Tuesday, Feb. 3d, p. m. Next Thursday a reception will be tendered to association members and their friends.

—John Sullivan and James Day, both residents of West Third street, were prisoners in the city court this morning charged with stealing. They pleaded not guilty and on the complaint not agreeing to press the charge, the prisoners were discharged.

—It will be remembered that a few days ago an article was published in THE NEWS in which the killing of a large opposum on East Front street. The animal was roasted today and will be served up to a number of friends this evening, at Hadden's livery stable.

—Articles of incorporation have been filed with County Clerk Crowell at Elizabeth by the Jeanne Miller System and Pattern Company of Plainfield. The incorporators are Jeanne M. Fowler of Plainfield, and Annie Jeanne Miller and Herbert Van Dyke of New York. The firm has a paid-up capital of $10,000.

—The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias will meet in Trenton next month. This session will prove a very interesting one. The Order of K. of R. and S., the G. M. at Arms, and the G. M. of Ceremonies will be present in full uniform at the Grand Lodge floor on the evening of the first days session. For this reason every P. of S. Chancellor commander should make it his duty to be present at that time.

—Mr. Barry Brokaw of the firm of Isaac Brokaw & Son, announces to the public in this issue of NEWS announces that he is now prepared to do real estate, fire insurance business with Mr. Brokaw was for the past year a member of the firm of N. B. Stanley & Co., but on the 9th of January he purchased the entire list of real estate business, which he has been successfully conducted by Mr. Stanley, and has now associated with him Mr. Brokaw, who has been connected with the firm named.

"PREPARATION FOR LIFE."

Something for Every Young Man to Read.—Dr. Hurlbut's Sound Advice to Young People.

REV. DR. J. L. HURLBUT.

In an address to young men at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Thursday evening, Dr. Hurlbut said, "Whenever I get an invitation to talk to a gathering of young men, I accept it. It always seems to me that there are so many things I want to say." Then followed a story of a Russian prince who visited this country about 20 years ago and was entertained by the Governor of Connecticut. While at Hartford, visiting the large factories there, the prince said that he had heard that men rose from very humble occupations to positions of great influence in this country. "I can hardly believe that is the case," said he. "There was a time," answered the Governor, "when I myself, the Governor of Connecticut, was a factory hand in just such a factory as this." The prince was greatly astonished, and could not understand how such things could possibly happen.

Dr. Hurlbut continuing said "I saw the house in which Andrew Johnston lived, with the sign 'A. Johnston, tailor,' above the door. The tailor became President of the United States. Abraham Lincoln, 'the greatest President this country has ever seen,' and James A. Garfield of Ohio, who was once a poor lad, are examples of the opportunities of the United States."

The following an incident. A poorly erected building would not do for the purpose for which it was erected, not being strong enough to stand the strain.

"There is a strain in life. You need to have strength to stand it. Get a good strong body." This is the first preparation for life.

The preparation is that of mind and thought and general intelligence.

What is the difference between a man and an elephant? Why does not the elephant rule? He is far stronger than the man. The elephant, it is true, is the most intelligent of the dumb animals, but man has the brain.

The difference between the leader and the led, is as a general thing, the difference in intelligence. Brain is what you need. The second preparation is intelligence—knowledge. Every body should get a good education. Education is a good thing to have. As a general thing it is the educated man who comes out at the top. It has been is stated that in every two hundred persons there is one college graduate, and about 50 per cent. of the members of the House of Representatives and 65 per cent of the members of the Senate are college graduates. Education tells. Every body who wants to, can get an education. A young fellow in my class at college has very poor preparation indeed. Half the time he was out of school earning money to pay his way. He encountered and surmountable difficulties, but bravely persevered and graduated valedictorian of his class. He is now earning $7000 a year salary, besides a percentage, in a chemical house in Brooklyn. Education tells. Not all of us are born to be rich. Even when we are poor we can get great pleasure in books. We can forget ourselves in reading of the glorious achievements of our ancestors. The third preparation is that of manual training. You should learn to do some particular branch of work. There was a young blacksmith who lived in New York State and each day worked hard at the forge. It happened that a carpenter one day left his hammer at his home. The carpenter lived miles away and it would not do for him to get it. He went to the blacksmith and asked him to make one for him. The blacksmith had never made a hammer before but he said that he would try. He did try and succeeded in turning out so good a hammer that the carpenter's friends came to order one of the same kind. The fame of the young smith's hammers spread and he had so many orders to fill that he gave up shoeing horses forever and became the head of a firm of manufacturers of the best hammers in the country. This shows the result of excellence in our branch of work. "If you are the best blacksmith, carpenter or mason in this town, you are the man they want."

Then followed further illustrations showing the wisdom of learning one thing well. "Whatever you undertake to do do it. That is one great preparation for life. But true success in life depends not altogether on health, not altogether on brain, not altogether on training, it depends on CHARACTER. It is character that gains the confidence of men. I cannot admire anybody that has obtained riches or anything else without friends. The one thing that recommends angle is character. Character is the thing. You should be honest, you cannot be truly honest unless you are good. There are so many temptations in this life that you must lean on God. Put your hand in the hand of God. You have in godliness the preparation of life. The best thing to start out in life with, is the fear of the Lord. It will lead you to sure success, in the glory of God, and to eternal happiness.

An Unlawful Sport.

It is rumored that a cock fight took place on East Front street Thursday evening between birds from Plainfield and Scotch Plains. Five battles were fought, Scotch Plains being winners of the most. A number of local sports from the surrounding country were present and it is said that considerable money changed hands. Where were the police?

FOR THE GRAND SECRETARYSHIP.

New Jersey Masons Who are Anxious to be Joseph Hough's Successor.

There are nearly 10,000 Masons in New Jersey, and at the present time they are discussing the merits of a number of men who have been mentioned as some action with the vacant grand secretaryship. Three weeks ago Joseph L. Hough, after being in the office for fifty years, suddenly died, and since that time the work of the grand secretary's office has been done by the deputy grand secretary, Thomas H. R. Redwar, of Asbury Park. The grand Lodge will meet in annual communication on Tuesday, January 27, in the Masonic Temp le in Trenton. They will then select a successor to the venerable Mr. Hough.

Five men are mentioned in connection with the office, which pays $1,500 a year and carries with it much honor. The most prominent in the list is Charles J. Baxter, the present grand treasurer who has held his office for twenty years and is also the grand secretary of the Masonic Temple of the State. He occupies an office in the Masonic Temple and is familiar with all the details of the office. He will have the support of many of the South Jersey representatives. Five county lodges are also rooted in the candidacy of Rev. R. Velsbaker of Irvington. He is one of the grand chaplains and is an old-time Mason. He will get the support of a number of the lodges in the upper part of the State. Some of the Masons are working for Henry R. Cannon of Plainfield. He is a past grand master and has for years been chairman of the historical committee, and is working now on the history of the order. It is urged that he will be better qualified for his historical researches if in charge of the grand secretary's office.

Deputy Grand Secretary Thomas H. R. Redwar has made such an efficient officer that many are in favor of continuing him in office. He is backed by the lodges along the New Jersey shore. Within the last few days a new candidate has come to the surface in the shape of Colonel John J. Toffey, the present State Treasurer. The members of Hiram Lodge, Jersey City, are talking about Frank C. Fry. A number of Camden Masons would like to see William Sloan Wilshead honored with the office.—Newark News.

Chicken Thieves at Dunellen.

Chicken thieves are operating very successfully in the vicinity of Dunellen. Wednesday evening they visited the hen roost of Mr. Lowrie and stole therefrom fifteen of the most valuable chickens. Thursday evening they paid Mr. William Winges a visit and consequently, Mr. Winges is minus two of his most valuable fowls. The same night they broke into the Club House of the Middlesex Gun Club and stole therefrom a number of clay pigeons. The residents of the vicinity are becoming alarmed and some of them say that the neighborhood will bear of a dead chicken thief one of these mornings. That thieves are very bold as will be seen by their operations. The farmers in the vicinity of Green Brook have also suffered from their depredations.

The McAll Auxiliary.

The public are cordially invited on Wednesday evening January 21st, to the public meeting of the Plainfield branch of the McAll Auxiliary which will be held in the Crescent avenue Presbyterian chapel at eight o'clock. The Rev. S. T. Chamberlain, who from 1883 until recently was pastor of the Clinton avenue Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, will deliver an address. Dr. Chamberlain is regared as one of the most eloquent of pulpit orators and has great knowledge of the McAll mission, the work which claims the attention of Christians of all denominations.

His wife, who many friends are, and to whom he was recently married, was formerly Miss Sea of Philadelphia, general treasurer of the American branch of the McAll Mission.

Interesting to Amateur Photogers.

The Plainfield Camera Club has received invitations from the Club's of Amateur Photographers of Vienna and the Liverpool Photographic Association to send exhibits to their annual exhibitions in April, 1890. A committee has been appointed to select exhibits and it is desired that all members who wish to participate will notify Mr. Geo. H. Cromwell, secretary of the Plainfield Camera Club, at once. The club bears all the expense of transmitting the exhibits to their destination. They will be entered in the owner's names as members of the Plainfield Camera Club. The time in which to make entries is very limited.

Messrs. Geo. H. Babcock, A. J. Gavett and Geo. E. Greenleaf, committee.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ballsbine of Somerville, N. J., is visiting her friends, the Misses Cases of Grandview avenue, North Plainfield.

Miss Colton of Grove street was to take the Shakespeare Club of ten young ladies, to-day to a matinee to see Lawrence Barret in Romeo and Juliet.

Miss Ella McGraff died at the residence of Mr. John Ammon on East Fourth street Sunday evening. The funeral took place Wednesday morning.

Awarded Him $2,000 Damages.

In the Union county court, at Elizabeth, yesterday, before Judge Van Syckel, the suit of Edward McNeil against the New Jersey Copper Extraction Works, at Elizabethport, for $5,000 damages for injuries he sustained as the establishment was decided, the jury awarding the plaintiff $2,000. The case has occupied the time of the court for nearly three days. It is said the company offered to give McNeil a life pension of $65 a month if he would press the suit, but he declined the proposition.

A Runaway on Seventh Street.

A horse belonging to Sylvester Sharkey, became frightened on East Seventh street this morning and ran away. The animal commenced its mad race along that thoroughfare at a lively gait and when it reached the corner of Park avenue, the wagon collided with an electric light pole and was smashed to kindling wood. The horse was caught further down the roadway.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting to be Held at Trenton.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture will be held at the State house, in Trenton, beginning Tuesday, January 27. An exceedingly interesting programme has been arranged, and a special invitation is accorded farmers and all others interested.

The morning of Tuesday will be occupied by the appointment of committees and hearing reports. In the afternoon the president, Hon. Edward Burrough of Camden will deliver his address, which will touch upon a number of questions now before agriculturists of the State. There will also be a paper by William R. Barbour, secretary of the society, upon the "Horticultural interests of New Jersey and the work of the State Horticultural Society." In the evening there will be several papers by eminent agriculturists on topics of interest.

On Wednesday morning there will be two subjects treated. Prof. I. P. Roberts, of Ithica, N. Y., will lecture on "Breeding and feeding dairy cattle," and "Tuberculosis" will be treated in a paper by Dr. E. M. Hunt, of the State Board of Health. In the afternoon Prof. W. H. Chamberlain, of Hadley, Mass., will discuss the subject "Limitations and Possibilities of American Agriculture;" Col. Alex. W. Parsons, of Vineland, will read a paper on "Agricultural Possibilities in Southern New Jersey," a discussion on "Road Improvement" will be opened by Chauncey B. Ripley, LL. D., of Westfield, and Prof. J. C. Smock, State geologist. At the evening session Mr. E. P. Powell, of Clinton, N. Y., will take up the subject "Our Primary Schools and the Farmers' Children," and Prof. Austin C. Apgar, of the State schools will deliver an address.

The whole of Friday, the last day of the session, after election of officers and the reports of committees, is left for the discussion of the subject of "Taxation." Hon Barker Gummere and Attorney General John P. Stockton have consented at the request of the executive committee, to take part in this discussion.

K. of H. Officers Installed.

At a meeting of the Kaighn of honor No. 8501, held last evening the following officers were installed: Past Dictator, C. J. Fogel; Dictator, E. C. Pease; Vice Dictator, Geo. Houseman; Assistant Dictator, C. H. Rogg; Reporter, William Addis, Financial Reporter, Chas. E. Vail; Treasurer, J. C. Person; Guide, Wm. B. Rogers; Captain, Caleb Dickenson; Inside Guardian, Thomas Gumeni, Outside Guardian, George McGinnis.

After the installation of officers Mr. J. S. Taylor, a well-known choirmaster of New York entertained those present by some very bright recitations and funny mimicry.

Mr. Edward Ryder sang some pleasing songs, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Ryder.

Speeches were made by several members of Columbia Lodge of Newark and also by the Assistant Grand Dictators of the State who conducted the installation.

The selections of Mr. A. M. Taylor, the humorist, were loudly applauded and Mr. R. B. Ryder, the soloist, was called upon to repeat an encore.

The Coming M. E. Conference.

The coming session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference will be invested with some special interest because it is to be held in the Greene street M. E. church, the mother church of Methodism in Trenton. The Conference has met six times previously in this church, but this will be the last time, as the venerable edifice is to be torn down preparatory to the erection of a Bishop Fitzgerald will preside as the coming Conference. One of the questions to be considered is "Shall women be eligible as representatives to the General Conference?" The lay delegates have already discussed the question and voted it up in with the ministers, the former 443 for and 778 against; Trenton, 428 for and 876 against; Camden, 431 for 747 against; Bridgeton, 615 for, 850 against. The clearing off of the debt of the Pennington seminary, which belongs to the Conference, will also be considered.

There Will be a Desperate Attempt to Get Legislation.

Between Judge Van Syckel and Judge Dixon, with an occasional faint echo from Judge Kalisp, the popularness of the jockey code are extremely unhappy, throughout this section of New Jersey, always excepting the town of Harrison. Judge Dixon describes the Clifton track as a "pest-house," and the Hamburg courts have just convened the New Jersey Jockey Club. It is probable that there will be a desperate attempt to get the legislation on the matter at Trenton this Winter, but the measure will have to be so mild as unit to get through now.—Newark Call.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Workers training class will meet at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow at 9.15 a. m. Visitors will be welcome.

Mr. Robert Wilder will speak of the college uprising at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday at 4.15 p. m. All men are invited.

Allowed $250 for His Broken Arm.

The suit of Abram Van Fleet, a farmer of Union Township, against John Edsworth for $10,000 damages for breaking the plaintiff's arm with a wooden shovel, was decided yesterday afternoon in the Union county court. The jury awarded Van Fleet $250 damages.

—Crane says he has bargains in rubber goods, at 12 Park avenue—as his advertisement.

—There will be praise service at the W. C. T. U. rooms this evening at 7.45. Meetings to-morrow at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

—The Real Estate Exchange of this city yesterday sold a farm containing 120 acres, situated between Dunellen and Round Brook.

—A horse belonging to Darby, the milkman, became frightened by the cars on West Second this morning and ran away. The animal was stopped by Capt. Force of the police force before it succeeded in wrecking the vehicle to which it was attached.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

What Will be Done by Religious Societies To-Morrow.

[Notices of religious services are published under this head free of charge, but it is necessary that they be handed before noon of Saturday to insure insertion the same day.]

Services will be held in St. Mary's Catholic church on row a. 8.3, 9.45 and 10.30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Mr. A. C. LaRoe teacher will speak at the Methodist chapel at Washingtonville on Sunday evening.

Meetings will be held in W. C. T. U. rooms this evening at eight o'clock, to-morrow at 9, a. m. and 4 p. m.

There will be a special praise service in the First Presbyterian church at 7.30 p. m. Morning service as usual at 10.30. All cordially invited.

Members of the Salvation Army will be present at the Women's Temperance Aid Society at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. All friends welcome.

First Unitarian church, Second place. The Rev. Bo ser Clark, the pastor, will preach. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer meeting by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Richards. Seats free at the evening service.

Services to-morrow in the Trinity Reformed church at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The pastor, the Rev. Cornelius Spencer, will preach both morning and evening. A cordial welcome to all.

Services in the Park avenue Baptist church tomorrow, Preaching by the Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, at 10.30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. All are welcome. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

The church of the Holy Cross. The Rev. T. Dwight Hall, pastor. Celebration of the Holy Communion at 9 a. m. Sunday-school at 9.45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 p. m. Evening service at 7.30 p. m. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m.

The First Church of Christ. By request Mr. Hewson will speak on the "Relation of the Differences Between the Baptist Religion and the Christian Religion, part II," Evening at 7.30 o'clock. All are welcome.

Methodist Episcopal church. The pastor, Rev. Chas. B. Mason, will preach at 10.30 a. m. Prayer meeting at 9 a. m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. Subject for sermon by pastor at 7.30 p. m. Subject: "Comfort for Those Who Mourn."

Warren U. Ison Mission Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Service of song at 7.30 p. m. Devotional exercises conducted by D. M. Moore at 8 p. m. Young People's Christian Endeavor prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. Mission prayer and conference meeting Friday evening at 8 p. m.

—The young boys this morning used the sidewalks, which were covered with a sheet of ice, to skate on.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Brokaw Bros' warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-tf

BOARDERS wanted. No. 9 Marcus place.

BEAUTIFUL palms, ferneries, etc., at Denton's Hillside Avenue Greenhouses. 17-3

BILLIARD tables for sale. A great bargain. Apply to Geo. Ayres. Apply to A. Vanderbeek, Park avenue.

COOK wanted, 33 East Fifth street. 1-13tf

FOR SALE—Special bargains in real estate. One nice house and lot—14 rooms. Also improved house and lot—Madison avenue. Others given upon application to Isaac Brokaw & Son, 32 Dayton street. 17-6t

GEM automatic tensions adapted to old sewing machines. Old machines repaired. Joseph M. Sharp r, 75 Park avenue. 17-6

SURGEON'S case for sale. Enquire of U. S. Crane, 13 Park avenue. 15-6t

TO RENT—Store No. 23 Somerset, on and after April 1st next, the hardware business now occupied by Anchor Lodge F. & A. M. Apply to W. H. Stillman on the premises. 1 16tf

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No. 12 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A first class seamstress. 12 East Fifth street. 2-13tf

WANTED—A situation by a competent girl as seamstress and chambermaid. May be seen at 133 West Seventh street. 16-3

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 22 East Fifth street. 1-16tf

Special Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale, with privilege to draw water from reservoir. Must be sold. For particulars enquire of P. M. French. 1-15tf

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking, can have it done by first class dressmakers, call at 37 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. References in Plainfield and testimonials from principals of Institutes, Colleges and others, U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legation, etc. For French lessons write to Prof. Victor Bonnet, Box 1, Station A, New York City, and for German lessons to Mr. Geo. Tobler, (Hanoverian), 423 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS given by Prof. Professor (Hanoverian) at pupil's residence. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families where he is now giving lessons. Address, Professor, Box 1, Station A, New York City. 18tf

H. SPENCER, Florist and Gardener, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Cut flowers from every day, choice groupings and floral designs, floral stems, wire work, etc. Also dealer in fruit, pure cider vinegar, finest grade mushrooms.

ROGERS' GROUPS, Statuary, Artists' materials at Gunzel's, 32 West Front street.

TEA, chocolate, spices and groceries at Jones', 108 West Second street. Send for price list. BUILDING SITES, HIGH and DRY, view unsurpassed, at Denton's Nursery, No. 187 Hillside Avenue.

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the same and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. C. Arms rong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

Strictly and Exclusively Saturday.

We do not want to include crockery on our inventory of stock, and have decided to give it away. Purchasers of the amount of 50c. and up will be entitled to one piece.

New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 40c. Gallon; Royal Baking Powder, 45c. lb; Best Cocoa 35c. lb.; Pure Country Lard, 10c. lb; Sugar Cured Hams, 11c lb; Best Corn Starch, 6 for 25c.; California prunes, 20c. can; Fancy Creamery Butter, 28c lb.; New Tomatoes and corn, 10c. can; Pillsbury's Flour, Best, $4.25 bbl.; Best Kerosene Oil, 150 test, 10c gal. Standard Granulated Sugar, 7 lbs. 45c.

Call and get other prices.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLES TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.

28 WEST FRONT STREET.

RANDOLPH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE

is a superior preparation, a true tonic, and the thing for that tired feeling, so prevalent at this time of year.

Pint Bottles Only 50 Cents.

SOLD ONLY AT

Randolph's City Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

Amusements.

AMPHION HALL, J. IRWIN HALL, Manager.
Week Commencing Monday, January 19

Special engagement of the distinguished English actor, CYRIL SCRIMSHAW, and our own talented dramatic company. Popular plays with special cast, elaborate costumes; realistic effects.

Monday Matinee—The new East Lynne.
To the Death—The original Rutland-Barrington, London, Olympic version of Mr. Barnes of New York.
Women of the People.

Wednesday Matinee—Mackintosh and Rubber Coats.

LARGE STOCK.

U. B. Crane,

HATTER and FURNISHER,
13 Park avenue.

Isaac Brokaw & Son,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance

Brokers. Money to loan on first mortgage.

NO. 30 DUER STREET,
North Plainfield, N. J.

Big Discount.

MEN'S and BOYS'

Mackintosh and Rubber Coats.

LARGE STOCK.

U. B. Crane,

HATTER and FURNISHER,
13 Park avenue.

REMNANTS!

OF GINGHAMS, calicoes, muslin, dress goods, ribbons, laces, Hamburgh edgings, and "odds and ends" of gloves, hosiery, collars, cargets, etc., in great variety CHEAP, the result of "stock taking" and cleaning up at the close of the year.

JUST OPENED new Spring dress ginghams, cutting flannels and other wash dress fabrics.

The styles are just elegant.

BLSALLS, 30 West Front street.

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Trunks and Bags.

GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.

19-18-6t

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

In the involuntary expansion of all trade looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of 20c. Window Shades, Holland, complete with best Scotch shading, at very low figures.

OIL CLOTH, PETTER MOULDING and WINDOW GLASS.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OPPOSITE DEPOT, 47 NORTH AVE
(Dunellen Building)

N. P. B.—All branches of paints specialty.

Lost.

A GOLD WATCH, with monogram on back, between Park avenue and Somerset street. Finder will please return to this office and receive reward.

Found.

A GOLD WATCH, with monogram on back, between Park avenue and Somerset street. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

Wanted.

A GIRL for general housework. Apply at 19 Somerset street.

A GIRL for general housework. Apply at 19 Somerset street.

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For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on Somerset street, between Madison and Watchung avenues. Apply to Mrs. Mary Hall, 19 Somerset street.

A HOUSE and LOT on Somerset street, between Madison and Watchung avenues. Apply to Mrs. Mary Hall, 19 Somerset street.

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Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 1.00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 21 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIBED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS. PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 61.

Silver Coin and Currency.

The country is familiar by this time with the new silver currency one dollar promissacks, which represent the, 4,500,- 00 ounces of silver bullion the government now buys monthly. The course of recent silver legislation in the Union is as follows: Up to 1873 we had free coinage of silver; that is to say, anybody with a quantity of silver bullion could take it to the United States mint and have it coined into silver dollars containing 371.25 grains each of pure silver. The government only charged him for this a sum sufficient to pay for refining and coining. In 1873 the coinage of silver dollars (except the trade dollar for foreign silver countries) was stopped, as the silver monetaid, in the interest of the "gold bugs"—those who clung to the gold standard alone.

In 1878, under the Bland silver law, silver dollars of the old weight and fineness (371.25 grains) began to be coined again. Under this law $2,000,000 worth of gold was paid into the mint to be coined monthly, and $4,000,000 worth might be coined. As a matter of fact, the minimum was scarcely at all exceeded at any time, and the utmost amount of actual silver dollars coined was about 2,500,000 a month. These dollars were piled up in vast heaps in the treasury vaults.

The silver law of 1890 changed the face of things once more. Under that law the government stopped coining silver dollars, but buys silver bullion and issues legal tender notes instead at the rate of $4,500,000 a month. The currency of the country is, therefore, increasing at that rate, and will be added to by $54,000,000 a year.

The free coinage men are more active and powerful than they have been for years, and expect in this congress or next to pass a law permitting the unlimited making of silver dollars, just as it was previous to 1873. It is predicted that then silver will become so abundant as to drive gold altogether from the United States' circulation and make it command a premium in the markets. As to what would happen then the veteran financial writer of The New York Sun has this to say:

> My own notion is that so long as men can procure twenty ounces of silver at the same cost of labor as one ounce of gold, and then with 16 or 20 ounces of the silver coined into money can procure by exchange an ounce of gold, they will prefer silver mining to gold mining. Therefore, with international bimetallism at 16 or 20 to 1 the product of silver would increase, while that of gold would diminish. Only the more cheaply workable gold mines in the world, and the richest would be closed. At some time or other, therefore, the supply of gold, relatively to that of silver, would diminish until the "parity" of value would give way, and gold would no longer be used as money.
>
> Obviously, all the precaution to be taken against the impending depreciation of the dollar is similar to that which a buyer of dry goods would take against an apprehended shortening of the unit of measure. If he had reason to fear that before the delivery of the goods to him the legal yard would be reduced to, say, 30 inches, he would, in the bargains, stipulate for measurements to be determined by the yard as it stood. So in regard to loans payable at a future date, which are, in effect, contracts for the future delivery of money, and in making long leases the lender or the landlord should stipulate for money of the present standard. This has already been done to a great extent.
>
> Many leases, bonds and mortgages on real estate and millions of railroad and municipal bonds have been made within the past few years call, the either for "gold coin," or, what is better, for "gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness." As to banks and bankers, they may, if they choose, do what they did during the war—agree accounts in gold, and make their loans specifically in that kind of money. In California this is provided for by statute.

There should be at the World's fair the fullest representation of everything appertaining to the American Indian and aboriginal life. That life is fast passing away, and if the braves keep on fighting it will be quite passed away, and the braves themselves safe in the happy hunting grounds before the World's fair begins. Let us have collections of Indian tepees, canoes, wampum and bows and arrows. A few hundred dried scalps might be loaned by their proud possessors for the occasion in order to make it interesting. Articles illustrating the life of the Navajos and Zunis, and the radical differences between them and the northern Indians, would be an admirable object lesson for some of our visitors. Many Europeans believe that the red Indian with war paint and tomahawk still roams the streets of New York and Boston.

Now that the true story of Bismarck's fall has come out, it will show the world a newside of the blood and iron man. When he went groveling at the feet of Emperor Frederick to induce her to retrocede with her imperial son to take him back as chancellor the answer the mother made is one that will pass into history: "My lord, I would gladly do as you wish, but you have so estranged my son from me that I have now no influence over him."

Against the statement that the red men will not work as farmers may be placed the fact that in the Indian Territory are thousands of wealthy and successful Indian agriculturists, who till the soil and bargain as shrewdly for the sale of their products as any white man could do.

THE SENATORS SAT UP.

Each Party Trying to Tire Out the Other,

AND PASS OR KILL LODGE'S BILL.

An All Night Session of the Senate.

Speaking to Delay Action—Senator Reagan Says That He Would Die If He Could Prevent the Bill's Passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the senate Mr. Gorman presented supplemental petitions against the passage of the elections bill, transmitted through The New York Star, from the states of Maryland, California, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, embracing over 8,000 signatures. Referred. The elections bill was then laid before the senate and Mr. Hoar spoke against it. He yielded the floor to Mr. Hoar, who had read from the clerk's desk an editorial from The Anglo-Saxon Churchman, of Little Rock, Ark. The paper, he said, was an organ of the Protestant Episcopal church, one of the most conservative of sects.

Safety Without Rascality.

The article was headed "Safety Without Rascality," and advocated the suffrage requirement of $1,000 in property and the payment of $10 poll tax—the white people of the state having irrevocably made up their minds that the negroes of that state shall not rule.

One statement in the article was that stuffing ballot boxes and bulldozing negroes were making seven-eighths of the people of Southern states, and another was that the plan laid down in the new constitution of Mississippi (the reading or intelligence test) was a transcendent piece of learning and would not defeat the negro vote unless fraud was practised. Mr. Jones (Ark.) stated that the writer of the article (Mr. Carmichael) was a brother of Senator. He had not been long enough on the ground to understand the matter, and therefore his opinion was worth no more than that of the senator from Massachusetts, or that of any other poorly informed man on the subject. He (Jones) denied that there was any effort to deprive the negro in Arkansas of their full right of suffrage.

Mr. Hoar's Proposed Amendment.

Mr. Pasco then made a speech in opposition to the elections bill. He gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to punish bribery by the payment of money, or by the promise of procuring employment for voters, and to punish the use of pay envelopes intended to influence workingmen. He yielded to Mr. Hoar, who also gave notice of amendments which he proposed to offer to the bill, the effect of them being to give to the judge only the power to determine whether federal supervision of an election is necessary, and to give to the executive officers of the treasury the power to audit the accounts of supervisors as in other cases. Mr. Wolcott's motion to adjourn at 6.10 p. m. was lost—yeas, 27; nays, 32—Messrs. Stewart and Wolcott being the only Republicans voting aye.

Mr. Pasco resumed his speech. He said that the people of the south did not want the bill, and that it would make the condition of the colored people infinitely worse.

Wade Hampton's Plea.

Mr. Hampton followed Mr. Pasco. He had witnessed the horrors of civil strife and had suffered his full share of them. He prayed God that civil strife might never again stain with fratricidal blood the soil of the republic. He was not willing to lend his aid to a measure which in his opinion was fraught with evils to the whole country, and would bring innumerable woes on a class who, he was sorry to confess, had been too often made the victim of injustice at the hands of the white race. Mr. Dixon spoke in support of the bill. He maintained that to the purpose of the bill no patriot could object. The people wanted a bill that would be enforced for the good of the whole country in order that the declared result of any election should be the voice of the nation.

Mr. Reagan's Speech.

Mr. Reagan argued that the bill was a violation of the constitution which gave to the states the right and duty to fix the time and place and manner of holding elections. He concluded by declaring, with a show of strong feeling, that dear as his life was to him, he would, as God was his judge, if he could save the American people from the pending measure by giving up his life, surrender it as freely as he ever performed any act in his life. (Applause in the galleries which the vice president reproved, threatening to have the galleries cleared if the offense was repeated.)

Talking for Time.

At 10.15 p. m. Mr. Butler's amendment (that all election officers shall be regarded as ministerial and not judicial officers) was laid on the table. The amendment offered by Mr. Faulkner on Dec. 17 was stated by the vice president to be the next question in order. It proposes a substitute for section 14, and to provide for the appointment by the court of a board of three persons in each congressional district to be known as the United States board of canvassers. Mr. Faulkner advocated his amendment and condemned the action of Republican supervisors in calling witnesses by moving to lay amendments on the table.

Mr. Faulkner continued speaking until 1.30, when the absence of a quorum was brought to the attention of the chair. The call of the roll showed that there were only thirty-six present, only five of that number being Republicans. A motion was made by Mr. Hoar to compel the attendance of absentees, but Mr. Harris made the point of order that the first motion under the rules was to direct the sergeant-at-arms to request the attendance of absent senators. The presiding officer sustained the point of order and Mr. Hoar changed his motion accordingly. The motion was agreed to and a list of the absentees was furnished to the sergeant-at-arms, who dispatched messengers to carry out the order of the senate.

Lew Wallace's Nephew Suicides.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—Wallace Letbers, a nephew of Gen. Lew Wallace, was picked up a T. & m. outside of Lyon's block, wearer his home, a corpse. He had fallen or jumped out of the window of his room, three stories above. It is a supposed case of suicide.

Plainfield's Defaulter Arrested.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17.—Charles H. Willis, the defaulting treasurer of the Stockbridge Savings bank, has been arrested on three charges of embezzlement, alleging that his steelings amount to over $9,000. Bail was fixed at $15,000, which was furnished.

AN ASSEMBLYMAN ARRESTED.

Hiram P. Demarest, of Upper Nyack, Charged with Forgery.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Assemblyman Hiram P. Demarest, of this county, was arrested yesterday for forgery. A warrant issued on the affidavit of Tax Collector John T. Guardineer, of Upper Nyack. The case is a peculiar one, and there is immense excitement in political circles. Demarest has been for some years counsel for the Union Steamboat company, of Buffalo, which corporation pays taxes in Upper Nyack on property of the company. When taxes were due Demarest, it is alleged, would secure the bills, raise the face, collect the amount from the company, forge Guardineer's name on receipt as check, and pocket the proceeds of the fi. .d.

The Case.

The case on which Guardineer's affidavit is based is that of the school taxes of 1890. The true bill was $600.84. Demarest is charged with having raised it to $1,145.84. The company gave him a check for the last named amount. Demarest receipted in Guardineer's name, and cashed the check at the New York Exchange National bank, but it is said, did not pay the taxes to Guardineer. The latter wrote the company to know why payment was delayed. They immediately began an investigation, which resulted in exposure, and brought to light two similar prior cases.

It is charged that in like manner Demarest raised the school tax bill of 1889 from $606 to $833.35, and the Upper Nyack corporation tax bill of 1890 from $688 to $1,- 335.30.

In these two cases he paid to Upper Nyack the true amount. The total amount of his defalcation is said to be $1,816.99.

President King, of the Erie railroad, the controller of the Union Steamboat company, sent John Turnbull, his private secretary, to Nyack, and employed ex-District Attorney Sayer as counsel. The assemblyman was arrested at his home, Montmour, by Officer Lubbs. When brought to Nyack, Demarest secured a certified check for the amount of his peculations from the steamboat company, and Turnbull accepted it.

Demarest was then allowed to go on his own recognizance. Guardineer says that he will prosecute the case. It will go before the grand jury on Jan. 26.

Demarest is called the "Little Giant" by his admirers. He is now serving his third term in the assembly, and has been active in Rockland county politics for twelve years. He is president of the Rockland County Industrial association. He is the owner of The Nyack Democrat, a party organ, and is in every way identified with the interests of the county.

RUMORS ABOUT QUAY.

A Report That He Will Resign and Seek Re-election.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—There is a report that Senator Quay is going to seek vindication by resigning his seat in the senate and have himself re-elected by the legislature. He is known to be using every exertion to secure the re-election of Cameron. Some of his friends here have been greatly surprised by this fact, because Chris Magee, who helped to defeat Delamater, is Mr. Cameron's right hand man.

The combination between Mr. Cameron and Quay has secured enough pledges from members of the legislature to secure his re-election, and that he will imitate Roscoe Conkling by a dramatic resignation of his seat and an appeal to the legislature.

As there will be only two or three days left before the election at Harrisburg, Senator Quay is said to think that there will not be time enough to work up opposition, and that he can rely on his pledges and then go back vindicated. Senator Cameron is said to have advised Quay to take this course, as it will help pull the senior senator through. One of the difficulties is believed to be the Allegheny delegation.

Magee is devoted to Mr. Cameron, but opposed to Quay, and there is some doubt how the Pittsburg delegation would vote under the circumstances. A close friend of Senator Quay said last night:

"I know the senator has been contemplating a very bold stroke, but the publication of his plans will interfere with them."

"You believe then that Senator Quay will resign and ask for a vindication?"

"He contemplates doing so the first of the week, but if the news is published I think he will change his mind."

Senator Quay Denies a Rumor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Quay denies the published rumor that he will resign. "So far as I know there is nothing in it," he said to a United Press reporter.

Both Governors Will Be Considered.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—In the senate Senator Robinson moved that on Saturday go into executive session for the purpose of taking up the nominations sent in by the governor. Senator Rose said that he hoped the senator would not press the motion. He said the Democratic minority had no intention of antagonizing either Hon Republicans or Governor Beaver. A precedent was established in 1887 by which no confirmations were made until after the inauguration of the governor. The Democrats simply desired to keep this precedent. When the proper time to consider Governor Beaver's nominations arrived there would be no opposition in them, and he hoped that the nominations of the incoming governor would receive the same consideration. Senator Robinson then withdrew the motion and a resolution was adopted that the governor's appointments be considered on Tuesday evening next. The nominations of both governors will now, it is believed, be promptly confirmed.

The Clark Thread Strike.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 17.—Word was received here that the nine spinners who had voluntarily left the Clark mills on Saturday and returned to Union, N. Y., had found that their old positions had been taken by new hands, and that they could not resume work. It was also stated that the men proposed to use the Clarks for inveigling them into leaving their former positions in the Union mills, as was related in Newark. The mills were in operation yesterday, but with only twenty men working, in place of 103 usually employed.

The Westinghouse Crisis.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—There were no new developments today in the Westinghouse Electric company's affairs. Mr. Westinghouse did not come as was expected. He will be here today and will then make known his intentions. The friends of the company claim that the company will pull through all right and express the opinion that outside assistance will probably not be required.

Will Not Join the Federation.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The Operative Plasterers' International union have voted not to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, after an exhaustive debate.

WINCHESTERS WITHHELD

The Redskins Refuse to Give Up Their Rifles.

GEN. MILES GETTING IMPATIENT.

If the Hostiles Continue to Show Bad Faith They Will Be Disarmed by Force.

—Elaine Goodale Says a Worthless Buck Caused the Wounded Knee Affair.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 17.—Since the order went into effect for the hostiles to turn in their guns less than seventy-five have been surrendered, and those are old and useless. Gen. Miles is growing restless at the action of the Indians. He has positive information that they are trying to keep their rifles from the custodianship of the government. Official information was given to the press that when Gen. Miles reduced the surrendered their guns Gen. Miles would begin a forcible disarmament. With this possible move in view Gen. Miles has ordered that no civilians shall visit the hostile camp, as their presence Lieut. Lee would be likely to embarrass him should there be a fight.

The general said last night that the Indians were still sullen and ugly. Before they broke camp they wantonly destroyed a new mowing machine belonging to a settler. They also entered Rancher George Kauff's shack and destroyed his pictures and dishes. Gen. Miles held council during the day with Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, High Pipe, Turning Bear and Two Strike, and told them to bring in the rest of their guns.

Turning Bear replied that they had no control over the Indians from Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies, but they would hold a council with them and endeavor to induce them to surrender their arms. The 350 Cheyenne under Little Chief and Standing Elk have started for Tongue river, where they will join their tribe.

A Breach of Faith.

Each of the hostile chiefs is supposed to be engaged in gathering up the rifles belonging to members of their respective bands, but the few Winchester rifles, of which there must be at least 600 or 700, are still hidden away. Unless the Indians are compelled to give up their arms and ponies the exertions of Gen. Miles and his troops will have been in vain. If the mere coming into the agency of these Indians is all of the surrender necessary then the ultimation is no better today than it was just previous to the battle of Wounded Knee.

Elaine Goodale's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Miss Elaine Goodale, supervisor of education at the Pine Ridge agency, has made a report to the Indian office in which she gives her version of the battle at Wounded Knee. She was not an eyewitness of the fight, but says her information was obtained chiefly from Indian prisoners engaged in it and halfbreeds who were present. She says: "The testimony of the survivors of Big Foot's band has been unanimous that the Indians did not deliberately plan a resistance. They say that many of the men were unarmed. When they met the troops they anticipated no trouble. There was constant friendly intercourse between the soldiers and the Indians, even women shaking hands with the officers and men. A number of the Indians had surrendered their rifles and cartridges, when one young man (who is described by the Indians as a good for nothing young fellow) fired a single shot. This called forth a volley from the troops and the firing and confusion became general."

The Shooting of the Helpless Ones.

Miss Goodale does not credit the statement that women and children carried arms and participated in the fight. The weight of testimony, she says, is overwhelmingly against this supposition. "They were pursued up the ravines and shot down indiscriminately by the soldiers." Miss Goodale, in conclusion, says: "It is reported that one of the officers called out, 'Don't shoot the squaws,' but the men were doubtless too much excited to obey. The killing of the women and children was in no sense like war, owing to the confusion, but I think there is no doubt that it was in many cases deliberate and intentional. The Seventh cavalry, Custer's old regiment, had an old grudge to repay. The irresponsible action of one hot headed youth should not be the signal for a general and indiscriminate slaughter of the unarmed and helpless."

They May Yield Today.

Last evening a council was held in the hostile camp. The representatives of the Indians were Red Cloud, Little Wound and Capt. Taylor. American Horse, representing the friendlies, and Short Bull, of the Brules, made speeches in which they counseled that the young men give up their arms as speedily as possible. This advice will doubtless be followed today.

Tried the Case with Firearms.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 17.—Several weeks ago Editor Raymond, of Dawson, and his friends were charged with a conspiracy by a rival political faction. A number received serious injuries, and one man will probably die from their effects. Raymond had two of his friends, Deputy Sheriff Pettibone and Joe Coulter, arrested, and the case came up for trial yesterday. During the progress the plaintiffs' friends rushed in with firearms, drove the justice of the peace away and took possession of the court room. Excitement is at fever heat, and bloodshed is feared.

To Equalize Standards of Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A bill to equalize standard time in the United States was introduced in the senate by Mr. Evarts. The bill provides that time throughout the United States shall be reckoned in accordance with the solar or meridian system, commonly called standard time, the prime meridian to be the initial standard for reckoning time. It is provided that the standard time shall be known as the one-to-twenty-four hour notation and also on the twelve hour system.

The Jersey Yacht Won.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The race for the silver cup, valued at $250, presented by Gardner Van Cleef, of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht club, and known as the "Challenge Championship Cup of North America," over a twenty mile course, was won by the famous Shrewsbury (N. J.) Yacht Sond. Time, 1h. 8m. 42s. There were four entries.

England's Petition Returned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—The commission on petitions has returned the London petition against the persecution of the Jews to the lord mayor of London with the explanation that the commission is not authorized to present such memorials to the czar.

MARKED WITH A BLUE CROSS.

The Strange Assault Made Upon a Sleepy Jag Man Near Pittsburg.

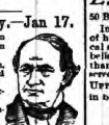
PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—Charles Rose, of Shousetown, a village near here, was the victim of a peculiar assault while asleep. The young man, who is prominent in the Methodist church, and the envy of the village, was married to a young lady about nine months ago. Six weeks ago trouble arose, and they agreed to separate. Since his wife left him, Mr. Rose has indulged in has received numerous communications warning him under threats to leave the town at once. During the night he heard noises about the house.

That is the last he remembers until morning, when he was struck almost dumb at the discovery of a blue cross imprinted upon his face, extending from his hair down over his nose and the cross piece over his forehead. A physician states that the cross was picked in with India ink and cannot be removed. In the center of the cross were the letters "N to C." Last night Rose received another warning notice to leave the place inside of twenty-four hours or he would be a corpse. This notice was placed in the hands of detectives, who are working on the case. Rose has no idea who his enemies are.

Nebraska Went a Second.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 17.—Petitions are being circulated over the state asking the legislature for a recount of the ballots of the November election. This is supposed to be a scheme of the defeated democrats to get possession of the ballots of Douglass county, in which Omaha is situated, for the purpose of counting out Boyd and seating Powers as governor.

This Date in History.—Jan 17.



CALEB CUSHING.

1301—Birth of Leonard Von Fuehs, German physician and botanist; died 1566.

1650—Birth of B. de Montfaucon, critic and antiquary; died 1741.

1696—Born, Archibald Bower, exJesuit; died 1766.

1705—Death of John Ray, naturalist; born 1628.

1706—Birth of Benjamin Franklin, philosopher; died 1790.

1709—Birth of George Lyttleton, First Lord of Frankley; died 1772.

1740—Birth of Victor Alfieri, Italian poet; died 1803.

1771—Birth of Charles Brockden Brown, American novelist; died 1810.

1781—Battle of Cowpens; British defeated with 300 made prisoners. A loss of almost 300 men in killed and wounded, and a large quantity of German military stores and ponies.

1789—Death of George Horne, bishop of Norwich; born 1730.

1800—Birth of Caleb Cushing; died Jan. 2, 1879.

1803—Death of Horace Vernet, French painter; born 1789.

1873—Modoc Indians defeated troops that were sent to expel them.

1877—Two thousand two hundred and forty-five Mormon communes perished.

1889—Arab slave dealers killed eight German missionaries in East Africa, and sold the inmates of German military prisons into slavery.

ON EXHIBITION AT

Randolph's Drug Store,

21 West Front street.

G. W. Morrison, Agt

11 SOMERSET STREET.

THE BEE HIVE

Black hare caper, satin lining, reduced to $3.00.

Black hare muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.

Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, now 1.75.

Fur muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Black wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 15c., 35c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

A FINE

Assortment of

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET.

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly adopted steam oil rotating mechanical screen for nut coal, which he can defy any one to equal in point of cleanness, and more than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND FORKYBROOK COAL in best quality and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for SAWING AND PLANING, and solicits a share of the same in the best manner at short notice.

Painter and Decorator

First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by

Alonzo T. Ayers,

NO. 10 AND 10 1/2 PARK AVENUE.

THE LATEST STYLES

of

Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 EAST FRONT STREET

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler

13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1407.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & P. A. CO.

Messenger Service

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Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Manger.

FRANK LINKE,

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

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BOTTLER OF BALLANTINE'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,

AND DEALER IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER,

And Bass Ale for hotels and private families.

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All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Kline's Extracts,

Pure Fruit Flavors.

BOOKS, CARDS and NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.

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NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

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PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

At Edward Lowe's wall paper and art store, corner of North Avenue and Front street, will give attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Frescoing a specialty. Jobbing attended to with despatch. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.

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A free delivery to all parts of the

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Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by

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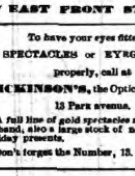
YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE,

Opposite Electric Light Station.



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WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $3.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1 75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies Dongola Goloy or Web which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.

ROGERS BROS.,

13 West Front street,

DEMAREST,

—THE—

Park Avenue Grocer,

OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.

EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Stock Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices.

P. M. Demarest,

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Fraternity and Protection.
Membership, 120,000. 1890. Death benefits paid over $20,000,000 since organization. Withdrawals, 1890, 2,000. Assessments for Benefits, First and Third Thursdays, at 8 p. m., at Hazel's Building, West Second street, Plainfield. W. ADDIS, Reporter. H. C. FRAZEE, Dictator. 12 16 1y

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AT SMALL COST.

The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line of goods made.

FAIRCHILD'S
21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

Union Safety Bicycles
1891 PATTERN.
Weights 40 and 44 lbs. Has more improvements than any wheel made.

Price $135.
By special arrangement with the company I am enabled to sell these bicycles on install ments during the coming season. Order now and have your bicycle by Spring.

Geo. W. Morrison,
AGENT.

Some People Think
When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So at My Store.
It's my business to keep
FINE FANCY GOODS.
And my stock is now entirely renewed and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE,
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For Gentlemen.
Fine Neckwear,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Woollen Mufflers,
Cardigan Jackets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk Suspenders,
Fine Dress Gloves,
Fur Caps,
Rubber Coats, etc., at
O. M. DUNHAM'S
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BUY THE
GARLAND AND BARSTAW
Stoves and Ranges
and save 20 per cent., at
Chas. F. Dencklau's,
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Sleighs! Sleighs!
ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.
Two, four and six passenger.
Robes, Blankets, Halls, Etc., at
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26, 28, 30 and 32 SOMERSET STREET.

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Fine Groceries,
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Arrive—7:30, 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 1:30, 3:20 p. m.
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Arrive—8:45 a. m., 3:45, 6:30 p. m.
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Office open from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Mail closes at 4:30 p. m.

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CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
SHEET MUSIC played for purchasers.
Tuning and Repairing a specialty

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Perfect Parlor Stoves
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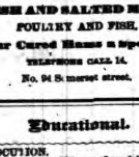
Othello Ranges.
Choice Timothy Seed,
Furnace, Range and Stoves, repaired and cleaned.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING
A. M. GRIFFEN.
Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!
We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.
There are a few of those $6 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Camel's Hair Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 25c. a yard. We have very nice new, fresh goods. Call and old stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. Very fine Cashmere Hose, 12 1-2c. to be sold in colors, 11c. and 12 1-2c. Chi dren's plaid caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.
Good, heavy, Scotch ade Linen at 22, 37 and 37c.; extra heavy 50c.
Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 75c. Good towelling 4c. per yard. Extra size Huck Towel. 10c. each.
We can serve you now with Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.
I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front street.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Instruction in Elocution, class or private tuition. For terms, address Miss. Abbott, P. O. Box 1093.

MISS JEANNETTE SATTERON,
Teacher of pen-art. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. No. 127 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Scribner and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 Lafayette avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890

BASEBALL MEN AGREED.

The Association Gets a Club Into Boston.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE DISBANDS.

The Objectionable Features of the Old National Agreement Are Said to Have Been Done Away with in the Drawing of the New One for 1891.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Players' league is dead and the National league, American association and Western association are united in the bonds of common fellowship under the guidance of a new national agreement. Messrs. Billings, Soden and Conant, who opposed the establishment of an association club in Boston, and by so doing delayed the day of peace, gave in at last.

The Players' League Disbands.

The members of the Players' league held their last meeting last evening and disbanded. The National league also finished its labors and then awaited the association, which was still in session. At 9:30 the latter adjourned and the National league, American association and Western association met in joint session to ratify the new national agreement. It was read and then the presidents of the three organizations affixed their signatures.

Thurman and Spalding Thanked.

At the conclusion of this ceremony a resolution was presented and unanimously adopted which lauded the work of Messrs. Spalding and Thurman in putting the national game on a new basis. The meeting broke up in cheers for the new national agreement and the clubs subscribing to it. Both the league and the association meet again today to settle some necessary details.

The New Agreement.

The new national agreement provides for a national board composed of one delegate from each of the three small organizations, who shall determine all controversies, look after the general enforcement of the agreement and protect the rights of all the organizations under this agreement. The members of the board shall be elected for five years, but any member may be removed at any time by a two-thirds vote of the association which elected him. This board has almost unlimited powers. It will keep a record of all contracts and agreements with umpires and between clubs and players or managers. It shall amend and enforce the joint playing rules, may impose all fines and penalties and may suspend anybody who in its opinion has been guilty of conduct detrimental to the welfare of the game. Its determination shall be final over all matters within its jurisdiction. It may also reinstate anybody suspended.

The Reserve Feature Retained.

The board also has the power to admit any association containing not less than four clubs to the benefits of the agreement for the time being. The board may also fix the salary limit of the clubs constituting in these associations and fix the salaries of the umpires. Any club desiring any of the players of these minor associations may negotiate with the players with the consent of the board and of the club of which the players are members. All players thus signed must receive an advance of salary. The reserve feature is retained in the new agreement. Each club must transmit to the national board on or before Oct. 10 a list of fourteen reserved players.

The Sales System Ended.

It is also provided that no player can even be transferred, or undertaken to be, directly or indirectly, without his free consent. This destroys criticism upon the reserve rule, and forever ends the existence of what has been called the sales system. The very corner stone grievance claimed by the Players' league is thus carefully and judiciously met. It is conceded by all that the reserve rule is absolutely essential to preserve the game. The Players' contract with the National league recognizes this fully. That rule has been preserved intact, in connection with the provisions to prevent and remedy any attempted abuse under its cover.

Players can be contracted with for a series of years instead of only from season to season as heretofore. There will no longer be such a thing as a blacklist. When a player is released he is open to negotiate with any club of the same association which may desire to engage him.

The Association's Victory.

The association magnates were as happy as school boys over their triumph. They have never yet gained a point on the National league until now. The league had been cornered, and recognized the fact which it was compelled to do. The original programme of Spalding and Thurman to ward the utter demoralization of the Players' league and the ultimate establishment of peace has prevailed.

According to the agreement the association also gets Chicago. The American association accepted the resignation of the Toledo, Rochester and Syracuse clubs. Then applications were received from Boston, Washington and Philadelphia, and those cities were admitted. The delegates of these clubs were admitted as follows: Boston, Charles A. Prince; Philadelphia, J. Earle Wagner; Washington, Mike Scanlon and C. V. Bennett.

By this move the Wagners get the Athletic franchise, and Prince, the president of the defunct Players' league, is cared for. Al Johnson does not figure in the deal at all, and there is a good chance for his getting left all around. Chicago was not admitted. It is the play to have Mike Scanlon appear to insist on the admission. That city was represented. It is quite likely that this matter will be deferred for a little time before the deal is made.

Not in the Bobbin Trust.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 17.—James Baldwin, president of the James Baldwin company, of this city, the largest and largest bobbin shop in New England, said today that his company had received overtures to join the spool and bobbin combination just organized, and two English capitalists had visited the manufactory for the purpose of negotiating a sale. The company, however, declined to enter any pool or trust. The Baldwin company, he said, would remain out under any and all circumstances.

No Court Martial for Reiter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Tracy has addressed a letter to Commander Reiter refusing to grant his request for a court martial investigation of his connection with the surrender and killing of Gen. Barrundia on board the Acapulco. The secretary in his letter insists that he has the right to subpœna any officer publicly or privately for failure in the performance of duty, and denies that Reiter, under departmental regulations, has a right to demand the court martial.

FIVE HUNDRED OUT.

A Big Strike on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Telegraphic operators and station agents on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road began vomiting their resignations yesterday and the march kept up until midnight, when the reports received at the strike committee headquarters in Chicago indicated that about 500 men had left the company's employ. These figures are taken from a representative in from ten divisions of the road. "On some divisions," Grand Chief Thurston said, "not as many men went out as we expected, but from others other divisions show that a much larger number have resigned than we counted on. This number will be increased from day to day. The grievances briefly stated by the men who have gone out have gone out for good. We have had a call for men from other roads, and we shall fill these positions with our own men as fast as possible.

At the general manager's office the railway officials and clerks said only seventy men had resigned and only nine places had been filled. If others quit there were plenty of good men, they said, ready to take their places. The movement, they claimed, was not to be dignified by the name of strike. The greatest fear the railroad company has is that the strike will spread among the operators and agents to such an extent that they will be forced to be secured for their places. This in itself they might stand for a time, but the question arises as to how the engineers might like to receive the orders from incompetent operators. The officers of the road realize that the strike is really in the hands of the engineers. The engineers are openly in sympathy with the strikers, and it is feared they may seek a cause for demanding their reinstatement.

TURBULENT REPUBLICS.

Trouble Reported in Chili and the Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 17.—A large rebel force is said to be assembled in the province of Entre Rios. The citizens are much alarmed. The telegraph lines have been cut, and the national troops in strong force have been sent to suppress the outbreak. Entre Rios is a province of the Argentine republic between the rivers Uruguay and Parana. Its capital is Bajada de Santa Fe, which has a population of about 150,000.

The Rebellion in Chili.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A telegram containing further news of the rebellion in Chili has just been received here by way of Buenos Ayres. It says that a number of the naval rebels had disembarked at Coquimbo, and that the troops were trying to surround the insurgents and isolate them from loyal districts. The dispatch adds that President Balmaceda has issued a manifesto energetically asserting his authority and refuting the insurgents' pretensions.

The navy has given notice that it will enforce a blockade at Pisagua and Caleta Buena, commencing on Jan. 25.

To Strengthen the British Pacific Fleet.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Chronicle in an editorial urges the government to strengthen the navy in the Pacific so as to guard the British subjects in Chili. The paper adds that nothing should be neglected while the difficulty with America and the trouble in the south exist.

Big Suit Against the Central.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A suit has been brought against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company which involves $5,000,000 of property. The property is the river front along the Hudson river, and extends from Spuyten Duyvil to Albany. It is the strip of land from the water's edge to and including the tracks of the railroad company, and also certain portions of land at divers stations along the road which are now being used by the company as freight yards, switch yards, storage and dockage. The amount of ground included in this strip comprises about 12,000 acres. If the railroad company wins certain dock property, river fronts of wealthy men who have their country estates along the Hudson and large manufacturing interests, city wharfage and so forth will be forfeited to the company. Among the many who are the interested are Jay Gould and the Astor estate. The company claims to own this entire strip of property from Spuyten Duyvil to Albany, it having been acquired by grant from the state of New York in 1871.

Brazil's Minister Arrives.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, the newly appointed minister of Brazil at Washington, has arrived from Brazil. He was accompanied by his wife, who is a native of Boston. Affairs in Brazil were prospering. Fonseca will surely be elected president. Elections have already taken place in seven states and all passed off in an orderly manner. Dr. Mendonca says he is surprised at the great influx of foreign capital and of immigrants into Brazil. The immigrants are taking advantage of the offer of free land made by the Brazilian government and are settling in the southern portion of the republic. The subscription books of the new rubber company were opened in London yesterday in Rio and Para, and the full amount of the capital—$10,000,000—was subscribed. The fact that the entire amount of capital was subscribed in one day is taken as an indication of the increase of the financial strength of Brazil.

Charged the Warden with Theft.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The most decided sensation of the session was sprung in the legislature today when charges from the governor was read charging Warden Murdock, of the Northern prison, with embezzling about $60,000. The message that the warden "has refused to pay into the treasury of the state a cash balance for the year 1888 of $20,667.88, and for the year 1889 a balance of $17,216.18, and still, although demanded, refuses to pay the same." The message was referred to the committee on the Northern prison.

Minister Lincoln Cordially Received.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—United States Minister Lincoln is being very cordially received, officially and privately, on his return to England. All efforts to interview him on political matters, however, have failed, and it is surmised that he is the bearer of some important communication on the Behring sea question, and he would hardly take such pains to avoid any mention of that controversy.

Hastings Square Sold.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Sarah E. Urie, of Philadelphia, has purchased Hastings square, at Spring Lake, N. J., from Mrs. Matthew Baird, the widow of the millionaire locomotive manufacturer of that name. The price paid was $250,000. The square, which includes two cottage hotels and a number of small cottages, is considered the finest property on the Jersey coast.

COAL LUMBER
And Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 B'dway

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICE. BEST WORKMANSHIP
Trousers from $5 up.
Suits from $18 up.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
N. M. DOTY,
Fine Custom Tailoring. 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.
The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.
Dress Suits to Hire

GIVEN AWAY!
The manufacturer of a New and Beautiful brand of soap will give away an
Elegant Engraving
with each cake bought of
The Moy Pharmacy Co.
Don't miss this chance.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle workers, shop corner of Grand and Regent street, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. HERRMANN, J. PETERSON,
8 Regent street. 13 Somerset place.
10-10-1y

JOHN ARBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1344.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 311

R. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Fanwood. P. O. Box 1238. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 962.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder.
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church.
RESIDENCE, 33 Madison avenue.

DIBBSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 481.
W. J. Dibbson, No. 15 Vine street, N. E. Gayle, No. 1 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
20 Somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases. Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HELICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Jobbing done and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.

We have secured the exclusive agency for Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,
Plumbing of late cutting pattern, by
PORCUPINE BOILER. 20 NORTH AVENUE.
Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Best hand shave and cut in the city.

All Kinds of Jobwork Done, Prompt, Neat, Cheap.
A trial order is Solicited.
EVENING NEWS Job Department.

Real Estate & Insurance
Edw. C. Mulford,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE
45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING
69 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE.
Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL S. TITSWORTH.
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Parris iron wagon. John P. Wells, Rear street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street, ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
can be purchased on Edgewood Park, Somerset street. Address
R. F. H. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 509 feet above the sea level.

To the Public!
Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,
We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved manner.
The most costly fabrics are not affected by improper handling. Lace curtains a specialty. Goods called for and delivered all parts of the city or suburbs free of charge.
American Steam Laundry,
16 EAST FRONT STREET.
H. W. Marshall,
Proprietor.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty street.
Time-table in effect Dec. 28, 1890.
PLAINFIELD and NEW YORK.
Leave Plainfield at 7:04, 7:34 a. m., 4:25, 6:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 4:25, 6:30, 11:30 p. m.
Leave New York at 8:40, 9:10, 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00 p. m. Sunday at 5:00, 7:00 p. m.
Leave Dunellen for Plainfield, 7:34, 8:03, 9:03, 10:03, 11:03 a. m., 12:03, 1:03, 2:03, 3:03, 4:03, 5:03, 6:03, 7:03, 8:03, 9:03, 10:03, 11:03 p. m. Sunday at 4:03, 5:03, 6:03, 7:03, 8:03, 9:03, 10:03, 11:03 p. m.
Leave Dunellen for New York, 7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 a. m., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20 p. m. Sunday at 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20 p. m.
Leave Bound Brook for Plainfield, 6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m. Sunday at 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m.
Leave Plainfield for Bound Brook, 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m. Sunday at 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m.
Leave Bound Brook for New York, 8:40, 9:10, 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00 p. m. Sunday at 5:00, 7:00 p. m.
Leave New York for Bound Brook, 8:40, 9:10, 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00 p. m. Sunday at 5:00, 7:00 p. m.
Passengers for Newark change cars at Dunellen.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:30, 8:07, 9:03, 11:03, 11:55 a. m., 1:55, 3:25, 4:35, 5:30, 6:40, 8:04, 9:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 4:35, 5:30, 6:40, 8:04, 9:30, 11:30 p. m.
Leave Somerville at 7:10, 7:45, 8:30, 9:25, 11:25 a. m., 12:25, 2:25, 3:55, 5:00, 6:05, 7:20, 8:35, 9:55, 11:55 p. m. Sunday at 5:00, 6:05, 7:20, 8:35, 9:55, 11:55 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.
Leave Plainfield at 5:45, 7:30, 8:07, 9:03 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 5:30, 6:40 p. m. Sunday at 4:35, 5:30, 6:40, 9:03 a. m.; 5:03 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LONG BRANCH.
Leave Plainfield at 5:45, 8:07, 9:03 a. m., 12:10 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.
At 6:45 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
At 10:3 a. m. for High Bridge and Easton. 9:07 a. m.; for Flemington D. L. & W., L. V. Easton, Manch Chunk, 5:30 p. m. For Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. for Flemington, High Bridge, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Manch Chunk, Wilk esbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper and Lower Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, through coach to Williamsport, 5:30 p. m. Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Pottsville, etc., 4:34 p. m. for D. L. & W. R. R. at Dover, Hackettstown, Manch Chunk, Scranton, Potter Ile, Danbokin, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Great Bend, etc., 4:07 p. m. for Dover, Manch Chunk, 5:30 p. m. For Flemington, High Bridge, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, etc., 6:30 p. m. For Flemington 6:30 p. m. For Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, 6:30 p. m. For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg, 6:4 for Easton, Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem and Allentown, 8:30a m & 4:34 p. m. for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, 8:30 a. m. for Easton, Allentown and Reading, 8:30 a. m. for High Bridge, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Jamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg, 6:4 for Easton, Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Scotch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.
Leave Plainfield at 8:07 a. m., 12:10 p. m., 5:30 p. m. Sunday at 5:03 p. m. (except Ocean Grove) 8:07 a. m. 12:10 p. m. For Freehold 8:07, 9:03, 11:03 a. m., 12:10, 3:55, 5:30 p. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton and Philadelphia at 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:15 a. m., 1:10 and 4:34 p. m. Sunday at 4:35, 5:30 p. m. Sunday at 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m.
For New York at 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:34, 5:30, 6:40 p. m. Sunday at 4:35, 5:30, 6:40, 9:15 a. m.; 5:15 p. m.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen Pass Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN Gen supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.
Protected throughout by the interlocking switch and block signal system.
TIME TABLE.
In effect June 22, 1890.
On and after June 22, 1890, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:
9:05 a. m. FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibule parlor or club coaching cars, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and Louisville.
7:00 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily for Pittsburg and Philadelphia and for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8:00 p. m. PACIFIC EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cincinnati.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1:05, 3:37, 7:05, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 3:30, 7:00, 11:55 p. m. Sunday at 1:05, 4:05, 9:05 a. m., 9:05 p. m.
For Washington only—11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 11:57, 12:55, 1:35, 3:54, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15 p. m. Sunday at 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m.
For Atlantic City.
8:35 p. m. (through parlor car and day coach) week-days.
For Cape May, 8:35 p. m. week-days.
For Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, with through car, 8:35 p. m., week-days.
For Long Branch, 1:05, 3:37, 7:05, 9:05, 11:57, a. m., 12:55, 1:35, 3:54, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15 p. m. Sunday at 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 p. m.
For Philadelphia, Philmont and Doylestown via Trenton—7:30 a. m., 2:51 and 5:15 p. m.
For Lambertville and Philipsburg only—1:20 p. m.
For Flemington—7:30 a. m., 2:51 p. m.
For Bethlehem, Easton and Philipsburg—7:30 a. m. Through car from Bethlehem to Atlantic City, 2:51 p. m.
Tickets and baggage checked and Parlor Car seats secured at the ticket office.
CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line
FARE FIVE CENTS.
To any point along the route within the limits of the Borough.
Will take passengers in time for morning trains and will meet afternoon and evening trains.
All baggage carefully handled to give a thoroughly first-class stage line.
New routes will be established as rapidly as the demand requires.
My present route is from the depot along Somerset street to Washington street. Passing through the borough to the depot.
Connects with 7:30 and 8:37 a. m. trains for New York. On the 5:37 and 7:30 p. m. and 8:37 a. m. trains helps 20 cents to Watchung Hills. Leaves Plainfield 9:00 a. m. for New York on 11 a. m. and at 4 and 6 p. m.
Leaves Somerset street and Front street at 7:45 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.
Comrade E. K. Allen.
PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE
5-1-1y

Higgins' Stage Line
To and from the following Schedule—
Leave Depot for Somerville at 7:30 a. m. Leave Somerville for Plainfield at 8:00 a. m. Leave Plainfield for Somerville at 9:00 a. m. Leave Somerville for Plainfield at 10:00 a. m. Leave Plainfield for Somerville at 11:00 a. m. Leave Somerville for Plainfield at 12:00 m. Leave Plainfield for Somerville at 1:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Plainfield at 2:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Somerville at 3:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Plainfield at 4:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Somerville at 5:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Plainfield at 6:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Somerville at 7:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Plainfield at 8:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Somerville at 9:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Plainfield at 10:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Somerville at 11:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Plainfield at 12:00 m.

Depot for Somerville at 7:30 a. m. Leave Somerville for Depot at 8:00 a. m. Leave Depot for Somerville at 9:00 a. m. Leave Somerville for Depot at 10:00 a. m. Leave Depot for Somerville at 11:00 a. m. Leave Somerville for Depot at 12:00 m. Leave Depot for Somerville at 1:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Depot at 2:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Somerville at 3:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Depot at 4:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Somerville at 5:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Depot at 6:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Somerville at 7:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Depot at 8:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Somerville at 9:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Depot at 10:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Somerville at 11:00 p. m. Leave Somerville for Depot at 12:00 m.

Depot for Plainfield at 7:30 a. m. Leave Plainfield for Depot at 8:00 a. m. Leave Depot for Plainfield at 9:00 a. m. Leave Plainfield for Depot at 10:00 a. m. Leave Depot for Plainfield at 11:00 a. m. Leave Plainfield for Depot at 12:00 m. Leave Depot for Plainfield at 1:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Depot at 2:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Plainfield at 3:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Depot at 4:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Plainfield at 5:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Depot at 6:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Plainfield at 7:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Depot at 8:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Plainfield at 9:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Depot at 10:00 p. m. Leave Depot for Plainfield at 11:00 p. m. Leave Plainfield for Depot

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Topics of Very General Interest and Frequent Inquiry.

January was among the Romans held sacred to Janus, from whom it derived its name, and was added to the calendar, along with February, by Numa. It was not until the Eighteenth century that January was universally adopted by European nations as the first month of the year, although the Romans considered it as such as far back as 221 B. C.

Janus was a Latin divinity worshiped by the Romans, and in every undertaking his name was invoked. He presided not only over the beginning of each year, but over the beginning of each month, each day, and the commencement of every enterprise.

The pious Romans prayed to Janus every morning. He is represented as sitting on a lofting throne, with a scepter in his right hand and a key in his left. He has always two faces, whence the expression applied to a deceitful person, "Janus faced"—one youthful and one aged, the one looking forward and the other backward.

Numa dedicated Janus to the passage close to the Forum, on the road connecting the Quirinal with the Palatine. This passage was opened in times of war and closed in times of peace. It was shut only thrice in 700 years—first by Numa himself, again at the close of the first Punic war, and for the third time under Augustus.

Co-operative Building Associations.

In 1888 Building Loan associations sprung up in many directions, adopting the first in New York to embrace this method of securing family homes were the employes of The World, Sun, Herald, Star and News. There are now thirty-five of these associations in the city of New York and ninety in what is called the metropolitan district, comprising New York, Brooklyn, Queens, Westchester, Kings, Richmond and Suffolk counties. Some of the New York organizations have already accumulated over $2,000,000 in small savings, averaging $100 to each member. This money is being invested in homes, principally in Brooklyn and New Jersey and the annexed district, owing to the comparative moderate prices of real estate. The largest amount loaned to any one member is $10,000, but the majority range from $3,000 to $5,000.

The names of the principal New York associations as recently noted in The World are the Serial, with 20,000 members; The News, 1,100 members; The World, 900 members; Herald, 600; Star, 400; Sun, 300; Mount Morris, 900; Harlem, 800; School Teachers, 1,800; East Side, 600; Dry Goods, 500; Millinery, 500; Produce Exchange, 700; Federal, 500; New York Co-operative, 600; New York and Suburban, 600; Tremont, 300; Bank Clerks, 700, and Jewelers, 600.

Yellowstone Park.

The park is a high plateau with an average elevation of nearly 8,000 feet, surrounded on nearly all sides by mountains rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above this broad tableland. Numerous streams from the high mountains pour their waters into the park, from which, by means of three large rivers, the greater part of it leaves this elevated country for the more arid regions below. Hundreds of lakes, many of them of large size, are scattered over the plateau. Yellowstone lake, one of the grandest bodies of water in the world at so high an altitude, presents a magnificent natural reservoir twenty miles long, with a breadth, across its greatest expansion, of fifteen miles.

The large rivers, the Yellowstone and the Snake, find their sources in these lakes and mountain recesses. In all the vast Rocky mountain country there are few, if any, lands of equal extent so admirably adapted for a national forest reservation, and none which present greater advantages as a natural reservoir for the storage of waters. Over 80 per cent. of the park country is covered with coniferous forest. For the collection and preservation of this water supply the forest of the park and the adjacent territory is of inestimable value. It is indeed a prime necessity, declares an high authority as Garden and Forest.

St. Nicholas as the Children's Patron Saint.

A German legend tells how St. Nicholas came to be considered the patron saint of the children. One day, according to the pretty legend, he was passing by a miserable house, when he heard the sound of weeping within.

Stopping softly to the open window he heard a father lamenting the wretched fate to which his three lovely young daughters were doomed by poverty. St. Nicholas' gentle heart was touched. He returned at night, and threw in at the window three bags of gold sufficient for the dowry of the girls. His kindness to them and to many others equally needed made him long regarded as the special benefactor of children.

In Russia he is reverenced as the chief saint of the calendar, and not in Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Austria. It is as the children's saint that he is chiefly honored.

Italian Village Communities.

The following statistics are going the rounds regarding village communities in Italy: Three hundred and thirty-six village communities have no graveyards. The dead in them are put away in primitive church vaults. Two hundred thousand Italians live in 37,000 dangerously unhealthy cellars; 9,000 in little cells hewn out in the rock. In 1,700 communities bread is a luxury tasted only on holidays; 5,000 communities are so poor that they consume no meat at all; 600 are without physicians; 500 are constantly afflicted with epidemic fevers; 110,000 persons have chronic skin diseases; sixty-three in every hundred can neither read nor write.

The Term "Blue Book."

The term "blue book" is applied to all papers, reports, documents and the like printed by the government of Great Britain and laid before the houses of parliament, and they are called "blue" because they are stitched up, or bound, in dark blue paper covers. In Germany and Portugal they would talk of "white books," in France of "yellow," in Italy of "green," and in Spain of "red," explains the Times-Democrat.

That Cordial, Maraschino.

Maraschino is a liquour distilled from a fine, delicate variety of cherry called Marasquen, grown only in Dalmatia. This cherry is largely cultivated around Zara, the capital, where the liqueur is chiefly made. Great care is taken in the distillation to avoid injury to the delicate flavor, and the finest of sugar is used to sweeten it.

Forbearance Ceases to Be a Virtue.

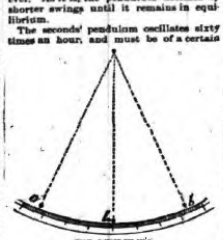
The origin of the oft repeated phrase, "There is, however, a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue," is not generally known. It occurs in Edmund Burke's "The Present State of the Nation." Burke was born in 1730, and died in 1797.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST AND FREQUENT INQUIRY CONSIDERED.

Entertaining Facts About the Pendulum, Which is Considered to Be the Nearest Known Approach to Perpetual Motion. Oscillations of the Seconds' Pendulum.

The pendulum is considered the nearest approach to perpetual motion. This is as well known that no description is needed, but we may not know why something is. By the diagram we see that if we lift the ball to b and let it fall it will descend to l, and pass it to a opposite, nearly as far from l as b is from b. So the oscillations will continue, each beat being less and less, till rest is reached by the action of gravity. Were it not for friction and the pressure of air the oscillations would continue forever. As it is, the pendulum declines by shorter swings until it remains in equilibrium.



THE PENDULUM.

The seconds' pendulum oscillates sixty times an hour, and must be of a certain length in certain places. In London it is 39.1393 inches, and furnishes a certain standard of length, and by an act of parliament the yard is divided into 36 parts, and 39.1393 such parts make the seconds' pendulum in the latitude of London in a temperature of 62 degs. But the same pendulum will not perform the same number of oscillations in one minute in all parts of the globe. At the equator they will be less, and at the pole more. Thus it was discovered that as the movements of the pendulum are dependent upon the force of gravity, and as this force decreases the farther we get from the center of the earth, the equator must be farther from the earth's center than the poles, and therefore the poles must be depressed. The decline of the pendulum at the equator is also in a measure due to centrifugal force.

The Bessemer Process of Making Steel.

Steel is really a carbide of iron, and Mr. Bessemer founded his process of making steel by blowing out the excess of carbon from the iron, so that the proper amount—1.5 per cent.—should remain. A brief summary of the Bessemer process may be interesting. If a bar of steel as soft as iron be made red hot and plunged into cold water it will become very hard. If it be then gently heated it will become less hard, and is then fitted for surgical instruments. The various shades of steel are carefully watched, the change of color being due to the varying thickness of the oxide, for we know that when light falls upon very thin films of a substance—soap bubbles, for instance—the light reflected from the under and upper surfaces interferes and causes color, which varies with the thickness of the film. These colors in steel correspond to different temperatures, and the "temper" of the steel depends upon the temperature it has reached. The color and uses of various kinds of steel range all the way from faint yellow for lancets, etc., to dark blue for handsaws.

The Bessemer process transfers the metal into a vessel in which there are tubes, through which air is forced, which produces a much greater heat than a bellows does. Thus in the process the carbon of the iron acts as fuel to maintain the fusion, and at the same time by the bubbling of the carbonic acid mixes the molten iron thoroughly During the bubbling up of the whole mass of iron, and the extreme elevation of temperature caused by the union of the carbon of the impure iron with the oxygen of the air, the oxide of iron is formed, and as fast as it forms fuses into a sort of slag. This unites with the earthy matters of the "impure" iron, and floats on the upper part as a flux, thus ridding the "cast iron" of all its impurities, with no other fuel than that contained in the metal and in the air used. When the flame issuing from the "converter" ceases and changes its color then the time is known to have arrived when the iron is decarbonized. The amount of carbon necessary is artificially added, ebullition takes place, a flame of carbonic oxide comes out, and the metal is then run into ingots.

BESSEMER'S PROCESS.

Firing Boilers.

One of the highest aims of an expert fireman should be to keep the largest possible portion of his grate area in a condition to give great radiant heat the largest possible part of a day. This may be done, according to Popular Science News, as follows: When using anthracite coal, by firing light, quick and often, not covering all of the incandescent coals; when using bituminous coal, by coking it very near the dead plate, allowing some air to go through openings in the door, and by pushing toward the bridge wall only live coals; when slicing, to open the door only far enough to work the bar.

Scientific Notes.

Electric engines for dock use have been introduced.

Passenger elevators having electric motors are much in use in England.

A new application of the telephone for military purposes consists of a so called telephonic bonnet, to be worn by each officer when in charge of a gun, which will enable him to receive the instructions of the commanding officer or other in the quickest possible time.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Inoculation as a Preventive of Diphtheria and Tetanus in Animals.

A correspondent of The Medical Record in speaking of the latest startling results of the investigations of Dr. Behring, of the Hygienic institute, of Berlin, assistant of Professor Koch, for the prevention of diphtheria and tetanus in animals by inoculation. These observers claim to have cured animals suffering from either of these diseases by inoculating it with the serum from the blood of animals already affected.

It is claimed by a large number of experiments, first, that the blood of rabbits protected from tetanus possesses the property of destroying the tetanus poison; second, that this property is possessed by the non-cellular serum obtained from the blood; third, that this property is of so constant a nature that it also remains active in the organism of other animals, so that notable therapeutic effects are produced by the transfusion of blood or serum; fourth, that the property of destroying the tetanus virus is found in the blood of those animals which are not protected against tetanus, and if the tetanus virus is injected into non-protected animals it can be so destroyed as to prevent the death of the animals, in the blood and in the other fluids of the body.

The Oatmeal Superstition.

Shirley Dare is credited with the following opinions in regard to a very popular article of food: The oatmeal superstition is a hard one to uproot in the minds of housekeepers, who have made it a part of their routine and hate to take up anything else. Farmers do not feed oats to their horses unless they are hard at work, because the grain is too heating for them, and breeds disease in animals unless thrown off by vigorous muscular effort daily. Oatmeal, especially of the finer sorts in which the housekeeper delights, often passes digestion in a crude shape as masses of starch, which clog the body without nourishing it. Dry, crisp oatcake is much better taken than dry oatmeal, and is far more palatable, its oil and starch being changed in baking.

Clean cracked wheat is the food for the nervous, studious or housekeeping women and children, containing as it does the phosphates needed and the coarse character which aids the organs in their work. The fine flours and foods of the day are one great cause of the early deterioration of the race. If we wished artfully to eliminate every particle of nutrition from food, it would be only necessary to carry the process of grinding, bolting and refining a little further. In my experience, and that of the most intelligent literary people met, it is not possible to change from sound coarse food, containing all the wheat, for one day, without loss of strength and nervous tone.

Sudden Starts and Jerks While Asleep.

According to The Phrenological Journal, spasmodic movements during sleep are due to nervous reaction for the most part. It is sympathetic sensations that usually cause the jumps and jerks that occur when the person is just falling into slumber. Often external causes, a noise, a touch, the pressure of the bed clothing, produce such effects through the sympathetic nerves. Generally people whose nerves are very active during the day experience these not always pleasant sensations. They receive impressions unconsciously or unconsciously that somehow may revive in the early stage of slumber, and the sleeper catches a glimpse of a dream in which he seems to be falling or exposed to vague danger, and an instinctive impulse to save himself is expressed in the jump or jerk that arouses to full consciousness.

To Keep the Hands Soft and White.

In most cases all that is needed to soften the hands is to rub sweet almond oil into the skin two or three days in succession. The hands are always improved by wearing at night gloves that fit tightly, especially if the gloves are of soft castor or dog skin. The following is a European recipe for whitening the hands: Take one-half pound of white soap, a gill of salad oil, an ounce of mutton tallow, and boil together; after the boiling ceases add one gill of alcohol and a scruple of ambergris. Take a pair of gloves three sizes too large, open them and spread the inner surface with paste, then sew them up, and they can be worn at night.

Those Among the Jews.

An English paper is credited with the statement that one of the lecturers at Owens college, Manchester, has put forward the assertions that "no Jew or Jewess has ever been known to suffer from cancer," and that "the immunity of the Hebrew race from this frightful scourge was attributed to their abstinence from swine's flesh."

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Calls Which Courtesy Demands Should Be Made Promptly.

"First calls should always be promptly returned, that is, within seven days," says a New York woman of society and fashion, in a useful little treatise on manners. "If a first call is immediately followed by a visit of invitation to some entertainment, the call should be returned at once and not delayed until after the entertainment. After the entertainment a second call should be made.

"The receipt of any special hospitality, such as a dinner, luncheon, breakfast, dance, etc., should call thereafter as soon as possible. After having been invited to visit in a country house, a call should be made upon those extending the invitation immediately after their return to the town residence. After a lady is married her acquaintances should soon call upon her.

Customs of the Day.

Finger bowls are as necessary as napkins at dinner, but as anything but elegant manners at table are most unseemly, great care should be exercised in performing the ablutions delicately.

It is also a swell thing at silver weddings to give guests as mementos a box of wedding cake in the form of a silver book, with the letters of the bride's maiden name and her married name in full upon them. At a New York silver wedding each guest was also presented with a boutonniere of silver lariat tied with a ribbon, on which was stamped the dates 1865 and 1890.

The graceful customs of rising when a lady enters the room and remaining standing until she is seated, of opening the door for a lady and then stepping aside while she enters or leaves the room, are courtesies of the "old school" gentleman which the polished man of society still observes.

The duties of the indispensable maid of honor during the wedding ceremony are to walk in front of the bride, stand beside her at the altar, and hold her bouquet when the ring is being put on.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Some of the Latest and Prettiest Ideas and Arrangements to Make Domestic Duties Easier.

To cover all space between the mantel and the ceiling with tapestry has been considered quite chic, but it was formerly stretched tight across the surface. Now it is hung full and gathered from supports just below the ceiling, not on a rod, unless a slighter one than that used for portieres. A dozen and a half brass headed nails hold the cords that fasten the tapestry. The bottom falls in graceful folds just upon the mantelpiece. In addition to the foregoing the following suggestions are gleaned from a recent number of The Decorator and Furnisher:

When two drawing rooms are divided by folding doors, usually kept close, it is much the fashion now to have small lattice windows made to open. Painted glass and imitation old glass, set in gilt or zinc framework, are both seen.

A novel and costly carpet is made entirely of eastern rugs, three of equal length forming the center, while the border is composed of rugs of slightly different design, with no longer consideration of color.

A pretty decoration for a smoking room is made as follows: Cut a piece of black velvet the shape of a shield, face and line with red plush. Fasten to the wall and place hooks at intervals; these arrange horizontally as taste dictates. A soft, bright colored, silk smoking cap placed artistically with such a decoration adds much to the general effect.

A most unique screen is of three folds, a frame running across the width of the panels, about eight inches from the top bar of the frame the space between the two bars covered with a piece of tightly drawn white China silk, and this made a support for photograph frames designed for pictures of cabinet size. The photograph frames are covered with printed China silk in a grounding of vieux rose color, each panel holding two frames, and across the lower part of each panel runs a valance of plain China silk in delicate willow green. The screen described is peculiarly dainty in effect, and nicely adapted for use in a dainty bedchamber.

The Japanese crazy cloth, which is stamped with gilt figures, is very suitable either for long or short curtains, as it comes in a variety of colorings.

For north rooms yellow hangings are particularly appropriate, while in rooms with a sunny exposure the colder blues look better.

A Comfortable Apparatus for the Baby.

First attempts at walking usually result in tumbles and bumps, discouraging and painful to the ambitious young amateur and trying to the apprehensive parent. Our cut shows an arrangement for preventing any harm to the baby just begin ning to walk, which is hardly sufficiently known as an accessory of the well regulated nursery.

BABY'S SAFETY BOX.

It consists of a wooden box about a yard square, fitted with castors. The footboard and the rims are slightly padded, and the sides fitted with strong webbing arranged in plaits, to give to the child a firm hold to right itself when tumbling about. The outside of the box can be prettily ornamented in poker work.

A Lamp Shade of Tissue Paper.

A Good Housekeeping correspondent tells how to make that inexpensive, pretty and useful knickknack, a tissue paper lamp shade, as follows: Take a sheet of French tissue paper, leave it double as you get it, then double in the middle, making almost a square; fold each side back, making it triangular shaped, and continue so to do, pressing each fold down firmly till it is too small to fold further. Take out all the folds loosely, and by taking hold of the paper at the point draw through the hand till it is very finely creased. If for a hanging lamp leave the full sheet with the points to hang down, or use two such sheets, and the points alternating will make it many pointed. Cut a hole in the center and slit it up the side to get it on the hanging lamp, then fasten together with mucilage.

Apples with Whipped Cream.

A delightful way of serving apples is as follows: Select thin skinned apples, such as the "Crawford" or "Snow;" core, without paring; fill with sugar and bake. While cooling whip one and a half cups cold sweet cream until quite stiff and firm; add two tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, a little vanilla or lemon. Place apples in sauce dishes, cover with cream and serve at once.

Brief and Practical Hints.

Rust can be removed from nickel by smearing the rust spots with fat and allowing them to remain covered with it for several days, when the fat and rust can be rubbed off together with a rag dipped in ammonia. If the rust is obstinate the spots can be touched with muriatic acid diluted, when they will rub off easily. The acid must not touch the nickel. The nickel must then be washed and polished with tripoli or some article of the kind.

Oak picture framing may be darkened by sponging it with a solution of one ounce of carbonate of soda dissolved in one-half pint of boiling water. It is best to try it first on another piece of wood; let it dry twenty-four hours; if too dark add more water, and if not dark enough apply a second coat.

A laundress says that about the best thing for linen that has been scorched in the ironing is onion juice. Tie an onion up in a clean piece of muslin and beat it till all the juice is extracted; then stir this last with one ounce of fuller's earth (in powder), a little soap shaved fine and half a tumbler of vinegar. Let all this boil together for an hour, and when cold apply it to the stains and let it dry in. Then wash it as usual.

Ox gall is a good carpet restorer, and if the carpet is a large sized one about two gills of gall to a pail of water will prove a very fair proportion. The carpet must be well swept or beaten before the reviving process is attempted. The mixture can then be applied evenly with a soft brush. The lather which is produced must be washed off with cold water, often changed to keep it as clear as possible. Finally, rub the carpet with a clean soft cloth. Although this method is effective, it has the disadvantage of producing a most unpleasant smell.

To keep insects out of bird cages, tie up a little sulphur in a bag and suspend it in the cage.

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In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

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We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very respectfully,

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Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 13, 1890. 11-4f

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WESTFIELD'S BLAZE.

A POOR GERMAN FAMILY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Dropping their Children on a Mattress from a Second Story Window.—Wrapped in Horse-Blankets and Cared for by Neighbors.

Mr. A. A. Drake of Westfield had a German hired man named Marx. His last name is unimportant to Westfielders, and could not be learned.

He lived in a small two story cottage belonging to Mr. Drake, with his wife and their four small children, the eldest being about eleven years old.

The house was about a mile from town. A short time ago, it is said, Mr. Drake and his foreman Marx had a little misunderstanding. As a result Marx was to leave Monday morning. All his worldly goods were neatly packed Saturday night before the family retired.

Between two and three o'clock, the stifling odor of charred wood awoke Marx, who found the entire lower portion of the house on fire, and with his wife rushed upstairs to save the children.

The fire had gained such headway that the only means of escape were the upper windows.

With great presence of mind, a large feather mattress was thrown out of the window and upon this soft "break" the children were dropped one by one.

Then Marx and his wife also escaped by jumping. Neither the children nor their parents, however, had on any clothing but night gowns. None of their small property was saved. Both Marx and his wife suffered from severe burns on face, hands and arms.

The glare of the burning building brought out the neighboring farmers and the shivering barefooted family were warmly wrapped in heavy horse blankets, bundled into wagons and taken to Westfield, where they received the kindest care, clothing and shelter.

The house, which was insured, was completely destroyed.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

Baseball Champions.

"Bicyclist baseball" is a new game. It is a game full of hidden danger—for the spectators. To play it, a kid-covered ball about the size of a football and as soft as a pillow is used. The bat is an inch thick hickory stick about three feet long.

The ball is usually pitched in erratic curves and wheeled at with more vigor than science. The game is played considerably at the Bicycle club. Sometimes the ball sails gracefully into the gallery, or is used as a missile of offence by the pitcher. There is no limit to the number playing. That of course is untrue. What I did say on that point was that Mr. Rice's liability in the present case would be no different in my view as if he had locked up the article in his bureau drawer, and it had afterwards been stolen and published without his authority. This is further shown by the publication of the article. Sometimes counsel in their zeal for a client will in the heat of argument unduly criticise the witness for the other side. In such a case it would be improper for a newspaper to publish an accurate report of such criticism merely as an inaccurate report. Personally, I in common with the great majority in Plainfield hold Mr. Morrison in highest esteem, and as I told the jury, I am proud to claim him as a personal friend. It is only his part in the case in hand that I criticised, and as to that even, it may well be that he acted as he thought was right. Opposing counsel eulogized the witness for his part in the matter. I took the opposite course under a sense of duty to my client."

During the trial of the case of Shotwell vs. Rice, we have studiously endeavored to allow no comments to be published in any way affecting the interests of either party to the litigation. So scrupulously careful have we tried to be in this respect that we would not even denounce as deliberate, wilful and malicious, falsehoods—matter of the most libelous character relating to the editor of this paper—published in The Daily Press as reports of the trial, lest by so doing we might be led to express opinions that might influence the minds of the jurors, some of whom are among our subscribers. There is no doubt that the matter brought to the attention of the court would result in the serious punishment of the offending parties. We have never heard before of such dangerous liberty being taken in any public newspaper, and were it allowed to go unnoticed it would make it impossible to try cases fairly at all. It is therefore imperative, in the interests of justice that action be taken to teach the offenders that they cannot thus act with impunity. What makes the offense of a more aggravating nature is that the offenders were warned beforehand that what they were doing was actionable civilly and criminally, and in defiance of law and justice proceeded in their nefarious course.

The daily reports of the actual testimony of witnesses were distorted out of all recognition, and interlarded with statements the very reverse of the truth. It was the most barefaced lying we have ever seen published.

Regarding the report it gave of the testimony of the editor of The News we denounce it as deliberate, wilful and malicious lying, calculated to unwarrantably hold him up to public ridicule, and injure him in reputation and business. The report was put into the mouth of the editor he never uttered, nor anything of the slightest resemblance to them. In fact his statements on the stand were just reverse to the report, and the report of his actions was a lie out of the whole cloth. The counsel for Mr. Rice was made to utter statements he never uttered, and which he denounced to-day in open court as falsehoods, as appears above.

The reporter was forcibly in our employ, and caused us no end of trouble by his accompanying inability to be truthful. We were glad enough to get rid of him. He went from us to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to accept a position on another paper, but lasted there only a few weeks. Then we received a telegram asking for ten dollars to help him return to our employ. We did not send it as we did not want him.

We have overwhelming evidence in this office on file showing him to be a most unscrupulous liar, and in this Shotwell-Rice case denounce him and the paper which employs him as guilty of the most deliberate, wilful and malicious lying. We are determined to take such steps as will protect us from such vi lainous assaults in the future.

The following is a communication which shows how the false writing of the fakir injures this town in other respects.

HER HUSBAND'S HELPER.

Sketch of Mrs. Edison, Wife of the Greatest of Electricians.

Mrs. Thos. A. Edison, wife of the greatest of electricians, is sketched by Miss Alice Lanstreet in the Ladies' Home Journal for January. Mrs. Edison is the daughter of Mr. Lewis Miller, a millionaire manufacturer, and the founder of the settlement of Lake Chautauqua, and was born at Akron, O., in 1865. She was sent when quite a young girl to a boarding-school in Boston, where she was educated, remaining there, with the exception of her vacations, which were spent at Chautauqua or in traveling, until she graduated. While continuing her music and other studies in Boston after her graduation she met Mr. Edison in the most ordinary way known to modern romance, through an introduction in a mutual friend's drawing-room. The acquaintance culminated within six months in their engagement, and then very quickly again in their marriage "at the home of the bride," Akron, O., on the 24th day of February, 1886.

Mrs. Edison has but one child, a two-year old named Madeline, but she cares for the three children left Mr. Edison by his first wife like a mother. The Edisons now live at Llewellyn Park, Orange.

Mrs. Edison is quite a fine musician, and she and her stepchildren constantly practice together.

In appearance Mrs. Edison is very youthful and charming. Her complexion is olive, her neck is firm, teeth good, and eyes a shade darker than the hair, which is brown, abundant and wavy, and is worn parted over her forehead in a peculiarly becoming way. She is of medium height and plump figure. She dresses handsomely and well, and looks what she is—the simple, quiet wife of a great and successful man.—New York Evening Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. Edison formerly resided in Menlo Park, about five miles west of this city, and both are well-known in this vicinity.

Loss of Ticket Need Not be Loss of Seat.

If any reader should buy a ticket entitling him to a seat in a parlor car, between any two points on a railroad, and then be so unfortunate as to lose the ticket he need not lose his seat or the ride, says the Newark Advertiser. All he need do is to go back to the agent from whom he purchased the ticket and get a line reciting the fact of the purchase, and the kind of ticket he bought. This he can present to the conductor, who is bound to accept it. This, adds the Advertiser, is the law in accordance with decisions by the supreme courts of New York, Indiana and other states, that when a ticket consists of coupons good for going and returning over the same route, between two points, the coupons are good for passage either way, no matter if each of them says "not good if detached." So long as a railroad agrees to carry a passenger both ways for a specified sum, that contract cannot be vitiated from a change from what the railroad intended in the order in which the coupons are taken up. Coupons, especially on long trips, are apt to become separated by accident or carelessness, and it is good news as well as good law, that requires railroad companies to honor them if not presented in exact accordance with the wording of the contract on their face.

Another Crusade Against Racetracks.

Another vigorous campaign is to be opened at once by the religious element of New Jersey against the racetracks to prevent the latter from getting a bill through the Legislature now in session either legalizing bookmaking at the tracks or repealing the clause which classifies racetracks under the disorderly house act. The movement, which is the first one, had its origin in Elizabeth, the Rev. Dr. Kempshall, of the First Presbyterian church, being the prime mover in it, and it is asserted that Judge Van Syckel has given it his unqualified sanction. Richard Lindabury, who helped the Union County Prosecutor in the racetrack trials, is heart and soul in the movement and most of the Protestant clergy of the county, it is understood, have given it their approval.

Printed circulars appealing to the moral and religious sentiment of New Jersey to take a hand in the agitation were mailed on Friday and Saturday to every Protestant minister in the State and also to every newspaper published in New Jersey and to the Governor, Supreme Court Justices and other high State officials. The circulars bear the names of most of the Protestant ministers in this city.

PERSONAL.

Miss Carrie Covel of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Taft or West Front street.

John Samuel, the eleven-year-old son of John and Mary Wickoff, died suddenly at the home of his parents, 112 West Eighth street, yesterday of pneumonia.

Mr. J. Lee Simmonds of Broadway will start soon on an extended pleasure trip throughout the West. Mr. Simmonds expects to spend some time in Texas, before returning home.

—Important business to be transacted at the Excelsior Firemen's Association meeting this evening. A full attendance is desired.

—A young man, who was under the influence of liquor, created a disturbance in E-Rons Hall last evening, during the progress of the Salvation Army services.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[In this column expressions of opinion from readers of The News are always welcomed, even if contrary to the views of the paper. Writers are requested to be as brief as possible and to write only on one subject, and to sign their names, not necessarily for publication.]

A PLEA FOR A BOARD OF TRADE.

To Protect the City from the Fake Writer.

To the Editor of The News:—Plainfield is now about entering upon a new era in its development. With the coming of a water supply and perhaps with it, a good system of sewerage, she will in the light of the experience of other towns and cities make from this time on a sure and rapid development. A good street car system is also requisite, for building lots near the depots are becoming so valuable as to drive new comers to Westfield, Cranford and other towns along the road, and this explains the rapid growth these towns are now making. Had we a good street car system so that our suburban property could be brought into the market, much of this could be saved to us. Our city has so much natural advantage that it deserves a rapid growth. Its healthfulness, ranking first in the state in this respect for many years past. Its pure water; its fifty feet of gravelly soil—oil, before coming to the bed-rock of red shale; its freedom from debt; its churches; Muse Ha'l; Public Library, with its ten thousand volume; its art gallery; its Casino and its many other attractions cause it to stand in the forefront of New Jersey's cities, but with all these we need a head and an authority around which to gather in time of emergency. I have noticed an article in the New York Times which tended greatly to injure the place. It spoke of a great flood which threatened the life of our inhabitants and the destruction of large amounts of property. Needless to say that the article was made out of whole cloth, but we needed some one to step forward and denounce the outrage.

The city needs also some organization to look out for it during the development of the coming improvements; to watch and prevent the formation of the fake and in general to act for it in a fatherly way; and when an improvement is desired to push it to a successful completion. Such an organization I believe would be found in a well managed Board of Trade to be made up from among our merchants and property owners. Such an organization would encourage trade and commerce; would facilitate frequent intercourse between business men; would improve facilities for transportation; would develop trade and manufactures and other interests of the city, and generally advance the material and local interests of the city, as it would bring to bear on every question a concentration of the strongest and most intelligent of our citizens, who could not fail but to exert a most powerful influence, whereas without such organization, individual effort even by our best men might be without avail.

I would suggest that our merchants and property owners meet together some evening during the near future and proceed to form such a Board of Trade and by so doing not only will they help their own business and property interests, but will do much toward increasing the prosperity and beau y of our city.

WM. M. STILLMAN.

The Sanitary Sandbag.

The sandbag is invaluable in the sick room. Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove. Make a bag, about eight inches square, of flannel, fill it with dry sand, sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton or linen. This will insure softness of surface and prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it on the oven or on the top of the stove. After once using this you never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat for hours, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them on hand ready for use at any time when needed. —The American Spectator.

Railroad Notes.

The conductors of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad have commenced taking their vacations. A new order, recently issued, gives each man six days to himself without deducting his time.

February 1st is the date set for the opening of the new Lehigh Valley route to New York, via Bonds. It is expected the time over the new line will be 15 or 20 minutes shorter than the present route by Manchen.

Work has been commenced at the Lehigh Valley erecting shops, Easton, on the first of the 14 new bag engines. These engines will each have eight driving wheels, and the weight of each cylinder will be 3,700 pounds.

Knights at Elizabeth.

The Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth will give a full dress reception to-night at their armory which will be attended by many well-known military men from various parts of the State and from New York. Unity Division, Knights of Pythias, under Commander Geo. H. Rhodes, will be present at the affair in full uniform, also Crescent Division of Plainfield. The Zouaves have nearly all arrangements completed for their excursion tour of the South and West, during which they will visit thirteen States. The objective point of the trip will be New Orleans, where the Zouaves will take part in the great Mardi Gras celebration as special body-guard to King Rex.

—Sherwin makes rubbers one of the attractive features of his business, read his advertisement and when you have to say if you purchase a pair you will get satisfaction.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and surest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

A Sudden Death.

New Brunswick, Jan. 19th, (Special)—Mrs. Margaret Horner dropped dead here Saturday night. Heart disease is assigned as the cause of her death. Deceased was ninety-four years of age.

Rules for Milk Drinking.

S me people in that they can not drink milk without being distressed by it. The most common reason why milk is not well borne is due to the fact that people drink it too quickly. If a glass of it is swallowed hastily it enters into the stomach and then forms in one solid, curdled mass, difficult of digestion. If, on the other hand, the same quantity is sipped, and three minutes at least are occupied in drinking it, then on reaching the stomach it is so divided that when coagulated, as it must be by the gastric juice, while digestion is going on, instead of being in one hard condensed mass upon the outside of which only the digestive fluids can act, it is so in the form of a sponge, as it were, and out of the entire bulk the gastric juice can play freely and perform its functions.

They are All Young.

The following ages of various prominent actors and actresses may prove interesting: Mary Anderson, 23; Lawrence Barrett, 58; Sarah Bernhardt, 47; Agnes Booth, 39; Edwin Booth, 57; William H. Crane, 46; Rose Coghlan, 38; William J. Florence, 60; Sol C Goodwin, 34; Henry Irving, 53; Joseph Jefferson, 61; Mrs. W. H. Kendal, 43; Lily Langtry, 34; Margaret Mather, 25; Maggie Mitchell, 39; Clara Morris, 45; Adelin Patti, 48; Roland Reed, 32; Ada Rehan, 31; Stuart R bson, 55; Lillian Russell, 21. and Ignatius Donnelly, 70. It appeared in the above-mentioned actresses and actors have performed at the Music Hall.

Leo Daft Sues the Daft Company.

Leo Daft, the Plainfield electrician and inventor, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of New York against the Daft Electric Light Company, the United Electric Traction Company and other small corporations of similar character to recover the $50,000 or more of which he claims to have been defrauded. The capital stock of the United Electric Traction Company is $7,000 000, of which Mr. Daft holds a large amount of preferred stock. The electrician traded his stock and franchises for stock in one company, but another company absorbed it. He sues to recover.

Died.

WICKOFF—In this city, suddenly of pneumonia Jan. 17th, John Samuel, son of John H. and Mary Wickoff, aged 11 years 9 months 14 days.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, 112 West Eighth street, Tuesday Jan. 20th at 2.30 p. m.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's storage warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-tf

BOARDERS wanted. No. 9 Mamoo place. 1-5-6

BEAUTIFUL palms, ferneries, etc., at S. Dunton's Hillside Avenue Greenhouses. 17-3

COOK wanted, 33 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

FOR SALE—Special bargains in real estate. Also house and lot on Grove street, all improvements, located in Washington park. Cheap for quick sale. Apply to Isaac Brokaw & Son, 33 Dunellen. 17 6t

GROCER—First-class counter hand and window dresser. Not afraid of long hours and plenty of work. Address "Clerk," care of Evening News.

GENERAL housework or wanted. Family of two. References required. Country girl preferred. Address "Girl" care of Evening News. 1-8

SEMI-automatic tensions attached to old Sewing machines. Old machines repaired. Jewels by Henry, 75 Park avenue. 1-5-1m

STORE fixtures for sale. Inquire of U. S. Crane, 12 Park avenue. 12-6

TO RENT in stillman block, on and after April 1st next, the two rooms to "groceries now occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall. Apply to W. M. Stillman on the premises. 1 16f

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A first class seamstress, 39 East Fifth street. 1-13tf

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 22 East Fifth street. 1-10tf

WANTED—An active, reliable man—salary $70 to $80 monthly, with increase, to represent in his own section a responsible New York House. Permanent engagement. Lock Box 1585, New York. 2-12-m-4-1y

Special Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale, with privilege to draw water from hydrants. Apply at this office for particulars enquire of F. M. French. 1-15-f

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking, also tailor made, fit guaranteed, call at 17 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. References in Plainfield and Dunellen. Professor Pfaffenbach, Plainfield High School, and others. U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legation, etc. For French lessons write to Prof. L. Vigneron, Plainfield Post Office, box 203, and for German lessons to Mr. Geo. Tobbe, (Hanoverian), 673 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS given by New York Professor (Gymnasium graduate). Terms moderate. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families where he is now giving instructions. Address Prof. Adolph Gerth, No. 673 Third avenue, New York. 12tf

H. E. SPENCER, Grocer and meat market, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Lamb, home fresh every day, choice groceries and provisions, white granite stone, fresh eggs a specialty. Also agent for Pillsbury's best flour, finest grade ammoniated.

ROGER'S GROUPS, Artists' materials at Smith's, 23 West Front street.

TAILOR, athletic, YIELD and general jobbing, beautiful goods, fit guaranteed in every case. BUILDING LOTS, HIGH AND DRY, view unobstructed, at Dunton's Summit, No. 197 Hillside avenue.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

RUBBER GOODS!

SHERWINS, 23 West Front Street.

Men's Rubber Boots	*from*	*$2 25*	*up*
" *Buckle Arctics*	"	*1.10*	"
" *Rubbers*	"	*.43*	"
Boys' "	"	*.35*	"
Ladies' "	"	*.28*	"
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	"	*.15*	"

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the same and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. P. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

Prices That Make Trade!

New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 40c. Gallon; Royal Baking Powder, 45c. lb; Best Cocoa 35c. lb.; Pure Country Lard, 10c. lb.; Sugar Cured Hams, 11c. lb.; Best Corn Starch, 5 for 25c.; California Apricots, 20c. can; Fancy Creamery Butter, 28c. lb. up; New Tomatoes and corn, 10c. can; Pillsbury's Flour, Best, $6.25 bbl.; Best Kerosene Oil, 150 test, 10c. gal. Standard Granulated Sugar, 7 lbs. 45c.; Imported Maccaroni, 2 for 25c.

Call and get Other Prices.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLES TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
20 WEST FRONT STREET.

RANDOLPH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE

is a superior preparation, a true tonic, and the thing for that tired feeling, so prevalent at this time of year.

Pint Bottles Only 50 Cents.

SOLD ONLY AT

Randolph's City Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOTTINGS.

—Bookkeeping and penmanship classes meet in the Y. M. C. A. to-night. The Young Men's Auxiliary meet to-morrow night.

—So much interest has been aroused by the Missionary talk given by Mr. R. P. Wilder at the Y. M. C. A. rooms that in compliance with a special request an excellent report thereof will appear in The News to morrow.

—It is rumored that John Shields, of Piscataway, has the contract to build the first seven miles of the new Port Reading Railroad through Bound Brook, but we have been unable to confirm the rumor.—Bound Brook Chronicle.

—Senator Adrain is a humorist, but not of the first water. "Permit no man," he said in his opening stump speech on Tuesday, "with tainted title to return to his seat in this body." And forthwith he appoints Messrs. McDonald and Keys on the committee of elections. Neither of those gentlemen are entitled to their seats.—Trenton Journal.

—"The New Half Lyrne" was produced at the Rotunda Theatre last evening, and in every respect achieved a success. Gertrude Norman, an actress of ability, appearing in the dual characters of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine. Miss Norman's impersonations were a great success. She acted her part to perfection, clearly depicting the joy of one wife, the divorced woman, and the penitent mother. During the five acts the interest of the audience was concentrated on Miss Norman, who was repeatedly applauded.—New York Express. Miss Norman is to appear at Amphion Hall this evening.

Bound Brook's Bank.

The First National Bank of Bound Brook elected the following directors last week: George La Monte, O. B. Reynolds, R. H. Brokaw, W. H. Alpaugh, Andrew Lowe, Peter J. Staats, Joseph C. Garretson, John B. Voorhees and Joseph W. Bellanties. The number of shares voted was 363 out of a possible 500.

Amusements.

AMPHION HALL,
J. EDWIN HALL, Manager.
Week Commencing Monday, January 19

Special engagement of the distinguished English actress GERTRUDE NORMAN, and her own original dramatic company. Popular plays with special and elaborate costumes; realistic effects.

Gertrude Norman
as
LADY ISABEL,
or the
New East Lynne.

Reserved seat tickets for sale at the Postoffice, Telegraph Office, No. 4 Park avenue. 12-7

Isaac Brokaw & Son,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Brokers. Money to loan on first mortgage.

NO. 30 DUER STREET,
North Plainfield, N. J.

Big Discount.

MEN'S and BOYS'
Mackintosh and Rubber Coats.
LARGE STOCK.

U. B. Crane,

HATTER and FURNISHER,
19 Park avenue.

SPECIAL

REDUCTION

in Prices!

Shrewsbury tomatoes $1.30 doz., Durham & Morrell's sugar corn $1.00 doz., Hamburg sugar asjins beans $1.30 doz., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 25c., viz.—Egg plums, Bartlett pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapples.

A choice lot of California dried apricots.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,
Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

DEMAREST,

Park Avenue Grocer,

Our Motto—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.
EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS
FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Shade Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices.

P. M. Demarest,

25 PARK AVENUE.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

18 North Avenue,

Fine Groceries,

PLAINFIELD N. J.

First appearance here of the

GILBERT DRAMATIC SOCIETY,

of Brooklyn, in

"Mixed Pickles,"

Under the auspices of Plainfield Council, Royal Arcanum, at

MUSIC HALL,

Tuesday, Jan. 20th.

PRICES 50 and 75 CENTS.

Seats on sale Tuesday, January 13, at Miller's and Williams' pharmacies. 1-9-6

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vernonia's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Trunks and Bags.

GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the involuntary expression of all those looking over our Fall Stock of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of 30m. Window Shading, in all colors, to arrive with best Smooth shading, at very low figures.

OIL CLOTH, FIXTURE MOULDING and WINDOW GLASS.

A. D. Van Sciver,

CENTRAL DEPOT, 27 NORTH AVE (Chronicle Building.)

ESP'L R.—All branches of painting specialty.

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. HARRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TWO CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, $1 A YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. LOCK BOX 21. TELEPHONE CALL 63.

Don't cast slurs upon Chicago. On the contrary, wherever you are and whatever you are, set in and help her make the World's fair a credit to the whole nation.

The winter has been a very severe one on the American quail. Where there has been heavy snow fall the food these birds eat has been covered, and they have been left to starve. We hereby appeal to farmers and sportsmen everywhere in behalf of the helpless quail. The thing to do to save them will be to scatter grain in spots sheltered from the snow, or if there are no such spots then upon the snow itself. This should be continued till the weather becomes warmer. In the preservation and increase of the most popular game bird of America humanitarians who feed the quail will have their reward.

"We have no suffering from poverty in Ireland," growled The London Times at the beginning of winter, "and if we had, England has never yet failed to take care of her own." It was an unfortunate utterance in the judgment of the solemn old Times for Americans to take the lead in a movement to avert poverty in Ireland. It was all done to capture the Irish vote in the United States. Now both the viceroy and Secretary Balfour himself issue a public circular to the effect that the poverty of west Ireland will, if not relieved, reach the stage of acute distress. They will urgently ask for contributions of money and clothing. It is apparently not possible for an English newspaper to understand or do justice to any movement that starts in the United States.

Neighborhood Studies.

It is the time of year when there are long, lamplit evenings. It is also the time of year when the human being is full of electric life and vim. Why should not all neighborhoods that have not already done so organize classes for study? In the stretch between now and warm weather there is time for great advancement to be made in science, literature or languages.

In one neighborhood has been formed a French class. It meets once a week for delightful French evenings. Americans are the poorest linguists in civilization. We ought to remedy this and at least learn French, which will take us all over the continent of Europe intelligently and intelligibly. A few seasons with a good teacher who employed the conversational method would make the earnest learner an accomplished French scholar.

Then there is history, too, that ought to be learned, especially the history of our own noble country. Nobody knows as much of it as he ought. With one of the larger, more comprehensive works that have been written of recent years, a winter could be made to pass quickly and profitably. There, too, is political economy, and the study of our own government and constitution. There are the works of Darwin, Huxley and Herbert Spencer. There is the wide and wonderful field of psychology; there is—but it is no good to enumerate. The list is endless, and you cannot go amiss. The social reunions at these class meetings would be delightful.

The Red Cross.

It is a pity mankind are so conscienceless. Perhaps it arises from ignorance of what is the really best. The International Red Cross society is the leading benevolent organization of the world. It is the one brotherly tie that binds together all the civilized nations. It was formed to give aid to the wounded on a battlefield. Clara Barton, its American president, has extended its labors in this country to include all great calamities by flood, fire, earthquake, famine or pestilence.

The emperor of Japan and the king of Belgium are the presidents of the society in their respective realms, so earnestly are they interested in the good works which are its object. Wherever there is need the Red Cross steps in and does its task swiftly and deftly, making no call on the general public or on government for aid of money, but only asking that Red Cross society is a crimson cross on a white ground. Wherever it is seen it is sacred, and guards and hostile armies relax their lines and let it enter.

And now come some thoughtless Americans, and for purpose of gain appropriate this sacred badge as a trade mark to sell their wares. It has been used so as a label on cigars, patent medicines and washboards. Worse than all, organizations formed for private gain have taken this badge, called themselves Red Cross societies, and have obtained sums of money under false pretenses. The real Red Cross society therefore has brought a bill before congress asking that it be made an offense against the United States statutes for outsiders to use the name or insignia. It is to be hoped that hereafter, for the good names of the country and mankind, Americans will stop appropriating their use to private and commercial uses, whether there is any law passed or not.

A LITERARY GIANT GONE.

Death Writes Finis for George Bancroft's Life Story.

THE GREAT HISTORIAN'S CAREER.

His World Famous History of the United States, and How He Wrote It—His Long and Striking Career as a Scholar, Statesman and Historian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—George Bancroft, the famous historian, died in this city last Saturday afternoon, Jan. 17, 1891, at the age of 90 years. His death resulted from the general debility of old age. He had only been ill three days. The end was painless and expected. The funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Tuesday in St. John's Episcopal church, Washington. The death of Mr. Bancroft closes an epoch in American literature. He was the last survivor of that brilliant group of prose writers, including Irving, Cooper, Prescott and Hawthorne, who made the central portion of the Nineteenth century illustrious at home and abroad. He was also a statesman of wide and varied official experience, who held cabinet office when most of our present senators were still at school or college.

His Father's Life of Washington.

His father, Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, was the author of a once popular biography of Washington. The elder Bancroft, born at Reading, Mass., Nov. 10, 1755, served as a volunteer at the actions of Lexington and Bunker Hill, graduated at Harvard in 1778, settled in 1786 as pastor of the First Congregational church at Worcester, Mass., and lived to preach his half century sermon Jan. 1, 1836. His famous son, George Bancroft, was born in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1800. He was a precocious student, and found himself able to commence a formal preparation for college at his professionally early age of 10 years. He was sent in 1811 to the celebrated Phillips academy at Exeter, N. H. He entered Harvard college in 1813, and after graduation completed his education in Germany.

His Studies in Germany.

Instead of confining himself to a single university he resided for a considerable time first at Gottingen, where he graduated as doctor of philosophy in 1820, and afterward at Berlin. Among his teachers

GEORGE BANCROFT.

at Gottingen were Eichhorn and Blumenbach, and the brilliant historian Heeren, whose principal works he subsequently translated. At Berlin he enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Schleiermacher, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Savigny, Lappenberg and other eminent scholars and statesmen. *At Jena he met Goethe. Later he went to Italy*, where he found a congenial friend in Byron. Returning to the United States in 1822 he was for a year Greek tutor in Harvard college, and published a thin volume of poems (1823), which have long been out of print.

As an earnest that he had not quite abandoned his early desire to enter the pulpit he obtained a license to preach, and delivered several sermons, which were highly commended; but his educational and historical impulses proved the stronger, and he has never since reminded the world that he *was once entitled to the prefix "reverend."* In 1824 he published a translation of the friend Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece," and in the intervals of leisure left him from his professional duties he found time to translate and publish two other of Heeren's works —the "History of the States of Antiquity" and the "History of the Political System of Europe and Its Colonies."

His Great History.

This occupation was avowedly intended as a preliminary exercise to the great work of his life—the writing of a history of the Anglo-American colonies, now the United States of America. For this work he laid a broad and deep foundation before putting pen to paper. His first political appearance was as the town orator at Northampton on the Fourth of July, 1826, the semi-centennial of American independence, and, by a singular coincidence, the day of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, of whose great achievements he was the destined historian. In this oration Bancroft announced the political principles of which he has been an unwavering adherent—namely, "Democracy" in its widest sense, to mean universal suffrage. Mr. Bancroft thenceforth became prominent in Massachusetts as a politician.

About 1830 he withdrew from the Round Hill academy to devote himself to his projected history, the first volume of which was written at Northampton and was published in handsome octavo form at Boston in 1834. It met a long felt want and was received with a nearly unanimous chorus of applause on both sides of the ocean. Edward Everett praised it in The North American Review.

In Politics.

Mr. Bancroft was at once installed by common consent in the post of the recognized national historian, and his admitted eminence in this vocation served for nearly half a century to deter competitors from undertaking the same task. Mr. Bancroft removed in 1835 to Springfield, Mass., where he completed the second volume of his history (1837). He took a prominent part in the agitated state politics of those years, and was rewarded by President Van Buren in January, 1838, with the important post of collector of the port of Boston.

Here he was enabled to do a good service to a brother author and Democrat by appointing Nathaniel Hawthorne to a post in the Boston custom house. The third volume of his work (to 1748) appeared in 1840, completing the period of the colonies of the United States. Its publication afforded occasion to review the three volumes as a whole, and the verdict was, in general, favorable. Having now completed a distinct period of his work, Mr. Bancroft, without neglecting his preparations for the future, thought it right, since he had not one life to live, to devote a few years to the service of his and his own political career. There was an interval also of twelve years between the third and fourth volumes of his history.

Secretary of the Navy.

On the accession of Harrison to the presidency in March, 1841, Mr. Bancroft had to yield up his post as collector. The next four years were the most brilliant in the life of Mr. Bancroft, having been in 1844 the leader of a forlorn hope as Democratic candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts. His subsequent appointment as minister to England was the town orator at Northampton on the Fourth of July, 1826, the semi-centennial of American independence, and, by a singular coincidence, the day of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, of whose great achievements he was the destined historian. In this oration Bancroft announced the political principles of which he has been an unwavering adherent—namely, "Democracy" in its widest sense, to mean universal suffrage. Mr. Bancroft thenceforth became prominent in Massachusetts as a politician.

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Minister to Prussia.

In 1846 Mr. Bancroft published the ninth volume of his work, and the tenth volume, bringing down the history to the close of the war of the Revolution, appeared in 1874. In the interval of eight years he filled the post of envoy at Berlin, being first accredited to Prussia in 1867, then to the North German Confederation in 1868 and lastly to the German empire in 1871.

In 1876 he published a revised and much condensed edition of his work in six duodecimo volumes, having spent nearly a year in this labor. In 1882 he published volumes XI and XII, under the title of "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States." The last revised edition of the whole work appeared in 1885. The last literary work of Mr. Bancroft was a pamphlet on the legal tender decision of the supreme court. It was published in January, 1886, and was as bright and vigorous as anything from his earlier pen. He was entitled "A Plea for the Constitution, Wounded in the House of its Guardians."

An Optimist by Conviction.

Mr. Bancroft's life was a happy one. He maintained to his latest day a fresh and unflagging interest in all the events of the day, and especially followed with unceasing delight the development and prosperity of his native land. He was an optimist by conviction, and in the darkest moments of our country's greatest trials never lost faith in the destinies of America.

He was married to the widow of Alexander Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., once the law partner of Chief Justice Daniel Webster, who died March 15, 1886. The children of that lady by her former marriage constituted his household, and one of them, Col. Alexander Bliss, became secretary of legation at Berlin. One of his sisters became the wife of "Honest John Davis," who was repeatedly governor of Massachusetts, member of congress and United States senator. Her son, J. C. Bancroft Davis, was assistant secretary of state under President Grant, and succeeded Mr. Bancroft as minister at Berlin.

EX-GOVERNOR THAYER A MANIAC.

Made Insane by His Fight Against Governor Boyd.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—Ex-Governor Thayer, who has been suffering from nervous prostration, brought on by political complications in the legislature, has become a raving maniac.

His physicians say his condition is alarming owing to his age. He is nearly 70 years old.

The long vigil of ex-Governor Thayer during the exciting scenes of the opening of the legislature, when he remained in his apartments eighty hours for the purpose of keeping out Governor Boyd, has brought on the attack.

The Triumph of Landlordism.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—Discouraging advices come from Kerry and Tipperary. The owners of the landlords appear to have surrendered after having suffered a disheartening defeat. They compelled a triumph of landlordism may be understood when it is said that every store and stall on the thoroughfare in the new town known as O'Brien's arcade, with the exception of three, has suspended business. Some of them having been seized for debt.

Buffalo's Expensive Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—G. E. Walbridge & Co.'s hardware store on the corner of Washington and South D vision streets was totally destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. Loss, $250,000; insurance about $250,000.

THE SENATORIAL CRISIS.

Both Sides Still Fighting Over the "Force" Bill.

FURTHER DEBATE MAY BE ENDED

Republican Senators May Break the Deadlock by Passing the Closure Rule—Foreign Nations to Be Personally Invited to the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The senate is still in a state of deadlock on the Lodge elections bill. The session which began Friday noon lasted all night and extended without a break until Saturday night at 7 o'clock, a continuous session of thirty hours. Mr. Faulkner broke the record as a long speaker. His purpose was to talk on an amendment until the Republican senators were tired out, and he held the floor for twelve hours. He was succeeded by Mr. Daniel, who spoke for a short time. Several amendments to the bill were then tabled. At 6 o'clock a truce was declared, and the weary statesmen adjourned until noon today.

They May Shut Off Debate.

The senate is now on the verge of breaking one of the most sacred of senatorial traditions—the unwritten rule that debate on any measure may continue indefinitely. What is considered party necessity has triumphed over custom, and though the change contemplated is only temporary in its character, it will probably lead, if it be effected, to other radical changes that will be permanent. The crisis in the senate is at hand. The fate of the elections bill will probably be determined on a caucus of Republican senators this evening held to devise a mode of procedure during the pendency of the bill.

At this caucus plans for disposing of the cloture rule without delay will be discussed, and it is believed that a satisfactory *arrangement will be effected, although the* unsatisfactory proceedings of previous caucuses in connection with the elections bill do not hold out much hope to the advocates of the measure for a settlement of the matter.

They Will Have a Quorum.

Senator Aldrich has given notice that he would on Tuesday call up the rule for closing debate on the elections bill. The provisions of this rule do not extend beyond the end of the present session. Mr. Aldrich had been instructed by a Republican caucus to report and call up the rule, and the caucus to-night will be confronted with the task of finding means for disposing of it speedily without offending the public taste. Calling up the rule for discussion on Tuesday will probably show what the Republican policy will be, and until then, or until after the caucus is held, it is useless to attempt to predict what the programme for the week in the senate will be. That the Republicans will have a quorum of their members, the return of Senators Blair, Chandler and Farwell unanimously indicates, and consequently there is no likelihood that the Democrats as a last resort will attempt to break a quorum by leaving the chamber.

They Will Be Personally Invited.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The army and navy officers, who have been detailed as special commissioners to carry the invitation from the government of the United States to other American republics and the West Indian colonies to participate in the Columbian exposition, have received their letters of credence and instructions from the department of state and will start on their missions at once. Their instructions are very comprehensive, and if carried out will make the Latin-American department one of the greatest features of the exposition. Their first duties will be to explain fully to the proper officials the plan and scope of the exposition, to secure the appointment of commissioners from the South and Central countries and the consent of those governments for the erection of separate national buildings to contain their exhibits, it being desired that these buildings shall be strongly characteristic of architecture of the American republics. The commissioners will visit the principal cities and countries to which they are assigned for the purpose of interesting local authorities, commercial bodies and the people generally and secure exhibits that will illustrate the resources, industries and history of the country, and the peculiar characteristics, social and educational conditions and the customs and manner of life of the people.

With an Eye to Business, Too.

Realizing that one great object of the exposition is to stimulate trade the commissioners are particularly instructed to secure exhibits for a commercial section of the Latin-American department for the information and instruction of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States, showing the various classes of merchandise consumed and desired by the people of the countries to which they are accredited, and the methods of overcoming the obstacles in the way of extending trade, and the advantages that are secured and enjoyed by European merchants in comparison with those of the United States. There was never a party of more enthusiastic or more competent collectors ever sent out, and the display, as to which will bring to Chicago the finest exhibit gives them additional ardor. They are instructed also to secure the attendance at the exhibition of native Indian representing the peculiar industries of the several countries, who will be permitted to establish their workshops on the grounds and sell their wares.

A Most Interesting Collection.

It is also proposed to import a village of Aztecs from Mexico, a village of Guatemalteans from Guatemala, a group of Incas from Peru, a group of Amazonians and Patagonian Indians, a band of Egyptians from Argentina, a family of natives from Borneo and Java, and groups from other countries where there are peculiar and distinctive races to illustrate the aboriginal life of the various sections of America. All of the American states and territories and several lines carrying the Scottish flag have agreed to carry the commissioners and their exhibits free of charge, and officers already received indicate that they will have the hearty co-operation of the several governments to which they are accredited. The commissioners expect to be absent until the autumn of 1892, and will return with their collections about the time the exposition buildings are ready for occupancy.

He Fought at Waterloo.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—At Little Falls yesterday, Martin Vaughn, a pensioner in the battle of Waterloo, died at the age of 101 years. He was born in Schlewig-Holstein. He was the father of twenty-one children, only two of whom survive.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Three Women Killed and a Number Injured at Findlay, O.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 19.—At about 1 o'clock Sunday an explosion of gas occurred in the Marion House, which ruined fully one-half of the building, seriously injured three others and killed three women. There had been a leakage of gas for several days, and a traffic stoppage had been made to find it. The explosion was caused by the ignition of gas in a cistern under the dining room. There were nine persons in the room and three of them were blown through the window. Killed: Ida Hale, one of the dining room girls, was instantly killed, and Ella Johnson was so badly hurt that her recovery is impossible. Katie Rooney and Cassie McGrauf were badly cut and burned, but will recover. Frank Roundstone, day clerk; A. S. Marion, Frank B. Anderson and W. J. Brown were all badly but not seriously. The loss to the hotel and neighbouring building amounts to $60,000.

The parties hurt were all in the room and two plumbers were under the floor *looking for the escape. A few minutes* before the explosion the natural gas was turned in the dining room stove was lighted and it is supposed the escaping gas ignited therefrom. The floor of the entire dining room floor was raised and the plastering broken from the walls and ceiling. Every pane of glass in the building was broken. The explosion took place just five minutes before the call for dinner would have been made, otherwise the room would have been filled and the loss of life would have been appalling. The proprietors of the hotel, Mr. Frank Anderson and brother, of Bradford, Pa., had been in charge of the Marion house only since Jan. 1.

Ella Johnson, waitress, died shortly after being carried to a place of safety. Katie Rooney, dining room girl, although still alive, cannot recover. Others injured are: Amon B. Marion, owner of the building, who was with the plumbers under the dining room floor when the explosion occurred, was probably fatally injured, as he inhaled the flame from the gas. Frank Andrews, one of the proprietors, right eye knocked out and seriously burned about face and throat. At 9 o'clock last night another explosion occurred in the same place, setting fire to the already wrecked and badly demolished dining room of the Marion house. The fire department was quickly summoned, however, and more serious damage was averted. The gas from the main pipe has finally been turned off.

The Revolution at Entre Rios.

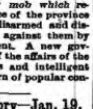
LONDON, Jan. 19.—Advices from Buenos Ayres today are of a more encouraging nature than were the dispatches of yesterday. The revolutionary mob which recently disturbed the peace of the province of Entre Rios has been disarmed and dispersed by the force sent against them by the Argentine national government. A new governor has taken charge of the affairs of the province, whose vigorous and intelligent action is inducing a return of popular confidence.

This Date in History—Jan. 19.

1473—Birth of Nikolaus Copernicus, celebrated astronomer; died 1543.

1736—Death of *William Congreve*, dramatic poet; born 1670.

1736—Birth of James Watt, Scottish mechanician, engineer and inventor, improver of the steam engine; died 1819.



JAMES WATT.

1819—Battle of Ciudad Rodering, between the French and Spanish, and defeat of the former.

1790—Death of Isaac Disraeli, miscellaneous writer; born 1767.

1861—Secession of Georgia.

1865—The Confederates defeated in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., and Gen. Zollicoffer killed.

Confederate loss, 400 men, 1,600 horses and other valuable property.

1886—Thomas T. Dodd, artist, died in Brooklyn, N. Y.; born in New York city, 1824.

1871—Capture of Paris by the Prussians, and 100,000 men repulsed with loss of about 1,000 dead, 6,000 wounded.

1878—Armistice signed by the Russians, and on the 31st an armistice signed between the Russians and Turks, war having lasted from April 12, 1877, to January 31, 1878.

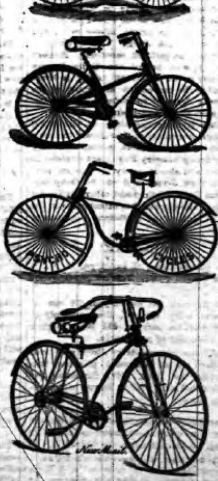
1880—The sultan's forces defeated on the White Nile by Emin Pasha's troops.

The longer you wait the worse it is. Strike the trouble right away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you want. It will at once relieve the bowels, stimulate the liver and cool your skin.—ADV.

ON EXHIBITION AT

Randolph's Drug Store,

21 West Front street.



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21 SOMERSET STREET.

When all other remedies fail Pyrolithic cures. Sold at the only place in the city for Pyrolithic Corsets, Dress Shields and Sanitary Drawers.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

The Queen graciously testifies to its healing power. Read her letter. To believe is to purchase. It has proved a blessing. $1 a bottle; 6 for $5. All Druggists.

"A FAMILY JEWEL.—A beautifully illustrated book sent free. Address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., mentioning this paper."

Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N.Y.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

80 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly added steam vibrating mechanical screen for sut coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He will also accept or recently increased facilities for Tunneling and Derrell Masonry, and is prepared to secure orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

Painter and Decorator

First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by

Alonzo T. Ayers,

NO. 16 AND 16 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

THE LATEST STYLES

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Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 EAST FRONT STREET

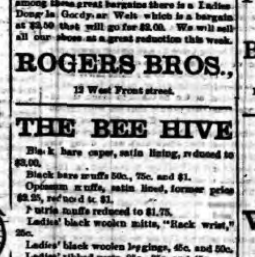
To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler

13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.



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WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $3.50 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoes at $2.00; our $2.00 shoes at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will pay your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies Dongola Goodyear Welt which is a bargain at $3.00 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1687.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & P. A. CO.

Messenger Service

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UNEMBALMED 1890.

Wholesale Wine AND Liquor Dealer.

BOTTLER OF BALLANTINE'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

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AND IMAINE IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER.

And Bass Ale for hotels and private families

No. 6 West Front street, 179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.

All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Kline's Extracts.

Pure Fruit Flavors.

BOOKS, CARDS and NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.

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NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Marsh Brothers,

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

At Edward Lowe's wall paper and art store, corner of North avenue and Second street, call your attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Procuring a supply, by doing all called to with dispatch. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.

A. A. MARSH, T. B. MARSH,

(late Marsh & Ayers.)

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A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. All

Great Reduction

in price. In addition we issue a

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to cash buyers. Call and examine goods, and get price, and we are satisfied you will leave your orders with

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Emily and Duer Streets.

A free delivery to all parts of the

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Sweet as its Name implys,

HONEYCOMB Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by

N. H. Guttman,

(Amphion Sugar Store,)

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DEALER IN

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Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle.

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YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE.

Opposite Electric Light Station.

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Fraternity and Protection.
Assets, Liabilities, 126,000, 1890
Death benefits paid over $23,000,000 since organization of Supreme Lodge, 1868.
Members of Supreme Lodge Meet First and Third Thursdays, at 8 p. m., in Hand's Building, Front street, Plainfield. Meet every Monday, at Grand's, Dunellen. W. Adams, Secretary.
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AT SMALL COST.

The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in

PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 East Front street, next door to P. O.

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So at My Store.

It is my business to keep

FINE FANCY GOODS.

And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

For Gentlemen.

Fine Neckwear,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Woollen Mufflers,
Cardigan Jackets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk Suspenders,
Fine Dress Gloves,
Fur Caps,
Rubber Coats, etc., at

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46 WEST FRONT STREET.

BUY THE

GARLAND AND BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Dencklau's,

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N. B.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

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ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

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REMNANTS!

OF GINGHAMS, calicoes, muslin, dress goods, ribbons, laces, Hamburgh edgings, and "odds and ends" of gloves, hosiery, collars, corsets, etc., in great variety. CHEAP, the result of "stock taking" and cleaning up at the close of the year.

JUST OPENED new Spring dress ginghams, cutting flannels and other wash dress fabrics.

The styles are just elegant.

ELSALL'S, 30 West Front street.

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NEW YORK MAILS.
Arrive—7:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m.
Close—7:30 and 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 5:30 and 9 p. m.

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Arrive—8:45 a. m., 2:45, 6:30 p. m.
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CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

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Tuning and Repairing a specialty

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves

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Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and cleaned.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

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GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

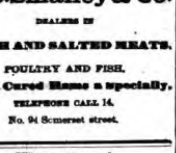
The sale of three $6 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Camel's Hair Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, all colors, worth 25c., these are all new, fresh goods. Not old stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 19 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Ostrich Fancies in seasonable colors, 11c. and 12 1-2c. Children's plush cap in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

Good, heavy, Scotch able Linen at 23, 27 and 37c., extra heavy 50c.

Turkey Red table damask at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 50c. Country Fleecing 4c. per yard. Huckaback Huck Towel 10c. each.

We can save you money in Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front street.



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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Gardner and Miss Harlow's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 Ledyard avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890.

HE SHOT HIS SON-IN-LAW

Deadly Work of Judge Warder, of Tennessee.

HIS DAUGHTER WOUNDED, TOO

Drink Drives One of Chattanooga's Most Distinguished Citizens to Commit Murder—Desperate Affray in the House.

The Judge Shot by His Opponent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19.—S. M. Fugette, cashier of the South Chattanooga Savings bank, was shot and killed this evening by ex-Judge J. A. Warder, city attorney of Chattanooga, who is Fugette's father-in-law. In the exchange of shots Judge Warder received two bullets, one taking off the index finger on his right hand and the other penetrating his right breast. Mrs. Fugette, who is the judge's only child, also received a dangerous wound in her right thigh. Mr. and Mrs. Fugette had been married about two years and had lived at the residence of Mrs. Fugette's parents. They have lived very happily together and have a little 5-months old baby.

The Judge Drank Heavily.

It appears that Judge Warder has of late been drinking heavily and has been in the habit of coming home in an intoxicated condition and abusing his wife and daughter. On these occasions the women would appeal to Mr. Fugette for protection. Just such a trouble occurred late Saturday night, when Mr. Fugette interfered and succeeded in quieting his father-in-law. The judge, however, came home last evening very much intoxicated. He went at once to the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fugette, where the shooting took place as above described. Seven shots were fired, five by Judge Warder and two by Mr. Fugette.

Shot Through the Heart.

It is thought Mrs. Fugette was the first person shot, and Fugette then fell dead *shot through the heart. He was found* with a newspaper in one hand and a pistol with two empty chambers in the other. Mrs. Fugette was lying over him, with her arms entwining him, piteously crying for some one to save him. Judge Warder staggered to a neighbor's house and is now there in a precarious condition. Mr. Fugette is also unable to speak, and what took place in the room aside from the shooting is not yet known.

It Was a Deadly Spree.

Mr. Fugette was about thirty years of age and a popular and successful business man. Mrs. Fugette is a very handsome woman. Judge Warder is one of the best known lawyers in this state. For six years he was United States district attorney for the middle district of Tennessee, appointed by President Hayes. He was a brave, gallant Union soldier, and is one of the most prominent of Republican politicians in the state. He owns considerable property and has a large, lucrative practice in this city. He is a man of the highest culture, of most polished and affable manners. The opinion seems to be general that the affair was the result of a drunken spree.

PENNSYLVANIA UNDERSOLD.

One Alleged Explanation of the Great Slump in Blast Furnaces.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—The big shutdown of blast furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys, which took place on Jan. 10, is alleged to have been caused by high prices of coke and discrimination in freight rates by railroads. Neither of these, it is alleged by coke and railroad officials, had anything to do with the shutdown. The real cause for the shutdown is to be found, it is claimed, in the rapidly growing competion of southern pig iron against the proud old northern furnaces. Within the last four months pig iron has fallen in price $4 per ton. Southern pig iron is at present being brought to the Mahoning valley and Pittsburg mills fifty cents cheaper than it can be sold by northern furnaces. In some cases the difference is still greater.

It is argued that southern iron cannot be brought to Pittsburg at a marketable price. Nevertheless, southern pig iron is being shipped into this section by river and rail in increasing quantities. It is stated that should the valley furnace men be furnished coke free of charge they would still be unable to produce pig iron and compete successfully with the Alabama and Tennessee furnaces. The present shut down in the valley will prove whether the southern pig iron men have been selling cheaply merely to get a foothold in the market or whether they are in reality able to produce pig iron at the figures they quote.

Found Nearly Famished.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of the two little children, Rachel Frisch and Charley Phillips, from their homes on College street, Walnut Hills, was cleared up to-day. They were found in a vacant room on the second floor of the building 123 West Fifth street at noon Saturday. The little tots declare they were left there and nearly frozen to death. The door of the room in which they were was locked on the inside and had to be forced open. They were carried home, only two squares distant, and a physician summoned. It is not known whether they strayed into the room alone and fastened themselves in or were kidnaped by some designing person. Detectives are at work on the case.

He Didn't Know Stanley Was There.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The Rev. Philips Brooks preached a special sermon Sunday in Trinity church on "Missions." In the course of his remarks he referred to the christianizing influence of the work in Africa of Henry M. Stanley. Unknown to the speaker, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Stanley's mother, were among his hearers. Afterward in referring to the sermon Mr. Stanley said it was the most powerful and eloquent discourse to which he had ever listened.

Capt. Schley Home Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Capt. Schley, U. S. N., commander of the United States steamer Baltimore, arrived here yesterday on the steamer La Bargogne. His vessel is at Nice, France. Capt. Schley is on a short leave of absence for the purpose of attending the wedding of his daughter, which takes place in Baltimore Jan. 22. He left for that city last evening.

Killed at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 19.—Two men, Lawrence Kisk and an unknown companion, were struck by a train at the stone bridge and killed. A freight train prevented their hearing the approaching train.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Collected at Random from Various Places.

The loss by the burning of the Dobson mills at Philadelphia was $1,000,000. Insurance $600,000.

George C. Baker, the government sugar sampler, arrested for alleged crooked work at Philadelphia, was held in $4,000 bail for appearance.

The United States steamship Philadelphia, the flagship of Admiral Gherardi of the North Atlantic squadron, has sailed to join the other vessels of the squadron which are now cruising among the West Indies.

Nearly 100 members of St. Bernard commandery, Knights Templar, of Chicago, had portions of their skin removed to be grafted on a fellow knight, John O. Dickerson. The skin was taken from the gallant knights' arms and was placed upon Dickerson's hip which had been denuded of cuticle by cancer.

The late hostile Sioux continue to give in their arms slowly and the troops are gradually being sent away.

It is stated that the action of the Canadian government in taking the Behring Sea matter into the United States Supreme Court is a bona fide move to secure a legal decision for or against sealers whose vessels have been seized, and a judicial definition of the status British sealers would have hereafter in the open waters of Behring Sea.

The right Hon. Sir James Hannen has been appointed lord justice of the British court of appeal, to succeed Sir Barnes Peacock. Sir James Hannen is best known to the world through his presidency of the Parnell Commission.

THE NEGRO CAPTURED.

Farmer M'Donald's Alleged Slayer in Jail at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 19.—Philip Mann, the negro, Sam McDonald, who clubbed Farmer Robert McDonald ("Irish Bob") to death in Cherry Hill, N. J., on Thursday evening, was arrested at Ridgewood, N. J., yesterday morning. Mann was found by the detectives in the house of Preston Winkler. His wife and four children were with him. Mann made a desperate resistance, and Detective Ackerman was compelled to call two men to his assistance; but the negro was finally overpowered and handcuffed. He was put into a carriage and taken to Hackensack and locked up in a cell in the city hall prison.

After the alleged killing of McDonald Mann ran off into the mountains. He returned to Winkler's house on Saturday and was recognized by neighbors, who notified the detectives. A reporter saw Mann in his cell last evening. He was surly and reticent. He said he had a quarrel with McDonald, but denied that he struck him. McDonald's body was buried yesterday in the Cherry Hill cemetery, the county defraying the expenses of the funeral. There were about 800 persons present at the funeral, one-half of the number were negroes. The coroner's inquest will be held on Wednesday.

HILL FOR SENATOR.

His Friends Announce That He Will Accept the High Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—There are few politicians in the city, and little new is to be heard in the senatorial matter. Those who have been positive assert that Speaker Sheehen in New York on Saturday night and Hon. Edward Murphy in Troy gave Governor Hill's name as the candidate at the same time by agreement. The caucus of Democrats meets at 5 o'clock, and Governor Hill's name will be the only one presented.

The governor refused to say anything in the matter, but it is known that he will accept. Chairman Edward Murphy, of the state committee, has announced that this afternoon, and said that Governor Hill will be nominated and will accept. He will be United States senator. It is said here to-night that Senator Hill, the assemblyman accused of crime, will not be allowed to vote, and will not present himself for that purpose. At the joint session the Democratic nominee will have but one majority. A dispatch from Buffalo says that Assemblyman Gunther, who was ill, will be present.

Great Storm at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—The most severe and damaging ice storm for many years prevailed here yesterday. Hundreds of telephone and other wires came down, making innumerable crosses, so that the electric light company had to shut off each circuit in order to work in darkness. Before the current was shut off some damage was done by burning out telephones, and Postmaster J. G. Kinney had a very narrow escape. As he approached his telephone to use it a blaze a foot long shot out of the instrument, which was entirely burned out.

Charges Against Nathaniel Niles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Herald claims to have proof positive that Nathaniel Niles, of Madison, N. J., ex-president of the Tradesmen's National bank, of New York, and a man who "passed a pillow" at the church," was the owner of the Cafe Bijou, a notorious house in New York, which he leased to Miss Parrot. The Herald published letters written by Niles which seem to incriminate him. Niles has already been indicted for the offense, and The Herald demands that he be tried at once.

Young Astor's Engagement Announced.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The engagement of John Jacob Astor, the only son and heir of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, of No. 320 Fifth avenue, to Miss Willing, of Philadelphia, has been announced. Mr. John Jacob Astor, as previously stated, is the youngest member of the family, being about 24 years old, tall, slender, with blue eyes and fair hair. Miss Willing, who comes of an old Philadelphia family, is a beautiful woman, with dark hair and eyes, and is well known in New York society.

He Was Chased by a Man-of-War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The American ship Sea King has arrived from Pisagua, Peru, in a greatly damaged condition. The vessel was run into in Pisagua harbor by a French vessel. A court of inquiry attached the blame for the collision to the Sea King and her captain was ordered to pay the damages. This the captain refused to do and on one night he slipped his anchors and sailed for this port. The Sea King was chased by a man-of-war but managed to elude her pursuer.

Killed by an Officer.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 19.—Archie Mathews a negro, was killed last night by Officer Leahy while resisting arrest. The officer was cut by beaten by Matthews and two other negroes.

Weather Indications.

Generally from fair to partly cloudy and warmer, followed by light snow or rain.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 B'DWAY

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up

Suits from $18 up

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY,

Fine Custom Tailoring. 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beatiful Brand of soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Don't miss this chance.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, factory corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. HERRMANN, 8 Regent street. H. PETERSON, 13 Somerset place.
10-10-3 y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Residence Cleinton avenue, near depot, Evergreen Cemetery. Shop and Yard Front street, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1044.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 813

R. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evergreen Cemetery. Shop and Yard Front street, Plainfield N. J. P. O. Box 1220. Jobbing attended to. Best rates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 963.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder.
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 89 Madison avenue.

PARSONS & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 483.
W. J. Parsons, No. 15 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 18 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
220 somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Counters, Shelving, Desks Cases, Office Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HELICK,
CARPENTERS AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty
Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,
Plaining and hair cutting parlor, in HORCE'S HOUSE, NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Razor blank stand connected with the shop.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt, Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE

45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

49 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL S. TITSWORTH.
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Farris Jack Harness. John F. Wolfe, Rose street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
311-3 West Front street. ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
can be purchased at Edgewood Park, Somerset street. Address
E. F. M. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. Do not show me lots.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods.

The most finely fabrics are very often ruined by improper washing. Let our customers testimonial speak for us. Our wagon will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburban free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
24 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,
PROPRIETOR.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW J. [illegible]

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 28th, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 4:27, 6:30, 7:30, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30 p. m., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:30 a. m. Sunday at 4:27, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:30 a. m. Leave Newark at 6:15, 7:15, 7:50, 8:30, 9:15, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 a. m. Sunday at 6:15, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 a. m. Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m. Sunday at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m. Sunday at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m. For Elizabeth for 6:15, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 a. m. Sunday at 6:15, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 a. m. Sunday at 7:30, 8:45, 9:00 a. m., 1:45, 4:00, 6:00, 9:00, 10:00 p. m. For Rahway at 6:15, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 a. m. Sunday at 7:30, 8:45, 9:00 a. m., 1:45, 4:00, 6:00, 9:00, 10:00 p. m. For Jersey City at 6:15, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 a. m. Sunday at 7:30, 8:45, 9:00 a. m., 1:45, 4:00, 6:00, 9:00, 10:00 p. m. For Bound Brook at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m. Sunday at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m. Sunday at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:45, 8:47, 9:42, 11:05, 11:59 a. m., 1:05, 2:32, 3:41, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:30 a. m. Sunday at 8:35, 9:35, 9:00 a. m., 2:05, 3:35, 5:15, 6:35, 10:35, 11:35 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:45, 8:47, 9:42 a. m., 1:05, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:35, 9:35, 9:00 a. m., 2:05 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9:42 a. m., 2:05 p. m.

WESTWARD CUT-OFF.

8:45 a. m.—For Acton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Manunka Chunk, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Bangor, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pottsville, etc., through coach to Wilkesbarre, Scranton, through coach to Williamsport, Elmira, Manunka Chunk, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, Canada, Manitoba, Montana, Pacific Coast, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, Alaska, China, Japan, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Tahiti, Samoa, Honolulu, etc., 2:05 p. m. for High Bridge, Reading and Intermediate points.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 5:30, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 2:45, 5:30 p. m. Sunday at 4:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m. For Ocean Grove at 9:02 a. m., 2:05 p. m. For Perth Amboy at 7:45, 8:30, 9:42, 11:05 a. m., 1:05, 2:32, 3:41, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30, 8:35 a. m., 2:05 p. m. Sunday at 8:35 a. m., 2:05 p. m. For Matawan at 5:30 p. m. For Keyport at 5:30 p. m.

For Freehold at 7:45, 8:30, 11:00 a. m., 1:05, 2:32, 5:30 p. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at 7:17, 8:45, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:32, 4:34, 6:30, 7:30, 10:30 p. m. Sunday at 7:17, 9:00 a. m., 12:30, 4:34, 6:30, 10:30 p. m. For Bound Brook at 7:17, 9:00 a. m., 12:30, 4:34, 6:30, 10:30 p. m. Sunday at 7:17, 9:00 a. m., 12:30, 4:34, 6:30, 10:30 p. m.

For Atlantic City at 8:45 a. m.

For Asbury Park, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and other cars, daily, 9:30 a. m. For Columbus (3d cleaned and 8d) coach, daily, 8:45 a. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park and Intermediate points, 8:45 a. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m.

WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and other cars, daily for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the South-west, 9:30 a. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 7:17, 8:45, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:32, 1:30, 2:32, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 10:30 p. m. Sunday at 7:17, 9:00 a. m., 12:30, 4:34, 6:30, 10:30 p. m.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 7:17, 8:45, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:32, 1:30, 2:32, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 10:30 p. m. Sunday at 7:17, 9:00 a. m., 12:30, 4:34, 6:30, 10:30 p. m.

For Philadelphia, 7:17, 8:45, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:32, 1:30, 2:32, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 10:30 p. m. Sunday at 7:17, 9:00 a. m., 12:30, 4:34, 6:30, 10:30 p. m.

For Bound Brook at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m. Sunday at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m.

For Somerville at 6:45, 7:45, 8:47, 9:42, 11:05, 11:59 a. m., 1:05, 2:32, 3:41, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:30 a. m. Sunday at 8:35, 9:35, 9:00 a. m., 2:05, 3:35, 5:15, 6:35, 10:35, 11:35 p. m.

For Easton at 6:45, 7:45, 8:47, 9:42 a. m., 1:05, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:35, 9:35, 9:00 a. m., 2:05 p. m.

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton at 7:17, 8:45, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:32, 1:30, 2:32, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 10:30 p. m. Sunday at 7:17, 9:00 a. m., 12:30, 4:34, 6:30, 10:30 p. m.

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m. Sunday at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m.

For Flemington—7:58 a. m., 2:34 p. m.

For Bound Brook, Somerville and Flemington, 7:17, 8:45, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:32, 1:30, 2:32, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 10:30 p. m. Sunday at 7:17, 9:00 a. m., 12:30, 4:34, 6:30, 10:30 p. m.

For Somerville at 6:45, 7:45, 8:47, 9:42, 11:05, 11:59 a. m., 1:05, 2:32, 3:41, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:30 a. m. Sunday at 8:35, 9:35, 9:00 a. m., 2:05, 3:35, 5:15, 6:35, 10:35, 11:35 p. m.

For Easton at 6:45, 7:45, 8:47, 9:42 a. m., 1:05, 4:34, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:35, 9:35, 9:00 a. m., 2:05 p. m.

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For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m. Sunday at 9:02, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 m.

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PLAIN NEW YORK GIRLS.

WOMEN NOT SO PRETTY AS OF YORE, BUT THE MEN IMPROVING.

A Western Critic Finds the Tendency of the Day Is Toward an Unhandsome but Elegant Type of Womanhood—Slight Attention—Blondes Out of Fashion.

The stranger, especially if he be a western stranger, will be struck by two things—one, the extreme slenderness of the women's dress, the other that the men are as superior in looks to the girls. A western man lately told me that this latter was the most striking thing he had noticed in New York, and that in most of the west—especially the Pacific slope—the women are far in advance of the men as to looks. But in New York for every pretty girl you saw you met a dozen splendid looking fellows, athletic, intelligent and manly.

There is no doubt about it—in the last ten years the New York type has undergone a radical change. Consult an old inhabitant if you want to verify this. We used to be, just like any other American city, filled up with pretty women and sadly deficient in good looking men. Now the New York woman seems to have entirely shed a great deal of her beauty for the higher development of that cold elegance, that irrepressible style which distinguishes her from any other woman in the country. The men, on the other hand, have gone on improving. Each generation has given up a little more time to athletics, to freedom from that terrible business strain which made their progenitors old before their time, pale as plants grown in a cellar, weedy and libertine.

SINGLED FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The women, who were the flower of the Four Hundred, are getting to have a Frenched look in French and English women, which, if you remember, is what some one or other said American women really are. They have the calm and superb indifference and repose of the British aristocrat and the delicacy and exquisite trimness of the French. They are all wonderfully fine in their finish; they have a suggestion of slaughter and delicacy of build and mould makes them perfect in detail as a line engraving. And they one and all have a remarkable air of distinction which would make them striking if they were dressed in rags. As for clothes, you have never seen anything simpler than their costumes. The word just now is everything is smart, as quietly rich, and as inconspicuous as possible. But oh, my, how that simplicity does cost!

You have to be a woman, or a very acute observer, or the intimate friend of a woman to know that these chilly and soberly garbed creatures, looking demure and quiet as nuns, have run through an appalling number of $100 bills to achieve that singularly inconspicuous air. The dresses are all slim, and narrow and dark, tailor made and very close fitting. Some of them have a little fur about them, coming out round the edges in narrow rims. There are small, close hats, setting tight round their heads, some bunched up in the back with a bristle of birds' wings, others low and snug on the smooth drawn glossy hair. They wear thin veils over their pale, matte complexions, generally no bang at all, or an odd curl or rough end of hair on their temples, and long, comfortable looking boots, narrow, pointed toe, and not absurdly sensible, low, flat heels. Judging by these boots, the girl who, ten years ago, wore a No. 3 shoe will today wear a No. 5. You very rarely now see the infinitesimal feet which have to get children's sizes. They went out with sloping shoulders and wasp waists.

VERY STIFF AND STRAIGHT.

All these women have the most rigidly erect carriage—the shoulders squared and held well back, the chest high and perfectly flat and stiff, and the hands held crossed over the waist in front. This comes from England, where the women are all stiff and starchy as billboard men. It is not particularly graceful, but it is healthy, and it gives them fine, vigorous looking figures. The only thing about it is that it is to be unbending. They never lean or loll negligently. You see one of them sitting up as if she were built on a poker, and you expect to imagine her in any other attitude. You picture her in your mind's eye sleeping that way, as rigid and erect as if she had looked at Medusa and been turned to stone.

Where there can be no question about the good looks of the men, there will be a good many about those of the women. There is a question of pagan outlines who will see among the patrician contours an immense amount of style, of tone, of air, of distinction, but little real beauty. Sometimes a young girl of 16 is met who has the evanescent, ethereal loveliness of a tea rose; but among the older women and in the ball room the type is perfectly satisfied themselves, and the men are perfectly satisfied with their good looks, too. The New York man thinks the New York woman is the noblest work of the world. He would not have her changed in one slightest respect, and if you do he will say as much as he does. He merely thinks that is your misfortune and not his fault.

It is the men's admiration for this elegant and high finished type that is surely making it the type of Gotham. Students of these subjects say intense admiration for a style causes that style to prevail. Statistics show that more brunettes marry than blondes, hence blondes are year by year growing rarer. A young New York woman once told me that in the neighborhood of handsome girls living on Long Island, said he did not admire them because their gowns were so bad. They were conspicuous and aggressive clothes, big hats and gaudy gowns. Their very beauty was striking, being of a high colored, yellow locked, blue eyed type that people stared at in the street and men looked at in the ballroom over their morning papers. "I think they're awfully handsome and all that," said the boy, "but they're not looking, you know, rather task to a girl who was used to epicenes and better style. I hate obvious points, even though they may be very pronounced, whenever they are so apparent."—New York Cor. San Francisco Argonaut.

Shetland Women.

There is a carrier here that does almost the work of the Shetland pony. That is the Shetland woman. All the manure for the cereal crops, the immense quantities of tangle of gathered seaweed; the millions of fish in the operations of landing and curing, and a large portion of the peat, is carried, not on ponies' backs, but on the backs of women in the universal "kaskie" of the islands. This is a creel made of twisted and woven straw like the "mayzie." It is also written "cassie"; its pronunciation is best indicated in the spelling "kyaskie" or "kiskie." Shetland women step off nimbly with from seventy to eighty pounds weight in their "kaskies," just knit, knit, knit forever and forever. Peat in the principal burden, for there is no wood fuel in Shetland.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

HOME.

Beneath a red spoon oil stood, dull bottle so loved;
Yet dwells in memory still the gleam that flashed by the door type of glimmer through the
Mid forms spreading round and by
Our chimney-piece was fond
With mimic castle of stone, our pillars are stained
With memories of time; and spot sacred
Thy presence, O Love, to me
Is all-elegant in the humblest of the spot.
There, there in the twilight of the eve,
Thy wondrous magic so much has guiding our
Of an ear enough, the heart's joined fire
By night that hallow him through childhood's
Like

To that loved home he pictures from afar.
—Lord Bantyn.

FOR A RAINY EVENING.

Suggestions for Entertaining with Little Trouble a Household.

Rainy day amusements are always in demand, and especially for that times of year when it is hardly cold enough for the grate fire, and yet one is very willing to have a little blaze upon the hearth, or feels no disinclination to the neighborhood of an argand gas burner. One of the best of these is candy making, in the beginning and in the end, is that of making candy in the dining room—the caramel, the glaze walnut, and the various kinds of nougat. If one has a fixture for the drop light of the dining table, where one is used, or, if there is no gas, with an alcohol lamp, one may improvise some delicate work in a nougat that a confectioner need not be ashamed of.

It is a good plan to remove the tablecloth and replace it by a coarser cover, and to have your few utensils kept for the purpose. Begin, then, by bringing a little water to boil in your saucepan while you are shelling about a quarter of a pound of almonds. Throw them into the boiling water for a moment or two; then pour out into a small wire sieve held over a bowl, when you can easily rub off the skins—the blanching process. Have them then put in the refrigerator. If spread out one by one, as they easily can be by the aid of a fork and a warm hand, the dish set flat upon the ice, they will be cool enough presently to cut into long narrow strips with a sharp knife, and you will have are best and delicate for the kitchen and put into the oven for a very few minutes to dry off well.

As soon as your almonds are thus made ready, put into your saucepan a quarter of a pound or four heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar—not the confectioner's fine sugar, but the coarse kind—and a tablespoonful with one dessert spoonful of water only, and stir it till it is quite melted; some one else will in the mean time have buttered for you a very shallow pan or other tin dish. The moment that your sugar is thoroughly melted, and before it has a chance to boil, throw in your almonds, continue to stir for about a minute, and then pour out and put on the cool window ledge to "set," and you will have a delicate nougat, good enough for any saved tooth.

This may be varied by using any nuts attainable, always excepting peanuts, which vulgarize and injure the flavor of any candy; or by putting them out over the bottom of the buttered pan, and putting four tablespoonfuls of water to the same amount of sugar as before, bringing it not only to the melting but to the boiling point, and pouring it out evenly over the nuts.

Another and at once richer and more delicate sort can be made with a little more trouble by powdering and sifting an ounce of gum arabic, and setting it away for half an hour in four tablespoonfuls of water, and then gradually heat it by setting it inside a larger vessel of boiling water till the gum dissolves. At this, strain the result through a fine sieve upon three very heaping tablespoonfuls, or five level ones, of confectioner's sugar, and stir it over the fire till it turns white and thick like a hasty starch when she pours on boiling water.

While you are stirring this, which should be for a minute or two, but not for a little more, let some one else beat up about half the white of an egg (it increases the pleasure if the work be divided among several), adding to it at first, instead half a teaspoonful of vanilla, or as much rose water, if preferred, and stir this in just as the sugar and gum arabic are taken from the fire, and then add at once a quarter of a pound of already blanched and minced sweet almonds, with two or three bitter ones to heighten the flavor. Or whatever dish you pour it into then be well floured with fine sifted flour, with corn starch, or maizena, or arrowroot, as cooks flour their biscuit pans, and set it away to cool.—Harper's Bazar.

Paper Hack.

A novel and ornamental rack to hang on the wall to hold papers or letters is made of two fans, one considerably larger than the other. They are both opened wide, and the smaller one is placed within the larger so that the lower portions of both fans are even. Ribbon is then drawn through the sticks of both, fastening them together. Bows of ribbons are placed on each side of the sticks, the end of the ribbon being tipped with gilded button balls.

A large fan with long ends also tipped with the balls is placed on the handles where they join, forming a handsome finish. The upper portion of the small fan is fastened to the larger one at each side and the fastenings concealed by ball tipped bows. The rack is suspended by ribbon strings fastened at the sides of the fans and tied in the middle. The fans are very pretty when of contrasting colors, and the rack can be made very elaborate or inexpensive according to the taste and means of the maker.—Cor. New York Press.

Remedies for Burns.

It is essential in case of a burn to exclude the air, especially if the skin is broken. A paste made of soot, common baking soda and water is good, and can be kept in readiness to wet the linen bandage.—Harnald of Health.

Four Hundred Cups to a Pound.

A man who argues that one pound of tea makes 400 small or 200 ordinary sized cups states his case as follows: The usual weight nearly one a silver tea cent piece for weighing the exact quantity of tea required for a cup. As there are about twenty-five five cent pieces to an ounce, and as there are sixteen ounces to a pound, it follows that one pound of tea will actually make 400 cups.—Boston Journal.

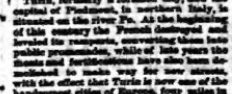
Dr. Emily Kempin, who delivers law lectures to the Women's Legal Education Society, is not slender woman, with fair hair, and wears a long black gown, plaited into a velvet yoke, and the cap of the university of Zurich.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING READING FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

The City of Turin as It Was and as It Is—A Brief Account of Its More Important Buildings, Cathedrals and Its Chief Manufactories.

Turin, formerly a fortified city, and the capital of Piedmont, in northern Italy, is situated on the river Po. At the beginning of this century the French destroyed and leveled the ramparts, converting them into public promenades, while of late years the streets and fortifications have been demolished to make room for new ones, with the effect that Turin is now one of the handsomest cities of Europe, four miles in circumference, and with a population of over 300,000. Turin has many handsome squares, one of the finest of which is the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, quite remarkable for its size, regularity of architecture, and beauty of situation. Leading out from this piazza is a fine five arched bridge across the Po, the building of which was begun by Napoleon I and completed by the kings of Sardinia.



THE CITY OF TURIN.

Among the numerous churches of Turin the principal are the Cathedral of San Giovanni, dating from the Seventh century, also the church of San Filippo, one of the most beautiful in Turin. The cathedral at one time was very rich in plate, jewelry and other votive offerings, but these were seized by Napoleon and sold, the proceeds being used to defray the expenses of building the bridge. Besides the numerous churches there are in Turin many fine palaces and public buildings, a Waldensian church, a large university, an extensive library and museums.

The chief manufactures of Turin consist of woolen and silk fabrics, pottery, glass, fine porcelain, leather, arms and liqueurs.

Turin has been greatly extended of late years, and, owing to its liberal institutions, has been made the refuge of the oppressed all over Italy. The first parliament of the new kingdom of Italy was held here in 1861.

A Week of Work.

Emily Poulsson tells in Kindergarten how to do it:

On Monday we will wash our clothes,
And hang them up to dry.
On Tuesday we will iron them,
And mend each hole we spy.

On Wednesday we will make our bread,
And sometimes, too, a cake.
On Thursday children we receive our friends,
And time for reading take.

On Friday we will sweep and dust
As nicely as we can.
On Saturday, the day's rest,
We'll cook and work and plan.

On Sunday we will learn at church
How to be good; and then
On Monday cheerfully begin
Our week of work again.

A Funny Problem.

A writer in The Examiner tells the following story: It was a warm, sleepy afternoon, and the scholars in Miss Plummer's school looked and acted as if they wished 4 o'clock would come quickly.

The class in mental arithmetic were lazily droning through their lesson when Deacon Day popped his cheery face in at the door. He always loved him, and visitors were glad when he came to visit the school.

Perhaps he saw they needed something to wake them up, so when the class was through with the lesson he gave them this problem:

"If eighteen cows were going through a narrow gate where only one could pass at a time, which cow could look back and say, 'There are eleven pairs of horns behind me.'"

The class thought busily for a minute, then up came Tommy Tuft's hand.

"Which one, Tommy?" asked the deacon.

"The seventh."

"No."

Another minute of study, then Celia Brown put up her hand.

"What do you think, Celia?"

"I think it might be the eighth, for when the cow turned her head to look back her own horns would be behind her, wouldn't they?"

"No, it isn't the eighth," the deacon said.

About the same time little Johnny Hardscrew on the front seat began to snicker.

"What are you laughing at, Johnny?" asked Miss Plummer.

"Cows—can't—talk!" giggled Johnny.

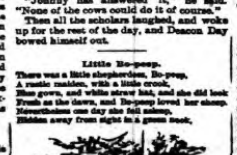
Deacon Day laughed too, then.

"Johnny has answered it," he said. "None of the cows could do it, of course."

Then all the scholars laughed, and woke up for the rest of the day, and Deacon Day bowed himself out.

Little Bo-peep.

There was a little shepherdess, Bo-peep,
A rustic maiden, with a little crook.
She tended sheep, and wore a pink sunbonnet, and she did look
Fresh as the dawn, and Bo-peep loved her sheep.
Remembering one day and every day.
Hidden away from sight in a green nook,



LITTLE BO-PEEP HAS LOST HER SHEEP.

Her hat thrown off, sat in her head her book.
She woke, looked round, and then began to weep;
"Alas! alas! Where have my sheep gone?" She cried as her eyes in
A shower of their tears. "They left, and then
She ran and shouted. Not one did appear.
Oh dears, dear little girl, and never first,
Leave them, and never, never, never back again,
Bringing their tails behind them, never fear.
—St. Nicholas.

The Mouse Trap.

Four little mice, a little trap,
Some bread and cheese (sweet cheese!)
Then little mice came to a gate
Then little mice came to a gate
Then little mice came to a gate
—Little Men and Women.

Wedding Presents.

Some years ago, outside of what the wife brought to her husband as a dower, and the gifts she received as keepsakes from her friends, there was none of what we understand now by the large and comprehensive term "wedding presents." For some time, though, the custom has been verging upon the absurd, and the fussy paterfamilias has been filled with wrath at the check, the blank check, the presents hired for the occasion, the tributes from employes, and has revolted in the unobtainable sanctum of the display of gifts, set apart in an upper room, all properly tagged, with a policeman or a private detective in full evening dress to watch both the gifts and the guests. How much vain public display of wedding presents has had to do with the increase in their number and cost would be well worth the study.

It is safe to say that there are many people eager to shine in society, and not quite sure of their position, who would willingly pay a handsome sum of money for the privilege of having their gift laid alongside of the one sent by a more prominent person. Thus would they be assured to gain the coveted honor of having their name mentioned among the alleged patricians. Under the prevailing custom of wedding present displays no one who wishes to gain or preserve the reputation of being in the social swim can afford to send a mean or a poor present. This factor is carefully taken into account by those making out their lists of invited guests. This many a young man has found out to his cost.—Di Vernon in San Francisco News Letter.

Liveried Maids for Survivors.

The head man in one of the biggest cafes in this city spoke confidentially as follows:

I am waiting for somebody who has the nerve to employ maids in livery to serve tables in restaurants, cafes and the dining rooms of hotels. I would prefer, as a man, to see my own sex employed, but I see enough every day to convince me that men do not make good waiters at the tables. In this country especially you can never get the idea out of a waiter's head that he isn't as good as the man whom he serves. If they are not tipped they act sulky, and I don't dare to correct them for that. There is no excuse for that of a female waiter.

One man who has more money than he knows what to do with will, foolishly, give a waiter nearly as much as an ordinary man pays for an ordinary dinner. If the ordinary man does not tip likewise he gets the worst of it. There is no use of talking about remedying the evil by making a rule against it. The only way is to remove the cause. You ask me if girls won't take tips. No. You can tell a girl she mustn't, and nine times out of ten she won't. Girls are better waiters in every way than men, and somebody will take the English step of employing them as servitors one of these days in this country, and then people will see the difference.—Chicago Tribune.

The Child at the Table.

So long as custom and necessity render it advisable to have a child at the same table with his parents these should fix upon a plan of action and adhere to it. Desiring to have their children looked upon as comforts and not as spoil sports, they should enforce strict obedience, exact quiet at table and inculcate stringently the once honored maxim—Of not to the boiling point, and pouring it out evenly over the nuts. Remembering as much easier it is to check a habit at the outset than to break it off after it is fully formed, the father and mother should watch their children's table manners and reprove the slightest careless-ness and unpleasant tricks which seem, possibly through original sin, to come naturally to most little folk. The correct handling of spoon, fork and knife should be taught as soon as they are permitted to use those implements, and awkwardness should be rebuked and held up as a disgrace. Not least in importance is it that the father and mother should, after due consideration, establish an outline of diet which their children are not allowed to overpass therefrom.—Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick.

Water, Cold or Hot?

About the cold water or the hot every lady must decide for herself. For young ladies I should say the cold water unless they are very delicate, when the cold water will give them red noses and hands from the reaction. I should never advise any one with red hands or red noses to use cold water. Always in such a case use it hot as can be borne and lave the nose and soak the hands five or six minutes, keeping the water hot all the while. I think ladies should have a kettle of hot water for their toilet at all times—one of those pretty bronze kettles to boil over the gas or a lamp.

For women who do not call themselves young warm or hot water is indispensable to cleanse the skin, to stimulate it and keep off wrinkles. If they like they may dash tepid water over it after the hot bath, but then the warm, dry towel, always the warm towel, madam. Women wash their faces in such a hurry, with water and soap anyhow, and wipe on a damp, soiled towel that roughens the skin. Only a beauty in her first prime can endure it, when one endures anything.—Shirley Dare's Letter.

Good Homes.

There is nothing that society or church needs so much as it does good homes, and the power and charm of the home is most of all the mother's. Every mother is therefore to be deprecated that operates to cheapen woman's material possibilities, and to make it appear that she can subserve her mission as well outside of domestic relations as within them. I believe that it is good sense and good scripture to say that about the best thing that can be asked for a woman is that she should marry a man, have health enough to bear children, and mind and womanliness enough to bring those children to be useful members of society.—Rev. C. H. Parkhurst.

Washing Made Comfortable.

One of the most singular of recent patents is a rocking chair washing machine. The rocking chair, which is placed in a tub in which are water, soap and the clothes to be washed, has a rack on its rockers provided with a grooved roller. The washtub has projections on its vertical ends, and allows of the full play of the rocker of the chair. The result of this arrangement is that the mother of the family can rock her child to sleep in her arms, and at the same time be washing the family linen.—New York Telegram.

To Clean Silver Filigree.

A ready mode of cleaning silver filigree is affordedby dipping it in a solution of cyanide of potassium. This, however, is a dangerous liquid to have much around, and a solution of hyposulphite of soda, which is perfectly harmless, will serve the purpose nearly as well. If it is a matter of absolute certainty that there is no metal but silver in the article, it can be easily and effectually cleaned by boiling it in an alkaline acid.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,
Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.
(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

IF ALL WHO PATRONIZED THE 5 AND 10c. STORE FOR A PORTION OF THEIR HOLIDAY GOODS, WILL BUY THEIR TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASS AND WOODENWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SLEDS AND SNOW SHOVELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHINGS AT THIS STORE, WHERE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE AND PRICES WAY BELOW RIGHT, NINE-TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE OF PLAINFIELD WILL BE THE CUSTOMERS OF J C ALLEN, 44 WEST FRONT STREET

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE
SAY
'TIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.
EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

THIS IS THE SEASON
when you need a pair of
DRESS SHOES.
Can you do better than to call on
DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,
29 W. FRONT STREET.
(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

Reduction in Prices for Cash!
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 29 and 31 North avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.
We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from the Producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from outside in a usual way.
In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which we have generous care there will be none.
And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.
By a line for cash we are at loss from such accounts, and can afford to sell for less other profits.
We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,
A. D. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 13, 1890. 11-4f

UPHOLSTERING and
MATTRESS MAKING.
BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.
GARRET Q. PACKER,
23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

PICKING UP DOLLARS
Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering goods at rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:
Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up.
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $2.00.
Rugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.
First-Class Storage Warerooms!
Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN OVERCOATS.
10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.
Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,
NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, ETC., at greatly reduced prices, at
STEPHENSON'S
32 WEST FRONT STREET.
Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

Joseph Krewson,
Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.
Furniture Express
30 WEST FRONT STREET.
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or any where in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in
Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY
and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by
DR. GRIFFIN,
will cure
Rheumatism,
Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies, 28 East Second street, corner of Washington.

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue,
2d and 3d floors. Box 1589.

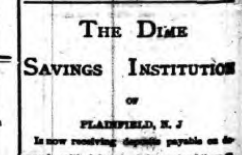
Louis B. Coddington
(Successor to Tunis J. Carey.)
NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET and 25 Park avenue.
P. O. Box 289.
FURNITURE AND FREIGHT
EXPRESS
Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered trucks. Goods sent to any part of the city or country. Piano moving a specialty.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
A. D. Cook & Bro.
LUMBER
and COAL.
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 26.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle,
21 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper hangers
Wall Papers, Fishers' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

THE DIME
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
OF
PLAINFIELD, N. J
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually
JOHN W. MURRAY President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD
ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY



JONES & CO.
Work quickly and thoroughly done. Yard and sewers cleaned. Our system is approved by the State Board of Health. Parties in arrears paid in disinfecting. Orders left at Park House, Middle avenue, Dr. Bray's, Park Lane, Garden and Front Streets, or P. O. Box 669, will receive prompt attention.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MR. SHOTWELL WINS.

THE JURY AWARDED HIM SIX CENTS DAMAGES.

County Clerk Vanderveer Received the Verdict and Discharged the Jury.—An Interesting Decision as to Costs.

The jury in the case of Wm. H. Shotwell vs. Robert W. Rice came into court at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him six cents damages. The verdict was received at THE NEWS office too late for publication. County Clerk Vanderveer took the verdict of the jury under instructions given by Judge Magie, and then discharged them. The verdict vindicates Mr. Shotwell's character, but throws the largest portion of the costs of court on him.

If the suit had been brought in the Circuit Court he would also have been, by the verdict, awarded six cents costs. But instead it was a Supreme Court case and according to a recent decision of Judge Magie's, the plaintiff is not entitled to costs unless the damages awarded exceeds two hundred dollars. The verdict seems to give general satisfaction to both sides. It is not likely that Mr. Rice will take an appeal.

A FAMILY'S PERIL.

Awakened Early This Morning to Find their House in Flames.

At about two o'clock this morning the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Bartle, who resides on the mountains near the village of North Plains, was awakened from his slumbers by the strong odor of smoke which filled his sleeping apartment. He partly dressed himself and made a hurried investigation of the cause. Upon opening one of the doors a mass of flames and dense volumes of smoke greeted him. He ran upstairs and awakened the other members of the family, but the heat was so intense that they had only time to escape in their night clothes. All of them were more or less dazed from inhaling the smoke and Mr. Bartle was taken with his wife.

The members of the family stood shivering in the cold until kind neighbors came to their assistance.

The house and contents was entirely destroyed. It was a frame dwelling valued at $3,000 and was insured for $1,500.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it started in a closet on the first floor.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ida L. Vermeule is lying seriously ill at her home on Chatham street, North Plainfield.

Master Willis Morrison has returned to his home in North Plainfield from a pleasant visit to relatives in Trenton.

Mr. Moses Quass, formerly of this city, but now of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., spent Sunday with his mother on Plainfield avenue.

Mr. E. C. Stuiford, agent, has sold the property at the corner of Broadway and Sixth street, belonging to the Frazee Lee estate, to Mr. J. B. Dumont.

The remains of Miss Ellen Halliban were buried from St. Mary's church yesterday morning at nine o'clock. Interment was made at Hampton Junction.

Miss Caroline A. Barber will read a paper entitled "A Glimpse of the Connecticut Valley," at the Unitarian rooms, No. 4 Second place, to-morrow evening at eight o'clock, to which all who are interested are most cordially invited.

At the residence of Mr. P. Casey, corner of New and Third streets, last evening, a birthday party was tendered to his youngest daughter, Miss Lizzie. About seventy of her young friends were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent. An elaborate collation was partaken of at about eleven o'clock.

Will Lose the Use of His Finger.

About a week ago, Mr. John P. Daly, of West Second street, an inside wireman for electric lighting, while exposed wiring a house accidently scratched the third finger of his left hand with a piece of copper wire. He thought nothing of the matter at the time, but in a day or two it began to swell and at the end of the third day the whole hand had swollen to immense proportions. The pain was intense and the young man visited Dr. Boone. The doctor lanced the finger and Mr. Daly slept easier thereafter. By advice of the physician he applied hot poultices to the painful member, and although the pain has almost entirely subsided, he is still confined to the house. One of the tendons is injured and in consequence thereof the young man will lose the use of the finger.

The Action of the Combine Discussed.

At the Parliamentary Drill of the Women's Christian Temperance Union last week a supposable case for discussion was the peculiar manner in which some of the members of the City Council disposed of the EVENING NEWS. As an official newspaper, after which a committee was appointed to invite them to attend the next drill of the Union and learn parliamentary usage. It was also decided to send them a copy of Roberts' Rules of Order to study.

McAll Auxiliary Meeting.

The public meeting of the McAll Auxiliary will take place in the Crescent avenue chapel to-morrow, Wednesday, evening at eight o'clock, when the Rev. S. T. Chamberlain, an able orator and President of the Brooklyn branch of the Evangelical Alliance, will deliver an address. The public are cordially invited.

—The newly organized singing class for boys will meet at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow at 4:30 p. m.

MISSIONARY WORK.

A GREAT SERMON AT THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.

Mr. H. P. Wilder's Graphic Description of the Work, Sunday Afternoon.

The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was filled Sunday to overflowing with those anxious to hear Mr. Wilder speak on foreign missions, with particular reference to young men.

He read from 1st Samuel, 7th chapter, the story of David bringing to Jerusalem the ark of God and of his anxiety to build a house for it; and then from Haggai to show how in a later period of Jewish history—after the captivity—the story of the negligence of the people and their failure to rebuild the temple of God.

It is night, deep sleep is fallen upon the city, naught breaks the silence save the footfall of the belated traveller or the short breathings of the scavenger dogs in search of their scanty meals. Before the palace of the king is seen the slowly moving form of the sentinels. The moon and the stars shine with unwonted brilliancy on the city. Jerusalem is at its height of glory. A few hours before joy and peace, sacrifice and praise filled the streets of the city, but now silence reigns over the weary populace. Among the humbler dwellings is the house of the prophet. He has had a busy day, for he too has mingled with the throng that welcomed back the ark of the covenant. Nathan cannot sleep, confusion in all of the sound of many waters has fallen upon his ears. He has a vision. Jehovah brings him a message, eagerly the prophet listens to the words of his heavenly visitor. And these are the words, "Go and tell my servant, David that I have smitten all his enemies before him and that if he will build me a house his throne and kingdom shall be established forever." These strange words bring joy to the newly annointed king.

In the days of Haggai another scene comes before us. It is the first day of the month. The harvest season is over, and the people are mourning over the mildew and blight of their crops. Some attribute it to the fact that the land had lain idle for so many years; others say it is because of poor farming. But not so, master and men have been busy, the crops were put in all right. It was the Lord that had smitten with blasting and mildew and hail. Over in the distance is seen the gray haired prophet preaching. Haggai had been in the land when it was prosperous. He had gone with the people and shared in the restoration. Down the thoroughfare comes the man of God, his eye still filled with fire, his lips bearing the message of no compromise, shunned by many, sought by none, on words came to the hearts of the people. "We have seen much and bring in little; ye eat, but ye have not enough; and he that earneth wages earneth wages to put it in a bag with holes." And the prophet adds "Thus saith the Lord: I have called drought upon the land.

Why this divergence in the messages? In the first case we find the reason in the words of David. He says he would not give sleep to his eye, nor slumber to his eyelids until he found a place for the Lord—a habitation for the mighty God of Jacob. David could not live in a palace while the ark was behind curtains.

We find it different in Haggai's time. The temple lay in ruins and in spite of the warnings of the prophet each one ran to his house, while the Lord's house laid waste. Now and then we hear the application. God is building a house not made with hands, and we are the builders. Jesus Christ is the corner stone, in whom all the building is fitly framed together. This building is not made of beams and pillars, but of Christians.

There is not material enough in the United States to build this temple. God wants stones from India, columns from Japan. He desires material from the islands of the sea to put into this building, and he tells you and he tells me to go up in the mountains and bring down timber. In fact, all the while not merely a fire escape, but we have been saved in order to save others, and Christ expects you and me to bring material to build this temple with.

It is fitting that we take a backward glance over these years since the beginning of the century. What have we been doing to build this temple? Marvelous changes have taken place since the time a few college men met together and asked God to build this temple.

Besides the regular missions we now have medical missions, industrial missions, and missions along the lines of the Y. M. C. A. These last we find in Cyprus, in Madras, with McConaughy of Philadelphia at the head of it, in Tokio, with Swift of Yale at the head. Now all these have sprung up recently. They give opportunity for laymen to enter into the service.

A skeptic stopped a sailor one day and said to him hat as he had been round the world, and visited many places, he would like to know if he believed in foreign missions. The sailor said, "Yes, I do; and will tell you the reason why: Being driven by a storm one day we found ourselves coming closer to the rocky shore of an island, and in spite of ourselves we could not get away from the rocks. Upon looking at our charts we found that the island was inhabited by cannibals, and we expected to be killed by the natives if perchance we should reach the shore alive. But what was our joy to find that as soon as we reached the shore we were taken in hand by missionaries and fed and cared for."

You may not believe in foreign missions but I do.

In looking over the field what do we find? A handful of people going into the foreign missionary work. There are 6,000 ministers, 1,000 native workers, and 2,000,000 converts. What has God wrought?

But there is another side, and I regret very much to speak of it. Fellow Christians, there is another side. Come with me to South America—a territory twice the size of the United States—containing 70 millions of inhabitants, and, as we think of China the figures seem simply appalling. I know of no illustration, that will bring the matter home so well as this one, taken from the Bible. We will pass over the chapters and verses, as the words also. If each letter in this Bible represented a Chinaman we would need one hundred and ten Bibles to have enough letters to represent the Chinamen who are without Christ.

We have in the United States 500 tigers as many ministers as we have ordained ministers in the foreign field.

We have one minister to 800 of the population, one Christian worker to every 4s, and one church member to every 5, while out of each three persons born into this world, two who look into the same sun and moon and stars as we do die without hearing the name of christ. Many of our missionaries say that the world can be emancipated in this century."

Continuing he said: "Now I want to close with a vision, and before I relate it I want you to remember these facts—one church member to every five of the population of the United States, while two-thirds of our race have not heard of Christ.

As I was thinking the other day, I saw before me a river broad and deep, with thousands of men sinking into the water. On the shore was the Son of man wearing life lines. He turned to his followers and said: "Ye shall be fishers of men." Within a generation those men covered every part of the river with life saving service. And as I looked again I see that millions are sinking in the river and the life saving crew is there. On going up the river and around a sharp bend I found a crowd of men all close together and a few of them throwing out the life lines and trying to save me, but the majority sitting idly by. Shall I close my way through these life savers and cast my line in with theirs, knowing as I do, that down the the stream millions are sinking without anyone to save them? I cannot do it. God helping me I will go down and fish there. Young men why cannot you go along? Is not the command meant for you as well as for me? Will you not go with me down the stream where millions are sinking with none to save?

Mr. Wilder called upon all men to go and if they could not go to go by proxy. He said his motto was the highwayman's demand, "your money or your life."

BOROUGH COUNCIL MEETING.

The Electric Light Company's Proposition Accepted.

The Borough Council met in regular session last evening.

In the absence of Mayor Place, Councilman Buckle called the meeting to order. On motion of Mr. Emmons, seconded by Mr. Hageman, Mr. Needham was chosen chairman pro tem.

Clerk Brokaw was also unavoidably absent and B rough Counsel Reed was chosen to act in his stead.

Councilmen Buckle, Emmons, Hageman, Needham, Sebring and Smalley responded to roll call.

The clerk then read the call of the meeting and Mr. Hageman moved to proceed to business under the call. It was so ordered.

Clerk Reed then read two communications from Mr. C. J. Hughes, the Vice President of the North Plainfield Electric Light Company. The first one stated that the company had been unavoidably delayed in completing its plant, but that it was an arrangement had been made with the N. Y. and N. J. Globe Gas Light Company, whereby the present system of lighting would be continued until Feb 16th, at which time the Edison company expected to have its plant in working order, the borough pay to the same as heretofore.

Another communication from the same company stated that Mr. Hughes, the Vice President, had contracted with the N. Y. and N. J. Globe Gas Light company to light the streets of the borough with gasoline from Jan. 14th, 1891 to Feb. 14th, 1891.

Both documents were received and ordered filed.

Mr. Sebring offered a resolution to the effect that the proposition of the Edison Company of North Plainfield be accepted.

Mr. Emmons inquired if the company intended to light the streets every night in the month or whether the agreements called for only twenty-one nights lighting.

Mr. Sebring said that he understood that it was to be the old contract with the N. Y. and N. J. Globe Gas Light Company, for twenty-one nights lighting in the month.

Mr. Hageman thought that the proposition was plain enough and he did not think it necessary to go into details.

The company's proposition was then accepted by a unanimous vote.

A supplement to Borough Magistrate Hardy's monthly report stated that three arrests had inadvertently been omitted in his previous reports.

Mr. Emmons stated that the fines collected had been turned over to the borough clerk.

Mr. Hageman moved that the borough magistrates report which was referred to the Committee on Marshals and Licenses at a previous meeting for investigation be ordered filed. The motion prevailed.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOTTINGS.

—Gertrude Norman, the popular English actress, is to appear at Amphion Hall this evening.

—Policeman Glass yesterday made a tour of the city and notified persons who had neglected to clean their sidewalks to do so.

—The Young People's Society of the Westminster Church will hold a meeting in the parlors of the chapel this evening at eight o'clock.

Injured by a Fall.

Herbert Vermeule, the son of William Vermeule, fell on the ice in front of his home on East Front street at about half-past one o'clock this afternoon and inflicted a deep gash in his head from which the blood flowed profusely. He was carried into the house and Dr. Hedges was summoned. The physician dressed the wound.

THE RACE TRACKS.

JUDGE VAN SYCKEL PASSES SENTENCE ON THE ASSOCIATIONS.

Each Corporation Fined $500 and Costs.—The Judge's Remarks.

It was not generally known that Judge Van Syckel intended to give bail motions on the race track corporations, the Louden Blood Horse Association and the New Jersey Club, and there were few in attendance at court yesterday afternoon than there would have been if the fact had been given publicity.

The sentences were to have been pronounced yesterday morning but the court was engaged in the trial of another case, and in the absence of some of the counsel a postponement was ordered until 2 o'clock, but at that hour the prosecutor and the defendants were not present.

At quarter after 2 o'clock Mr. Wilson appeared and moved for sentence. The representatives of the association were not in attendance.

The sentences imposed were $500 fine and costs. In passing judgment Judge Van Syckel said;

"This defendant has been twice indicted by a grand jury of this county for keeping a disorderly house.

The first presentment was in May last.

The warning was not heeded. At the October term of this court, while the grand jury was in session, even while the indictment found in May was being tried, this defendant without any attempt at concealment, continued to defy the law.

Such a defiance to the law abiding people of this county, to the grand jury then in session, and to the authorities constituted to enforce those laws was never and cast my line in with theirs, knowing as I do, that down the the stream millions are sinking without anyone to save them? I cannot do it. God helping me I will go down and fish there. Young men why cannot you go along? Is not the command meant for you as well as for me? Will you not go with me down the stream where millions are sinking with none to save?

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LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Suicide at Raritan.

RARITAN, N. J., Jan. 20 h, (Special).—A man, name unknown, supposed to be a drummer for a New York firm committed suicide to-day in the fields between Raritan and Somerville by shooting himself through the head.

LATER.—The suicide has been identified as Mr. Shumbugh, traveling man for the Duchess Manufacturing Company of New York.

Who Will be Senator?

ALBANY, N. Y. Jan. 20th, (Special.)—The House to-day voted on the nominees for senator to succeed Senator Evarts. Governor David B. Hill received 65 votes, Senator Evarts 58.

There were five absentees.

A ballot in the Senate resulted in Hill receiving 33 and Evarts 19 votes. Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

Remedy for Hang Nail.

The small and almost imperceptible "hang nail" often involves the owner of the hand which bears it in an endless amount of annoyance and vexation. It is the general rule, manicures to the contrary notwithstanding, that the nails that are least attended are better than those that are continually dressed. The man who cuts a nail in nine cases out of ten lays the way for a more severe subsequent. Satisfactory nail is always obtained by adopting the habit of pushing the skin back from the nail after washing the hands. The dry end of the towel should be taken, and the skin pressed back wherever it overruns the nail. This breaks the adhesiveness of the nail and makes hang nails impossible. Where the skin is allowed to grow fast to the nail, trouble invariably results, because the nail in growing cuts pulls the skin with it, and when it breaks from the tension the hang nail is formed.

—Some people read to be amused, and some read to save money. Read the advertisement of J. C. Allen in another column.

—The people of the Congregational church will unite with the Presbyterian church in the 90th anniversary meeting Wednesday evening. The usual prayer meeting will be omitted this week.

—La grippe has again appeared here. The disease is spreading to an alarming extent and physicians fear a greater epidemic than that of last year. Several cases of grippe are reported in this place and surrounding villages. The symptoms are the same as formerly, but are more aggravated. No deaths have yet occurred.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Corey's express warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-tf

BEAUTIFUL palms, ferneries, etc., at Denton's Hillside Avenue Greenhouses. 12-3

COOK wanted, 32 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

FOUND—Laundry package. Esquire 53 Park avenue. 1-12tf

FOR SALE—special bargains in real estate. One nice house and lot—14 rooms, all improvements, located in Washington ward. Other properties upon application to Isaac Brokaw & Son, 32 Dur street. 17 6

SEMI-automatic tensions attached to old Sewing machines. Old machines repaired. Joseph M. Harp r, 75 Park avenue. 17 6

SPARE fixtures for sale. Esquire of U. S. R. Crane, 19 Park avenue.

TO RENT in Stillman block, on and after April 1st next, the handsome lodge rooms now occupied by Arethusa F. & A. M. Apply to W. H. Stillman on the premises. 1 16tf

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house. No 19 East Second street. 1-12tf

WANTED—A first-class seamstress, 82 East Fifth street. 1 12tf

WANTED—Three or four shares first series Home Building and Loan Association. Address "Shares," care of EVENING NEWS.

WANTED—A cook and laundress. If you can do good plain cooking and are able to wash and iron plain clothing (no shirts, collars or cuffs), we can give you desirable position in a family of two in a house having all modern improvements. For prompt and first-class work address "Business," care of EVENING NEWS. 20-2

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 32 East Fifth street. 1-16tf

Special Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale, with privilege to draw water from reservoir. A horse needed. For particulars inquire of P. M. Demarest. 1-19tf

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking; also tailor made; at guaranteed, call at 37 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence or pupil's home. References in Plainfield and testimonials from principals of Plainfield High School and Collegiate Institute, Boarding Schools, etc. For French lessons write to Prof. L. Viroux, Plainfield Post Office, Box 393, and for German lessons to Mr. Geo. Tabbe, (Hanoverian), 673 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS Given by New York Professor (Hanoverian) at pupil's residence. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families where he is now giving instructions. Terms moderate. Address Geo. Tabbe, 673 Third avenue, New York. 12tf

H. N. SPENCER, Dyer and gentleman, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Lines taken from every day, evening garments, gloves, feathers, ribbons, stoles, lace and glassware, flower pots, etc., pure color ranges, finest grade assortment.

ROGER'S GROUPS, Statuettes and busts. Artists' materials. At Fenich's, 33 West Front street.

TEAS, SPICES, WINES and groceries, beautiful goods, low prices. BUILDING SITES, $150 and $187, also unexpended at Denton's grocery, the 1st Hillside avenue

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

Amusements.

First appearance here of the

GILBERT DRAMATIC SOCIETY, of Brooklyn, in

"Mixed Pickles,"

Under the auspices of Plainfield Council, Royal Arcanum, at

MUSIC HALL,

TO-NIGHT.

PRICES 50 and 75 CENTS.

Seats on sale Tuesday, January 13, at Miller's and Williams' pharmacies. 1-6-tf

AMPHION HALL, J. EDWIN HALL, Manager.

Week Commencing Monday, January 19

Special engagement of the distinguished Scottish actress GERTRUDE NORMAN, with her own talented dramatic company. Popular plays with special cast. Elaborate costumes. Realistic effects.

Lady Isabel—or the new East Lynne.

To the Death—the original Rutland Barrington, London, Olympic version of Mr. Barnes of New York.

Women of the People.

A Life for a Life.

A Mother's Atonement,

and by request

Apple Orchard Farm.

Reserved seat tickets for sale at the Postoffice Telegraph Office, No. 6 Park avenue. 12-7

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains

At the 5 and 10c Store

IN PARLOR STAND LAMPS! at the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them.

Two thirds of regular prices will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good canes left.

We guarantee to save you money on Crockery ware.

Though these have been MOST played, our prices have not been changed. We fill well all mail and telephone orders, and wise people need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold as cheap. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. If one-farthings of old kinds.

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

RUBBER GOODS!

SHERWIN'S, 23 West Front Street.

Men's Rubber Boots	from	$2.25 upz
" Buckle Arctics	"	1.10 "
" Rubbers	"	.43 "
Boys' "	"	.35 "
Ladies' "	"	.28 "
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	"	.15 "

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. F. Arms-ong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

RANDOLPH'S

BEEF, IRON AND WINE

is a superior preparation, a true tonic, and the thing for that tired feeling, so prevalent at this time of year.

Pint Bottles Only 50 Cents.

SOLD ONLY AT

Randolph's City Pharmacy, 21 West Front Street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ISAAC BROKAW & SON,

REAL ESTATE

and Insurance

Brokers. Money to loan on first mortgage. NO. 30 DUER STREET, North Plainfield, N. J.

Big Discount.

MEN'S and BOYS'

Mackintosh and Rubber Coats.

LARGE STOCK.

U. B. Crane,

HATTER and FURNISHER,

19 Park avenue.

SPECIAL

REDUCTION

in Prices!

Shrewsbury tomatoes $1.30 doz., Durham & Morrel's sugar corn $1.50 doz., Ramburg or nglish beans $1.50 doz., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 17c., viz.—figs plums, Bartlett pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapples.

A choice lot of California dried apricots.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

DEMAREST,

Park Avenue Grocer,

OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCCA COFFEE.

EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS

FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Fine Shade Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices.

P. M. Demarest,

25 PARK AVENUE.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

18 North Avenue,

Fine Groceries,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks and Bags.

GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.

12-15-tf

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the favorable comment of all who are looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of 30c. Window Shades, dados and friezes with best Scotch shades, all very low.

OIL CLOTH, FRETTED MOULDING and WINDOW GLASS.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OPPOSITE DEPOT. 37 NORTH AVE

(Choate Building.)

12-2. B.—A bunch of potato specialty.

Plainfield Evening News

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AT TWENTY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. ROBERSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE COUNTRY & WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 2. TELEPHONE CALL 61.

A Bright Look Ahead.

It has been definitely announced that some of the patients under treatment for consumption at the Mount Sinai hospital in New York city have been discharged cured. One patient, a young lady, afflicted with the repulsive eruption known as lupus, was also discharged, with her arm that had been so long disfigured with the sore as smooth, round and fair as the other. So then consumption is no longer incurable. Always there is a way to do things if we can only find it out.

Professor Lister, one of the most famous pathologists living or dead, has given in a public lecture his adhesion perfectly to Koch's lymph, both as a method of detecting tuberculosis and as a means of curing it. Dr. Shrady has thought he observed improvement in some cancer cases where he used the lymph. In Vienna Professor Biltroth declares that he has observed marked effects from its use in leprosy. May it not be that this marvelous fluid, whatever it is, will also remove the awful scourge of leprosy from the world?

Such a vista has been suddenly opened to us as never before appeared to man. If consumption can be absolutely cured, then other diseases believed to be fatal—diphtheria, leprosy, rheumatism and lockjaw—can also be cured, if not by Koch's lymph, at least by something else. Cancer can likewise be healed, if not by the lymph, then by some other curative agent. Professor Lister believes that the Koch remedy will cure lockjaw and diphtheria. He saw animals apparently cured of these diseases by hypodermic injections of certain unnamed substances. It has been several times announced that bee stings have given marvelous relief in cases of acute rheumatism. Here is a hint for some professor who has time to experiment. If a bee sting will cure rheumatism, then let him analyze the chemical constitution of bee sting poison, make a compound containing the same elements, and give it to rheumatic patients by hypodermic injection and cure them. Why not?

If consumption, diphtheria, lockjaw, lupus and leprosy can be cured, then every other ailment known to man can be annihilated. This Dr. Paul Gibier, of the Pasteur institute, in New York, believes will be accomplished sooner or later. Then, whereas by sin death and disease came into the world, if man possesses in common of time the glorious perfect race will be evolved. God speed the day!

Rapid Transit.

On the 4th of November last the Prince of Wales opened to the London public the best railway yet devised to facilitate rapid transit in cities. It would be well for our large American cities to take some notes from this London road before permitting streets to be ruined and lives imperiled by so called rapid transit roads elevated on stilts.

The London railway is an electric road, over which trains can travel at thrice the speed at which the American elevated trains run. The road is an underground one, built so far below the surface that it does not interfere with sewer or gas pipes. Thus one point is solved easily. The tunnel is an immense and powerful arch of white-washed brick. There is no smoke or cinder.

Elevators carry passengers up and down through the deep shaft leading to the tunnel. There are no tickets. Four cents are paid at a window. Then the passenger goes through a turnstile to the station. The road passes under the river Thames, far beneath the water. It is three miles long, the tunnels of the up and down lines being separate. Trains are run at very short intervals. The effect in relieving the pleasure of travel upon the dangerously crowded bridges and thoroughfares is marked.

It is found that a large proportion of the 15,000,000 peasant population of Russia are lapsing into paganism. They have been abjectly poor and miserable for so many years that at length they begin to believe that the doctrines of the Greek church cannot be the true religion, or such sufferings would not be permitted to them. They therefore resort to divers mystical and heathen rites in the hope to bring prosperity to themselves. Poverty and suffering will cause anybody but an enthusiast or fanatic to fall away from any religion, and this is a point which philanthropists ought to bear in mind when they seek to do good. It is ill preaching to a hungry man.

Divers persons who have read how Koch's lymph cures lupus have wondered what lupus was. Well, it is an ulcerated sore that lasts a long time and eats away the patient's flesh. Fortunately there is little of it in America, and less than there used to be, thanks to our growing knowledge of ventilation and bathing.

Once more the days are lengthening; once more our faces are turning sunward.

HILL AGAINST EVARTS.

That's the Way New York's Senatorial Fight Stands.

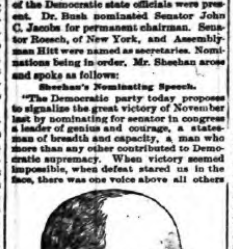
EACH NAMED IN PARTY CAUCUS.

Hon. William M. Evarts Nominated for the United States Senate by the Republicans and Governor David B. Hill Chosen by the Democrats at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Democratic caucus last evening nominated Governor Hill for United States senator to succeed Senator Evarts. The nomination was made by acclamation. It is understood that the governor will accept. All of the Democratic state officials were present. Dr. Bush nominated Senator John C. Jacobs for permanent chairman. Senator Roesch, of New York, and Assemblyman Hitt were named as secretaries. Nominations being in order, Mr. Sheehan arose and spoke as follows:

Sheehan's Nominating Speech.

"The Democratic party today proposes to signalize the great victory of November last by nominating for senator in congress a leader of genius and courage, a statesman of breadth and capacity, a man who more than any one else contributed to Democratic supremacy. When victory seemed impossible, when defeat stared us in the face, there was one voice above all others



DAVID B. HILL.

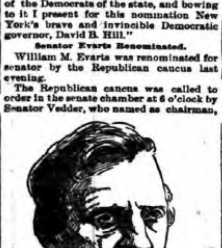
that penetrated the heart of the American people, one who stood in the front of battle, heedless of personal or political consequences, encouraging with his presence and convincing with his eloquence the electorate of our land. It is only by rewarding men who battle for Democratic principles in darkness as well as in sunshine that our party deserves to succeed. Simultaneously with the news of victory, the heart of Democracy went forth in gratitude to the man who alone was responsible for this glorious triumph, and who for seven years has held New York in the Democratic column of states; coupled with the demand that the Empire state, so long unrepresented in the national senate, should select as her representative her first and foremost leader. If his acceptance of this high office is a promotion who deserves it more than he? I say more than he? If it is a sacrifice he makes it for his party's good. If it is a stepping-stone to higher honor, what Democrat in this broad land deserves it more than he?

"The man of the hour has been named without his seeking; by no act or word has he sought to influence a single member of his party assembled. We are united in opinion. Our judgment is the judgment of the Democrats of the state, and bowing to it I present for this nomination New York's favorite son, the able Democratic governor, David B. Hill."

Senator Evarts Renominated.

William M. Evarts was renominated for senator by the Republican caucus last evening.

The Republican caucus was called to order in the senate chamber at 8 o'clock by Senator Vedder, who named as chairman,



W. M. EVARTS.

ex-Speaker James W. Husted. Upon assuming the chair Mr. Husted said that in expressing his appreciation he could not refrain from regretting that their action would be a compliment and not a result. The power was temporarily in the hands of the Democracy, but only temporarily. The Republican party had come out of the fire chastened and the next year would see the party again in power.

Senator Fassett's Speech.

Senator Fassett arose, and in placing the name of Senator William M. Evarts before the convention, said: "At all times Senator Evarts has been loyal and devoted to the best traditions of the Republican party and on dark days when the clarion voice rang out for liberty under the massive arches of Cooper institute to that hour when the Empire state, with masterly fire and unanswerable logic, he fearlessly vindicated in debate the integrity of the ballot box and the equal right of any free American citizen, white, black, rich, poor, east or west, north or south, of unhindered approach to the polls and the untampered count of a proper ballot. His integrity, his courage and his skill had often been tested, but never found wanting. He was a part of the history of the Grand Old Party, and his life was a model for the young of the day and one which all should copy after. Scandal had never stained the ermine of his reputation and his stren th came to him from questionable sources." After a unanimous vote the caucus adjourned.

The Air Ship at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Pennington air ship has arrived at the Polk street depot from Mount Carmel. It will carry about 120 pounds besides the machinery, and will be exhibited in the exposition building next Friday or Saturday.

GOV. BULKELEY'S PROCLAMATION.

He Warns the Democratic Candidates Not to Take the Governorship.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—Governor Bulkeley has issued a proclamation warning the Democratic state candidates from attempting to take offices for which they have not been duly qualified, and commanding all citizens to refuse to recognize their authority. He also declares that he will defend the present officers in the discharge of their duties, and that the legal claiming possession of said offices under a canvass and declaration to the senate of this state, while the canvass of votes thereof is under consideration by the general assembly for the purpose of ascertaining if any persons have been legally elected to succeed the present incumbents, and every such attempt and attempts to take and hold said offices being unauthorized, illegal and prejudicial to good order and peace of the state, and tending to confusion in the administration of its government;

"Therefore, by authority vested in me by the constitution to maintain the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, I do hereby command all such persons to desist from their unlawful acts and from interfering with any and all executive officers, and all citizens of this state not to recognize any acts of such pretended officers, and not to aid or abet them in their unlawful acts. And I further give notice in the absence of any constitutional finding and declaration by the general assembly of the legality chosen executive officers of the state, any and every such attempt to enter upon or perform the duties of said officers by any person or persons will be resisted by all the authority vested in me under the constitution and laws of this state.

"Given under my hand and seal at the capitol in Hartford this 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1891, and of the independence of the United States the 115th.

MORGAN S. BULKELEY.

"By his excellency's command,

"R. JAY WALKE, Secretary of State."

Both houses of the general assembly meet today and the crisis developed by the senate last week in inaugurating the state officers is likely to come to a head then. The senate is Democratic, and if an attempt is made there to oust Mr. Alsop, whom it has declared lieutenant-governor, a scene may result. It is intimated that Mr. Alsop may purposely be absent.

The house committee appointed to investigate the returns will probably report that it had not yet finished its work. At noon each house votes for United States senator. The senate has ten Democratic majority, and the house as it stands has seventeen Republican majority. The Republicans renominated O. H. Platt some time ago.

TO BUILD GRANT'S MONUMENT.

The Confederate Veterans in New York Will Lend Their Aid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The first annual dinner of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York was held last night at the New York hotel. Col. Charles Marshall, a member of Gen. Lee's staff, made the speech of the evening. In responding to the toast, "A Memory of Lee," he touched upon the final surrender of the gallant Lee to Gen. Grant and concluding said: "There is nothing in the history of the war that has been unanimous than the conduct of Gen. U. S. Grant at the final surrender of the Confederate arms. Whenever I think of Gen. Lee I think of his great opponent, Gen. U. S. Grant." These words were received with cheer after cheer and shouts of "Let us build his monument."

Mr. Thomas A. Young sprang to a table and said that he wished to pledge the energy of every member of the veteran camp to complete the monument of Gen. Grant. His sentiment was loudly applauded. The entire body then rose and in silence drank to the memory of this great general of the north.

Miss Winnie Davis, who graced the banquet with her presence, was enthusiastically received on entering the banquet hall. Miss Davis was escorted to the seat of honor and was the object of much attention from the veterans present. Some of those who made speeches were Gen. Daniel Sickles, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. Horace T. O'Farrell, Col. John A. Cockerill, Col. Charles O. B. Cowardin, Hon. John S. Wise, Col. William Lamb and Col. Sam Paul. Frederick Harrison, who had been invited, sent a letter of regret.

The Wires in Bad Shape.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—Telegraph, telephone and other wire service continues to suffer from the storm. At the telephone headquarters it was found that about 100 wires were prostrated, affecting about 250 subscribers. Some half dozen poles were broken. A force of twenty men has been working like beavers all day, and the chief says things will be all right by to-night. The long distance telephone is suffering badly, its wires being completely gone. The force of men started off eighty-one poles beyond Cranston and a large number inside of the city. The fire alarm system is still more or less impaired.

Miners on Strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 20.—Two hundred machine miners in the Jackson Hill mine, in Sullivan county, have struck. They refused to accept fifty cents per day. The mine was only recently opened by a company, at the head of which is President D. J. Mackey, of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad. The strike promises to be a stubborn one.

Two Men Not Death.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Two men met with violent deaths on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road in South Baltimore. Joseph Bollinger, a laborer, was struck by an engine and was crushed and he was also disemboweled. Robert Collingsworth, a conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio, was killed on the trestle work near Locust Point.

Charged with a Dastardly Offence.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—George Saltz, a painter from Long Branch, was committed to the county jail for trial on a charge of criminal assault upon Miss Anna Robinson. The young lady is highly esteemed, and Saltz's act has aroused public indignation.

Starving at Cape Race.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Cape Race says that the people at Trepassey, N. F., are in a very destitute condition and in great need of provisions. James Butler walked from Trepassey to Cape Race, a distance of forty miles, to obtain enough provisions to keep his family from p ishing.

THE DEADLOCK STILL ON

Both Houses Filibustering Over the "Force" Bill.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S BURDEN.

The Fate of the Measure Seems to Rest Almost Wholly in His Hands—Will He Give His Approval to the Proposed Debate Limiting Scheme?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the senate an hour and a half was consumed disposing of a point of order made by Mr. Gorman, who took issue with the vice president's ruling last Friday to the effect that an appeal from the decision of the chair on a non-debatable question was itself not debatable. The matter was finally dropped, and after the introduction of a number of bills the elections bill was taken up and Mr. George addressed the senate in opposition to the bill. Without finishing his speech the senate adjourned at 6 o'clock until noon today.

No Caucus Held.

The proposed caucus of Republican senators to discuss a programme for disposing of the rule to close debate on the elections bill is off for the present. While no definite conclusion to hold a caucus had been reached the Republicans it was believed by many of them that it would be advisable to call one for last night. Now it is said that there is no necessity for caucus action, the instructions given the Republican members of the committee on rules at the last conference being deemed sufficient for their guidance. The Republican senators have no conception of what the discussion of the cloture rule will develop. Like Mr. Micawber, they seem to be waiting for something to turn up.

All Depends on the Vice President.

They unite in the belief that everything depends on Vice President Morton, who, it is said, has it in his power to shorten debate on the cloture rule by making rulings favorable to the Republicans. To-day will probably show what means the Republicans intend to take to shorten the discussion on the cloture rule, and many senators look forward to a brief but stormy session from the time Mr. Aldrich calls up the rule for discussion until the matter is settled. The return of Senator Blair from New Hampshire gives the Republicans a quorum of their own party. Senator Ingalls, who has been ill with lumbago for several days, was in his seat today. The return of Senators Chandler and Farwell is looked for hourly.

Mr. Gorman to Mr. Morton.

In his speech concerning the vice president's decision, Mr. Gorman addressing himself specially to that officer, said that no vice president had ever taken or ever could afford to take any advantage or make any arbitrary ruling in the senate, and in his opinion no one ever would.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Most of the session of the house was taken up by political speeches and assaults upon the speaker for past rulings. Only one bill of minor importance was passed, and at 5:30 the house adjourned. That the Democrats in the house intend to resort to an obstructive policy while the elections bill is pending in the senate was made obvious when Mr. Black, of Georgia, demanded the reading of Saturday's proceedings in full instead of in its abbreviated form. The journal being short, its reading consumed very little time. Then Mr. Mills (Tex.) moved an amendment to the journal relative to a refusal of the chair to recognize his motion to reconsider the vote by which Friday's journal was approved. Mr. Cannon demanded the previous question, and was recognized by the speaker. A number of Democrats demanded the reading of Mr. Mills' amendment, and it was so ordered.

The Last Election.

Mr. Springer then took the floor under the rule allowing forty minutes' debate after the ordering of the previous question, and said that never before the first session of the congress had a motion to reconsider (a privileged motion) been denied by the presiding officer. In the last election, he was pleased to say, the honorable speaker had recognized the great principle of the right of the people to rule. The speaker had said in a speech in New York that this was a government of the people, by the people and for the people, etc. Mr. Rogers (Ark.) suggested that there could not be any doubt of what the speaker had said, in view of the result of the late election.

Mr. Springer said the speaker had put before the people as a question to be considered his conduct in making his rulings, and their verdict had been one of condemnation.

Mr. Rogers rose to interpose a remark, but Mr. Springer did not yield, and the speaker, with some surcease in his tones, remarked that the gentleman from Illinois did not desire to be interrupted. Mr. Springer replied that he did not desire to be interrupted by the chair, but expressed a willingness to yield five minutes of his time to the speaker if he desired to say anything.

Speaker Reed then had several extracts from the journal read showing that Mr. Randall, when speaker of the house, refused to entertain appeals from his decisions.

McKinley Versus Flower.

Mr. McKinley said that nobody would deny that the motion made Saturday by Mr. Mills was purely dilatory, and it was the duty of the chair to refuse to entertain it. As to the result of the election its result would be discussed before the people. When the Democrats had put in public law their own interpretation of their victory, the Republicans would go to the American people on the issues then made and let the people determine in 1892 which side of the house should continue in control of the United States.

"You are not a gentleman, he said, on the other side who would not declare that the whole purpose of the filibustering tactics was to make it impossible to pass the elections bill in the house if the senate should pass it.

Mr. Flower here observed—We accept the issue and meet it upon it.

Mr. McKinley—I am glad the gentleman makes an open confession. And I want to say to the gentleman that this issue will be decided.

Mr. Flower—It downed the Republican party.

Mr. McKinley—You gentlemen secured power in the house of representatives by the suppression of the votes of thousands and hundreds of thousands of citizens. You may have a temporary victory now and then, but the party which stands against an honest ballot and an honest count cannot long and permanently hold power in this country.

LAID TO REST.

Funeral Services of the Late George Bancroft.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The funeral of the late George Bancroft took place from St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, in this city, this morning. The services were conducted in the quietest and simplest manner. The remains were sent to Worcester, Mass., for interment. The pallbearers through the city to the services were Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Blatchford, Senator Evarts, Mr. Bayard, Admiral Rodgers, Mr. Spofford, Mr. Thomas William Gerrie and Mr. John A. King. Among the many telegrams of condolence received at the Bancroft mansion is one from the emperor of Germany, transmitted through the German legation in this city, as follows:

"Sir—His majesty the emperor and king, remembering the relations of friendship which for many years existed between his majesty the late Emperor William and the late Hon. George Bancroft as United States minister in Berlin, has directed me to express to you and to your family his most sincere sympathy with the great loss which has fallen upon you and upon your country."

A telegram was also received from the secretary of the American Historical society expressing their sympathy and announcing that a memorial, of which Mr. John D. King would be a member, would attend the funeral.

As an expression of the public loss and sorrow the flags on all the executive departments at Washington and of the public buildings in the cities through which the funeral party is to pass will be placed at half mast today and on the day of this eminent statesman, scholar and historian shall rest in the state that gave him to his country and to the world.

The following general order was issued by Secretary Tracy:

"It is with deep regret that the secretary of the navy announces to the navy and the marine corps the death on the 18th inst., at Washington, of the Hon. George Bancroft, formerly secretary of the navy. The long and honored career of Mr. Bancroft, his high character and the distinction which he achieved, both in public offices and in literary labor, have made his name one of the most familiar and revered in American annals. His successful administration of the navy department from March, 1845, to September, 1846, was marked pre-eminently by the foundation of the naval academy, an act which has earned for him the most profound and lasting gratitude of the naval service. As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that the navy department be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that all business be suspended therein on the day of the funeral."

An Heroic Brakeman.

DENVER, Jan. 20.—Two cars in a train on the Cheyenne and Northern railroad caught fire from sparks from the locomotive, and the intervening cars parted the engineer and fireman from seeing the flames. The passengers were driven to the rear coach. A brakeman named Anderson ventured to warn the engineer, and at great peril crawled over the burning cars to the front of the train. The engineer decided to make a quick run to the nearest water tank, two miles distant. When the tank was reached both cars were burned up, while the front of the passenger car was nearing destruction. Brakeman Anderson, who risked his life to save others, died last night from his burns.

This Date in History—Jan. 20.

1613—Death of Rudolph II; born 1552.

1706—Birth of Frederick, prince of Wales; died 1751.

1715—Birth of Jean Jacques Barthelemy (author of "Young Anacharsis"); died 1795.

1788—Birth of Richard Henry Lee, American statesman; died 1794.

1794—Birth of Robert Morris, financier; died 1806.

1795—Death of Empress Charles JOHN HOWARD.
VII; born 1697.

1790—Death of John Howard, philanthropist; born 1726.

1807—Birth of Nathaniel P. Willis, American author and journalist; died 1867.

1854—Birth of David Fisher, statesman and author of "Wilmot's Proviso."

1841—Hong Kong ceded to Great Britain by the Chinese government; $6,000,000 agreed to be paid as an indemnity to England.

1870—Cost of the Franco-Prussian war announced as $2,000,000,000.

1876—Death of Jean Francois Millet an Barbizon, France; celebrated artist; aged 60.

ON EXHIBITION AT
Randolph's Drug Store.
WE WANT your stove.

G. W. Morrison, Ag't
11 SOMERSET STREET.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the report of Edward C. Hulbert, the Commissioner appointed by the Common Council of the City of Plainfield to make an assessment of the damages incurred or assessed for laying out and opening Richmond street, from Somerset street to New street, in said city, a d all other matters required by said act to be by him performed, will be presented to the Common Council of the City of Plainfield, at the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall of said city, on the 2nd day of February, 1891, at which time and place all persons interested in the same will be present, and will be presented with a copy of said report, and a regular meeting to be held on the second day of February next, 1891.
J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.
Dated January 19th, 1891.

Cleaner Coal!
L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,
50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,
Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly acked steam vi rating mechanical screen for rust coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.
Upper Lehigh and Honeybrook Coal in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.
Hough and Dressed Lumber.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for Turning and Scroll Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

Painter and Decorator
First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by
Alonzo T. Ayers,
NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

THE LATEST STYLES
of
Suits and Overcoats
ON HAND NOW.
All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.
Schwed Brothers,
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
7 EAST FRONT STREET

To have your eyes fitted to
SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES
properly, call at
DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler
13 Park avenue.
A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday trade.
Don't forget the Number, 13.

Making Things Interesting!
WE WANT MONEY.
From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $3.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.
We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies Dongola Goodyear Welt which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.
ROGERS BROS.,
12 West Front street.

THE BEE HIVE
Black hare caper, satin lining, reduced to $3.00.
Black hare muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.
Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, reduced to $1.50.
Puritania muffs reduced to $1.75.
Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Rack wrist," 25c.
Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.
Ladies' ribbed vests, 25c., 39c. and 45c.
SPECIAL!
Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.
Louis Callman,
40 WEST FRONT STREET.

A FINE
Assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.
Eugene M. Laing,
NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

BOOKS, CARDS and NOVELTIES,
Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.
A. W. RAND,
NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Marsh Brothers,
PAINTERS and DECORATORS,
At Edward Love's wall paper and art store, corner of North avenue and Peace street, call your attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Prescott a specialty. Jobbing attended to with dispatch. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,
Marsh Brothers.
A. A. MARSH, T. B. MARSH,
(late J. Marsh & Ayers.)

RICE'S [Telephone call 73 R. Cor. Duer and Emily Sts.
A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. At a
Great Reduction
in price. In addition we issue a
Discount Pass Book
to cash buyers. Call and examine goods, and get prices, and be sure are satisfied you will have your orders with
R. W. RICE & CO.,
Emily and Duer Streets.
A free delivery to all parts of the
City and Borough.

Sweet as its Name
implys.
HONEYCOMB
Smoking Tobacco.
For sale by
N. H. Guttman,
(Amphion Segar Store,)
19 W. SECOND ST.

E. H. HOLMES,
DEALER IN
Coal and Wood.
Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept and stantly on hand.
OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle.
27 North Avenue.
YARD, 26 MADISON AVENUE,
Opposite Electric Light Station.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Dealer in BEST
QUALITY COAL
YARD AND OFFICE
SOUTH AVENUE.
P. O. BOX 1467.
Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service
B. & O. Telegraph Co.
Money Transferred by Telegraph.
Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Manger.

FRANK LINKE,
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
Wholesale Wine
AND
Liquor Dealer.
BOTTLER OF BALLANTINE'S CELEBRATED
EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,
Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,
AND DEALER IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER.
And Ales Also for hotels and private families.
No. 42 West Front street, 172 Sumner street, North Plainfield, N. J.
All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Kline's Extracts.
Pure Fruit Flavors.

Lodges.

Fraternity and Protection.
1873. Membership, 120,000. 1890.
Death benefit paid over $20,000,000 since organization. WYOMEDA Lodge, No. 2000, meets on Bicycl, meets Fire and Third Thursday, at 8 P. M., in Reed's Building, West Second street, Plainfield.
H. C. FRASE, Dictator.—W. ADAMS, Reporter. 13 30 ly

Home Comforts

AT SMALL COST.

The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in
PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line of body made.

FAIRCHILD'S

31 and 33 East Front street, next to P. O.

Some People Think

When fodders are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So at My Store.

It is my business to keep
FINE FANCY GOODS.

And my stock is ever aptly renewed and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

For Gentlemen.

Fine Neckwear,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Woollen Mufflers,
Cardigan Jackets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk Suspenders,
Fine Dress Gloves,
Fur Caps,
Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

46 WEST FRONT STREET.

BUY THE
GARLAND AND BARSTAW
Stoves and Ranges
and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Dencklau's,

76 WEST FRONT STREET.

N. B.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

20, 18, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

REMNANTS!

OF GINGHAMS, calicos, muslin, dress goods, ribbons, laces, Hamburgh edgings, and "odds and ends" of gloves, hosiery, collars, corsets, etc., in great variety CHEAP, the result of "an ek taking" and cleaning up at the close of the year.

JUST OPENED new Spring dress goods, cutting flannels and other wash dress fabrics.

The styles are just elegant.

BISALL'S, 20 West Front street.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.
Arrive—[illegible] a. m., 1.05, 4.30 p. m.
Close—7.30 and 9.30 a. m., 12.30, 4.30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.
Arrive—9.30 a. m., 2.30, 6.30 p. m.
Close—9.30 a. m., 2.30 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.
Office open from 9.30 to 10.30 a. m.
Mail closes at 9.30 p. m.

R. R. POPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REID,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CHAS. A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Notary Public and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Veterinarian, No. 20 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 44. Residence 104 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Further assist to all parts of the country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Office, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 261 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

Thompson Park,

NO. 25 EAST FRONT STREET,

PIANOS and ORGANS.

Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Dunnberry. | Musical Merchandise | Newman Bros. Sterling, Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale,

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

SHEET MUSIC played for purchasers.

Tuning and Repairing a specialty

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves
and
Othello Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed,

Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and cleaned.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND TINNING.

A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of those $8 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Camel's Hair Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 35c., worth 75c.; these are all new goods, not old stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Cutting Flannels in reasonable colors, 11c. to 15c. Children's plush caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

Good, heavy, Scotch able Linen at 39, 27 and 37c.; extra heavy 40c.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 35, 37, 45 and 50c. Good towelling 4 1-2c. per yard. Extra wide Huckaback 10c.

We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front street.

NEW FIRM

N. B. Smalley & Co.

DEALERS IN

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS,

POULTRY AND FISH.

Sugar Cured Hams a specialty.

TELEPHONE CALL 14.

No. 94 Somerset street.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

MISS JEANNETTE MATTISON,
Teacher of pianoforte. Pupils received either at her own or at pupils' residence. Liberal terms to clergy. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Scribner and Miss Norris's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 LaGrow avenue, corner of Woodington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890.

A KANSAS CITY CRASH.

The American National Bank Has Gone Under.

RUINED BY A CONTINUED RUN

Liabilities Very Large—President Stimson Believes That the Bank Was in Good Condition, but Other Financiers Say It Was Ruined by Bad Management.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20.—The run which was started on the American National bank Saturday was continued yesterday, and in accordance with orders from Mr. Lacey, comptroller of the currency at Washington, C. G. Marshall, national bank examiner for the state of Missouri, took charge of the bank. It is believed that its liabilities will reach $2,250,000: nominal assets, $3,500,000. It was rumored in this city that Secretary Blaine is one of its stockholders to the extent of $50,000. He was interested in the bank when it started, but drew out and loans nothing. All the stockholders are said to be eastern men.

President Stimson's Statement.

President H. P. Stimson, of the bank, authorized the following statement:

"The cause of the failure of the American National bank seems to have been the lack of confidence which has pervaded the business world for the past few months. A rumor gained currency some three months ago that the bank was not in the best condition. The withdrawal of deposits followed immediately, and with the growth of unfavorable reports the withdrawals increased to an alarming extent.

"On Oct. 1 the bank's statement showed deposits of $4,200,000. Dec. 12 the deposits had fallen off to $2,500,000, and Saturday night when the clearing house committee made its investigations they were found to aggregate only $1,400,000.

"Cash available at that time was $400,000. This decrease in deposits began with the stringency of the eastern money markets, and when the bank found itself obliged to negotiate a loan of $800,000 in the east it was compelled to give as collateral, its gilt edge securities.

Confidence Was Impaired.

"When these drafts upon the bank's resources became generally known confidence more and more was impaired, and finally a meeting of the clearing house was called, without the consent or the knowledge of the American National. However, at this meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted extending an offer of assistance. When it became known that the meeting had been held the run on the bank began. Then the bank called on the clearing house to make good its offer. The bank's securities were examined and declared to be sufficient, but the members of the clearing house could not agree as to the amount of loan which each should pay. The discussion of the matter finally ended without any agreement having been reached, and then the bank examiner was notified by President Stimson.

Will Be Paid in Full.

"Our shinkage was especially great on account of the large volume of country business handled, and this was made more conspicuous by the fact that a few months ago we had several large temporary deposits. During the ninety days we collected considerably over a million dollars and paid off deposits amounting to nearly two and a half millions, or about 60 per cent. of our deposits.

"Last Thursday morning we had an excellent showing and were in easier condition than for nearly two months, with every prospect of continued improvement in spite of malicious rumors industriously circulated among our depositors and correspondents. Ultimately we were obliged to close, although in my opinion this ought never to have occurred, as the bank has always been in a solvent condition. To close up such a business in these times will necessarily involve great sacrifice, but there is no doubt that depositors will be paid in full."

Bad Management Charged.

One of the thirteen bank presidents who met at Gerlon mansion for saving the American says that the bank had been run on such risky principles that it would have been ruined long ago had it not been for the fact that during the recent panicky times the bankers of the city could not afford to let it go. The failure is complete, and while the depositors will probably get their money in time, the other creditors will probably be left. The bank was incorporated under the national banking laws in August, 1888. Its capital was $1,250,000, and its shareholders are liable for as much more if necessary.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Wreck a Train in Texas and Get Away with $20,000.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Jan. 20.—At noon the train on the Rio Grande railroad, between here and Point Isabel, was wrecked and robbed by fifteen masked men. They placed obstructions on the track, derailed the train and lavied on the passengers.

The robbers got away with about $20,000 in Mexican money, which was en route by express for shipment at Brazos by the steamship Morgan to New Orleans. The ship's mail was also taken. Passengers were robbed of money and valuables.

A baggage man badly injured in the wreck. The sheriff and a posse are out scouring the country for traces of the robbers, who are doubtless safe in Mexico.

A Squaw's Terrible Suffering.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 20.—Yesterday afternoon the wife of Fe Tails arrived here in a badly wounded condition. She was the victim of white men's malice four weeks ago. She, her husband and several Indians left the agency on a pass from Gen. Brooks to hunt for eagle feathers. When near Bear Butte they were set upon by some men. Few Tails was killed and his wife badly wounded. The rest of the party scattered, and have not since been heard from. For the past nine days the woman has been walking to this place, and has covered 120 miles.

Four Children Perish.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 20.—Advices from Thomasville state that while Richard Lane and wife, of Boston, Thomas county, were at church their house burned to the ground, and their four children perished in the flames. They were locked in by their parents.

Forty-nine Children Hurt.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—While a large number of children were playing in a school ground at Nantwich an infuriated cow broke away from upon them, tossing some in the air and trampling others under its hoofs. Forty-nine children received more or less serious injuries.

A BIG RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME.

To Connect Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City by Tunnel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A remarkable rapid transit scheme has developed here. It is called the Metropolitan Underground railway. The scheme is a comprehensive one. It covers all the ground (albeit under ground) and takes in the needs of the greater New York that all good citizens are waiting to see. It will not merely furnish quick and comfortable transit along the longitudinal lines of Manhattan island but will connect New York and Brooklyn and Jersey City and furnish a through route for the Pullman car, passenger and the loaded freight trains from the west and south to New England or to Montauk point.

It will encroach on the domain of no man, take no farms and stations, and is built as it will be through the solid granite and granite which underly our cities, it will be safety itself.

Mr. Amelia Corbin is the father of this scheme, and the portion of the system upon which all is ready to begin work is section No. 1, connecting the junction of Atlantic avenue and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, with the foot of Whitehall street, New York.

For many months engineers have been making borings all along the lines of the proposed railways, not only in the three cities, but under the waters of the North and East rivers, in order to determine exactly what kind of engineering feat it will be to build the proposed forty-three miles of tunnel.

Beneath the Fifth Avenue hotel the boring extended to a depth of 2,110 feet. The results were most satisfactory. Only two crevasses that might give possible trouble were found in the solid rock—one at Canal street, in this city, and one in the North river. Such eminent authorities as Gen. John Newton and Charles H. Jacobs have endorsed the scheme and declared it to be entirely feasible. Over $30,000 has been expended in preliminary engineering work.

The engineers declare that a tunnel wide enough for two tracks can be built in the very best manner and delivered ready for use for $1,250,000 per mile. This does not cover the cost of anything but the tunnel itself. The cost of excavations for underground stations, switches, real estate for surface stations, plants for ventilation and lighting will bring the total cost for the first section up to $3,000,000 per mile, and for all subsequent sections to about $2,000,000 per mile.

Electricity will furnish the motive power and the light, thus avoiding the horrible smoke of the underground railway system of London. Some of the largest capitalists in the country are behind the scheme.

SHOT IN A SCHOOL HOUSE.

A Teacher in Syracuse Literally Riddled with Bullets.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—It was the hour in the morning when the pupils are dismissed for recess at the Bassett street public school when Wilbur F. Barker, husband of a teacher employed there, alighted from a cutter and entered the building. He carried in his arms their baby, aged 16 months, which he had seized at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Harker, entered the class room in which his wife was at her duties the pupils were filing out. Barker confronted his wife, and, holding aloft the child, cried:

"Is this the way you take care of your baby?"

Mrs. Barker remonstrated in vain with the man, who was growing wilder every moment. In the midst of the altercation the principal of the school, Miss Charlotte Bach, entered. Barker cast, and, as he refused, his wife sought to relieve her associates from an embarrassment by quitting the room with her husband at her heels. The remaining teachers, congratulating themselves when two pistol shots in quick succession rang through the hallway.

After the shots Mrs. Barker ran about thirty feet and fell to the floor.

Barker laid the child on the floor and went to the side of his wife. He leaned over her and again fired at close range. As near as can be ascertained, five shots were then fired in rapid succession, most of them taking effect. Barker then hurriedly walked down stairs, leaped out of a window, and, entering his sleigh, started off southward, leaving the child on the floor. Miss Bach telephoned to the police and summoned a doctor. The greatest excitement prevailed among the pupils. Some cried and some fled home in terror. The wounded lay riddled with bullets. In most of the wounds are flesh wounds and she may recover. Barker was arrested after an exciting chase.

Editor Dunlap Arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A. P. Dunlap, the publisher of Dunlap's Stage News, has been arrested in a libel suit for $10,000 damages brought by Harrison G. Fisk, proprietor of The Dramatic Mirror. Bail was fixed at $2,000. The alleged libel consisted in a statement that The Mirror was about to suspend. Mr. Fisk makes affidavit that the statement is false and malicious, and that he has never intended to suspend the publication of his paper, which is largely and continuously profitable.

A Mysterious Poisoning Case.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 20.—A mysterious poisoning case, in which Annie McCloud, a pretty girl of 19 summers, is the victim, has just become public. Phares S. Strobl, the girl's reputed lover, is now confined in prison here, charged with complicity in her death. Opinion is divided as to whether she deliberately committed suicide or was murdered. An inquest revealed the fact that the girl was in a delicate condition.

Eyes on the Rock.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Lawyer Elihu Root cross-examined Mrs. Hamilton, or Mrs. Mann, as mercilessly yesterday that she broke down, and her counsel procured an adjournment for the day. When asked where the bogus Mrs. Mann's baby was born she refused at first to answer, but on being told by the surrogate that she must reply or go to jail, she said the child was born in Pennsylvania in November, 1889.

King Kalakaua Very Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—King Kalakaua is critically ill with Bright's disease and consequent anuremia. The physicians have little hope of his recovery. He had his first serious attack during his recent trip to southern California. His condition at Santa Barbara two weeks ago was bad and he has grown worse since, with occasional rallies.

Born on a Sleeping Car.

LYONS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Mrs. J. H. Todd, of Geneva, who was on her way home from Chicago, gave birth to a handsome baby boy on the upon chests, loaded some in the air and trampling others under its hoofs. Forty-nine children received more or less serious injuries.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 B'DWAY

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.
Suits from **$18** up

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY,

Fine Custom Tailoring. 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beatiful Brand of soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Don't miss this chance.

Builders Cards.

BERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, shop corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, P. O. Box 1544.
J. BERRMANN, J. PETERSON,
8 Regent street. 13 somerset place.
10-10-7

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New Market avenue, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 81

R. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evergreen. P. O. Box 1288. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 563.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 32 Madison avenue.

PARSONS & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 481.
W. J. Pearson, No. 15 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 16 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
20 SOMERSET STREET.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelvings, Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HELICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the

EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,
Plumbing and hot water fitting a specialty, prices reasonable. No. 3 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Chimneys kept clean and swept quickly. Best block cement concrete used in the floor.

All Kinds of Job work Done, Prompt, Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE
45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING
49 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE.
Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL S. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in our reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improved Corn and Potato hoe wagon. John P. Wells, Rear Grant street, Plainfield.

T. E. McGRAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street, ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
can be purchased at Edgewood Park, Somerset street. Address
H. F. M. CRANE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. Just above the one level.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods.

The most perfect system of every article ruined by improper laundering. Lace curtains re-lettered equal to new. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
24 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,
PROPRIETOR.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street.
Time-table in effect Dec. 28d, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 p. m., 12.00 night. Leave New York, foot Liberty street, at 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 p. m., 12.00 night. Passengers for Newark change at Newark Junction.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6.00, 7.15, 8.02, 9.05, 11.05, 11.50 a. m., 1.20, 2.40, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Leave Somerville at 6.45, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Passengers for Somerville change at Somerville Junction.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 7.35, 9.07, 9.57 a. m., 1.05, 4.05, 5.20, 7.30, p. m. Sunday at 5.45 a. m., 7.00 and 9.30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.45 a. m., 1.40, 4.40 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTION.

5.45 a. m. for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Cleveland, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Sunbury, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

7.35 a. m. for High Bridge and Easton. 9.07 a. m. for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Sunbury, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. Connects at Lehighton with Lehigh Valley R. R. for Penn Haven Junction, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Sunbury, Shamokin and Mt. Carmel. 9.57 a. m. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Bethlehem, Reading, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Sunbury and Shamokin. 1.05 p. m. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Bethlehem, Reading, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Sunbury and Shamokin. 4.05 p. m. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Bethlehem, Reading, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Sunbury and Shamokin. 5.20 p. m. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Bethlehem, Reading, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Sunbury and Shamokin. 7.30 p. m. for High Bridge Branch, Phillipsburg, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Bethlehem, Reading and Harrisburg. 9.30 p. m. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 3.35, 8.05, 11.05 a. m., 2.07, 3.30 p. m. Sunday (via Cranford) 9.02 a. m., 5.30 p. m. Sunday (via Grove) 8.02 a. m., 5.30 p. m. Arrive at Long Branch 5.00, 11.09 a. m., 1.05, 3.51, 8.05, 7.05 p. m. Sunday 9.57 a. m., 2.20 p. m., 8.05 p. m. Arrive at Atlantic 5.25, 8.27 a. m., 1.00 p. m. For Freehold 9.27, 8.05, 11.09 a. m., 1.05, 3.51, 5.30 p. m.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at: 17, 5.05, 6.20, 8.45, 11.55 a. m., 1.35, 2.55, 4.05, 5.35, 6.30, 8.50 p. m. Sunday at 1.35, 4.05, 6.30, 8.50 p. m. For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden at 5.05 p. m. For Washington at 1.35, 6.30 p. m. For Philadelphia—1.05, 3.07, 7.50, 9.05, 9.25, 11.07, 11.35 a. m., 12.05, 1.35, 2.55, 4.05, 5.35, 6.30, 8.50 p. m. Sundays at 1.05, 5.05, 9.05, 10.41 a. m., 1.35, 4.05, 6.30, 8.50 p. m.

For Bordentown, Burlington and Belvidere at 7.50 a. m. and 5.35 p. m. For Lambertville at 9.05 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. For Easton at 9.05 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. For Flemington—7.50 a. m., 2.55 p. m. For Hopewell—7.50 a. m., 2.55 p. m. For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden at 7.50 a. m. Sundays at 10.41 a. m. and 7.05 p. m.

A full line of tickets are on sale, and sleeping car accommodations can be secured at the Ticket Office.

For further information, see time tables to be had at agencies.

CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line

FARE FIVE CENTS.

To any point along the route within the limits of the borough.

Will take passengers in time for morning and afternoon trains and connect for the west.

All I want is encouragement to give a thoroughly first-class stage line.

New routes to be established as rapidly as the business justifies.

My present route is from the depot along Somerset street to Somerville. Beyond the borough limits are cents.

Connect with the 6.30, 7.30 and 9.07 a. m. trains for Bound Brook, Somerville, Bridgewater and Flemington. Leave Somerville at 10.30 a. m. and 4 p. m. return trips go direct to Plainfield. Leave the Front street office at 11.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave corner Somerset and Front streets.

Leave corner Somerset and Front streets.

Comrade E. K. Allen.

PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE
6-1-y

Higgins' Stage Line

To go here on some following Somerset Business or Time:

Next to Somerville, Bridgewater, Bound Brook, Somerville, Bridgewater, Bound Brook, Somerville, Bridgewater, Bound Brook,

FREEDOM'S CENTENNIALS

THREE ANNIVERSARIES OF LIBERTY SOON TO BE CELEBRATED.

One Is of Interest to the People of Canada and Another to the Citizens of Vermont—The Thrilling Story of the Marseillaise.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

DURING the present year three centennial anniversaries will occur, and doubtless will be celebrated in a manner befitting their importance. Two will interest the people of Canada and Vermont, and the third will recall the stirring memories associated with "The Marseillaise."

It is now a hundred years since Upper Canada, or the province, known as Ontario, was established. The imperial act granting constitutional government to the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was passed in 1791, and it provided that "by reason of the distance of said provinces from this country [England], and the changes to be made in the government thereof, it should be lawful for the crown to issue a proclamation appointing a day for the commencement of the act and the establishment of the provinces." The lieutenant governor of Quebec accordingly issued a proclamation appointing Monday, Dec. 26, 1791, as the day on which the act was to take effect.

When Canada ceded to Great Britain in 1763 the French colonists were guaranteed the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion and equal civil and commercial privileges with the British subjects, but an antagonism existed between the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada for many years. Quebec and Montreal gave to the latter control over the exports and imports of the country, and financial misunderstandings arising between the two sections respecting their rightful share, they led to a proposal in 1822, which was carried out in 1841, whereby a legislative union was established, and each reserved the control of its own government. By the imperial act, however,

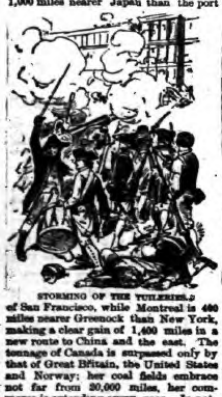
LORD DUFFERIN.

[Formerly Canada's popular Governor General.]

known as "the British North American act of 1867," the whole of British North America was united in one confederation, and we now know it as the Dominion of Canada.

The population of the Dominion is now upward of 4,000,000, and the people have good reason to appreciate the blessings that have come to them during these hundred years. They have neither laws of entail nor primogeniture. Their school system is as near perfect as experience and example can make it. They have no church establishment dependent on state support, and it is to be told to the honor of the French legislature of Quebec that long before the union with Upper Canada it was the first legislature on the face of the earth that gave the Jew equal privileges with the Christian.

All the rivers in Scotland would not make one St. Lawrence, and that country itself is smaller in area than the largest of the Canadian lakes. Fifty millions of dollars have been spent in thirty years to improve the navigable waters, and by a system of enlarged canals vessels 275 feet long and 40 feet broad, with a burden of 1,400 to 1,600 tons, can be taken from the ocean to Lake Superior. The Canadian Pacific railroad brings Canada 1,000 miles nearer Japan than the port



STORMING OF THE TUILERIES.

of San Francisco, while Montreal is 400 miles nearer Greenock than New York, making a clear gain of 1,400 miles in a new route to China and the east. The tonnage of Canada is surpassed only by that of Great Britain, the United States and Norway; her coal fields embrace not far from 20,000 miles, her commerce is extending every year. In nature she presents all that is beautiful and majestic, and in her society, according to the declaration of Lord Dufferin, formerly governor general, "she is more democratic than the republic of America."

The people of Vermont are also looking forward to a celebration—that of the hundredth anniversary of the admission of their state into the Union, which will take place on Aug. 19 of the present year. The same day will be made memorable by the dedication of the Bennington battle monument, and it is expected that New Hampshire and Massachusetts will join in the exercises.

The first permanent settlement in Vermont was made in 1724, within the limits of Brattleboro. In 1760 there were not more than 300 inhabitants scattered along the banks of the Connecticut river, and both New Hampshire and New York claimed jurisdiction over the territory. In 1776 the Vermonters sought admission to the provincial congress, but through the influence of New York were refused. In January, 1777, they proclaimed their independence and formed a state constitution, but were again refused a place in the confederacy, and again in 1782. In 1789, however, New York waived her pretensions, and in 1791 Vermont was admitted as a state.

There is not room in this article to tell the story of the "Green Mountain Boys" during the war of the revolution, but it is known to every school boy how they captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point and won the day at Bennington. Though unrecognized, they contributed their full quota of men and means to the cause of american independence.

The battle of Bennington was fought Aug. 16, but as that date this year will fall on Sunday, it was deemed best to have the celebration in the middle of the week.

On the anniversary of the Marseillaise, wherever there is a Frenchman, he will surely assemble with his fellows to glorify his national hymn. Empires and republics alike have been moved by its stirring music, and more than once it has turned the tide of battle by inspiring with fresh enthusiasm almost hopeless battalions. It has been sung in palaces, hovel and around the scaffold, and peasants have marched to victory animated by its noble music.

Claude Joseph Rouget de l'Isle, the author, was a young captain of French engineers, who was born in 1760 and died in 1835. He wrote commonplace verses and was a fairly good musician, playing upon the violin, but it was this single composition, the "Marseillaise," that made his name famous. France at that time was in a state of commotion, her vitality being threatened by the allied kings of Europe. Her people had been called to arms and nobly responded. Young De l'Isle was quartered at Strasburg. During a dinner party at the house of the mayor some one spoke of the heroic songs that stimulate the ardor of the soldier, and the mayor turning to De l'Isle asked him to compose a new march for his comrades. In the romance of history we learn that on retiring to his room, "the night being superb, he took down his violin and played and sang. Air and words both came at the same time; the subject transported him. It was as if the soul of La Patrie was passing into his own, as if through his mouth liberty was uttering her enthusiasm and her generous anger. In the morning six verses were completed, and, vibrating with patriotic excitement, he read the 'War Song of the Army of the Rhine'—its first title—to his friends. Manuscripts were distributed throughout Alsace, and the music was executed on the public square at Strasburg."

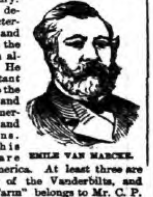
Thence it traveled over France, and contributed to the victory of the French revolutionary armies. In Paris it was sung for the first time by the band of men who were brought from Marseilles by Barbaroux to aid in the revolution of Aug. 10, 1792, and were prominent in storming the Tuileries. There it received the christening of "La Marseillaise." Generals said it was worth ten thousand men.

De l'Isle never intended the hymn to be a republican anthem, for he was a Royalist, but it was adopted by the First Republic, retained by Napoleon, and sang as a Te Deum on the occasion of brilliant victories. The imperial guard always marched to the air of "Les Marseillaise." It was forbidden under the Restoration, but came again into use during the reign of Louis Philippe, and is now firmly intrenched in the hearts of the French people.

FELIX G. DE FONTAINE.

He Was a Noted Cattle Painter.

Emile Van Marcke de Lumen, who died recently at an advanced age, had the reputation, both in his native France and throughout Europe and America as well, of being the best cattle painter of the century.



EMILE VAN MARCKE.

Strength and decision characterize his work, and on his canvas the animals seem almost to live. He was a constant contributor to the Paris Salon, and received numerous medals and decorations. Many of his paintings are owned in America. At least three are the property of the Vanderbilts, and "The Mill Farm" belongs to Mr. C. P. Huntington. "La Vanne," in the Milwaukee Art gallery, and wealthy people throughout the country possess specimens of the dead artist's admirable work.

Dew Comes from the Earth.

Modern science has demonstrated that the dew of which poets have sung, likening it to diamond drops, is in reality not dew at all, but the exhalation of healthy plants, true dew being evenly deposited upon the surface of the plant, the under surface receiving more moisture than the upper. Vapor rising from the earth is condensed by the cooler atmosphere and deposited in the form of dew in summer and of hoar frost in winter.

One Use for the Cockroach.

The cockroach is universally voted a nuisance, yet he is said to be of use to the doctors. His powdered remains contain an active principle called antihydropia, which is of value in the treatment of dropsy.

The oculists have found that tight collars are responsible for many cases of weakness of the eyes and a few of total blindness.

A MODEST CHURCH.

Plans by L. H. Gibson, Stone Court Building, Adapted to Good Ventilation.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

When a church is to be built one of the principal things mentioned by those immediately interested is that the entire space within the structure shall be made available for hearing and seeing. In the case of a little church that seats only 300, if there be a little room on one side, it is desirable that the seating capacity of this room be available in connection with the large room, so that space extraordinary occasions all may be thrown into one. This is an almost universal condition, and is particularly true of small churches.

Take the case of the little plans here given. In the main audience room there is a seating capacity of about 225. In the Sunday school class room back of the main room there is capacity for about fifty more, and thirty-five or forty may be seated in the gallery above. The class room in this and other structures of similar character should be arranged so that it may be cut off from the main room, and have its individual use without connection with the larger room. Thus the purposes of the building are conserved, and at times heat and light are economized.

A vestibule of relatively large size is always desirable in connection with a church

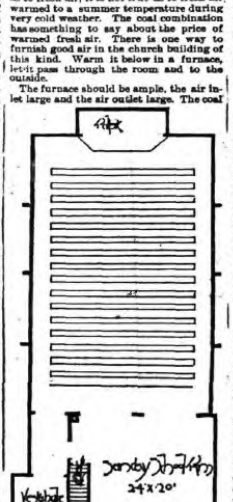
FRONT ELEVATION.

building. People come on a cold or rainy day, take off their wraps and overshoes, and arrange themselves in a way to disturb none who are on the inside. Then it is much pleasanter not to have a door opening directly into the room from the cold or noise of the street. It is true that there is one floor which opens from the class room to the outside in the case of this structure, but it is placed there in deference to prejudice and not to reason. The people who build *this church think that on general principles* it is quite desirable that two doors be provided, that upon the unusual occasion both doors may be open that large numbers may pass through both entrances.

In case of fire it is argued that the church can be emptied much more rapidly. Now, in truth, the extra door will not be used in this building, and in a one story structure there is not much danger of being injured by fire. As it is, one can go into the vestibule and thence to the main room, or from this same room to the class room or the gallery above. Thus the extra door is altogether unnecessary.

There is nothing plentier outside a church than fresh air, and it is almost universally true that the air inside the church is nasty. A great deal of energy has been wasted in attempts at church ventilation, and for anything which is so desirable as fresh air it is really very strange that nothing proper has been done in the way of supplying what is wanted. Now it is safe that fresh air is cheap. While this is true *as to fresh air*, it is not true as to fresh air, warmed to a summer temperature during very cold weather. The coal combination has something to say about the price of warmed fresh air. There is one way to furnish good air in the church building of this kind. Warm it with a furnace, let it pass through the room and to the outside.

The furnace should be ample, the air inlet large and the air outlet large. The coal



PLAN.

pile should be ample, because large quantities of outside air are brought into the furnace and heated by it, distributed through the registers in the floor to the room above, breathed and allowed to pass out. Now this is simple, natural ventilation; but people will be wiser than they are now before a church will be ventilated in this way. There is always some one to object to the coal bill. It is cheaper to breathe the mustiness of foul air, and those who object to the coal bill do not care for the bad ventilation. They are used to it. They are old; they have been brought up on it. It is hard to get an idea into a man who has been breathing bad air all his life.

This structure is of wood, sheathed, papered and weatherboarded. It is substantially built and cost about $1,800. The details of the plan are self explanatory.

LOUIS H. GIBSON.

Purchasing wall paper at one establishment, carpets at another, curtains somewhere else and furniture upholstery in another place, frequently produces a perfectly mismatched room from the wrong items.

CAUSED A BIG FLUTTER.

A Sensational Episode in the Struggle for Senator Ingalls' Seat.

E. J. TURNER.

A sensation occurred recently in connection with the struggle in Kansas for the senatorship now held by Mr. Ingalls. It was caused by the publication of a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. E. J. Turner, member of congress from the Sixth district. The letter is to Mr. McGrath, president of the State Alliance, and reads in part as follows:

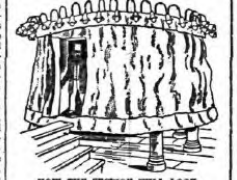
I have no money to spend in a fight. If I succeed I could and would put up $5,000, but it is doubtful to me if I could raise that promise in case of success. Yet you may have some friends who would be willing to take such chance. We will pass that bill to establish that United States judicial district, and I can have a United States marshal and others. The first changes with administrations, and the clerk is for life. But I guess you know I take care of my friends. We have carried not to replace this bill until the election there is over, for Ingalls would be jumped on to for all the places and injure him, or some of the eastern fellows might try to commit him against it.

The publication of this naturally created a flutter among politicians. It is repudiated by Mr. Turner, who says it was forged by a disappointed office seeker. Mr. Turner is a native of Pennsylvania, is 44 years old, and served through the war as a member of an Iowa regiment. He is a lawyer by profession, and before entering congress was secretary of the Kansas board of railway commissioners.

THE FOREST'S MONARCH NO MORE.

A Giant Redwood Tree Becomes a World's Fair Exhibit.

What is said to have been the "biggest tree in California" was sacrificed recently to the desire to make a novel exhibit at the World's fair in Chicago. This monarch of the redwood species towered 312 feet toward the sky, and the distance from the ground to the first limb was 172 feet. It flourished in the forests of Tulare county, thirty miles from the



HOW THE SECTION WILL LOOK.

nearest railway, and over 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The storms and sunshine of 3,000 years have been necessary to perfect its magnificent growth, but it took ten woodsmen less than a month to bring the giant crashing to the ground.

From the trunk they sawed a section suitable for their purpose and hauled it to the cars over a road which was cleared by much blasting of rocks and the cutting down of 400 ordinary sized trees. It was placed on view the section will be simply a shell, the interior having hollowed out so as to accommodate 100 visitors at a time. The exhibit will be lighted by electricity.

Transmitting Packages by Electricity.

Little is known in the United States of what is termed telpherage, or the conveyance of packages by electricity along lines of overhead wires. In South America a line has been constructed 186 miles long, which will place Buenos Ayres and Monte Video in communication. Across the La Plata there is a swing for the wires of nineteen miles, and the initial start for the journey is afforded by two towers 270 feet in height. It is intended to dispatch better boxes between the two cities at intervals of two hours. This expedient of maintaining communication has great possibilities for vast districts in Africa, within which railways are yet very problematical for the capitalist.

Three Governors of One State.

It is not often that a state capital affords such a scene as was witnessed at Lincoln, Neb., recently. There on a certain day James E. Boyd, who had received a small popular majority for governor, took the oath of office. His opponent at the polls, John H. Powers, the Farmers' Alliance candidate, was also sworn in, Mr. Powers contending that Mr. Boyd was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore ineligible. Mr. Boyd, after taking the oath, called upon Governor Thayer, the retiring incumbent, and was told that his (Boyd's) claims would not be recognized for the reason advanced by Mr. Powers, and that he (Thayer) proposed, temporarily, to hold on to the place.

POWERS—THAYER—BOYD.

Nebraska's three claimants are all men of ability and influence. Mr. Thayer's record as a soldier and statesman is well known. Mr. Boyd has long been identified with business interests at Omaha, while Mr. Powers came into prominence as president of the State Farmers' Alliance.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,

Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

Prices That Make Trade!

New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 40c. Gallon; Royal Baking Powder, 45c. lb; Best Cocoa 38c. lb.; Pure Country Lard, 10c. lb.; Sugar Cured Hams, 11c. lb.; Best Corn Starch, 4 for 25c.; California Apricots, 20c. can; Fancy Creamery Butter, 18c. lb. up; New Tomatoes and corn, 10c. can; Pillsbury's Flour, Best, $6.25 bbl.; Best Kerosene Oil, 150 test, 10cts.gal. Standard Granulated Sugar, 7 lbs. 45c.; Imported Maccoroni, 2 for 25c.

Call and get Other Prices.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.

39 WEST FRONT STREET.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

SAY

'TIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

THIS IS THE SEASON

when you need a pair of

DRESS SHOES.

Can you do better than to call on

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

22 W. FRONT STREET.

(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, **The Plainfield Produce Co.,** 29 and 31 North avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from the Producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample the usual way.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 13, 1890. 11-tf

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

PICKING UP DOLLARS

Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains, almost gifts, Just read what he offers:

Carey is offering goods at rates that make them

Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up.

Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.

Rugs from $2.75 up.

Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard.

Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up

Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

[NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.]

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc. At greatly reduced prices, at

STEPHENSON'S

38 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom sales can be made.

Furniture Express

30 WEST FRONT STREET.

LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Furniture carefully and promptly moved to all parts of the city or surrounding towns. Orders by express or freight a specialty made for

Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY

and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFIN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Women Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Patients attended for Local, 65 East Second street, corner of Washington.

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES, ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

2d and 3d floors. Box 1288.

Louis B. Coddington

(Successor to Tunis J. Carey.)

NO. 36 WEST FRONT STREET and 32 Park avenue.

P. O. Box 230.

FURNITURE AND FREIGHT

EXPRESS

Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered trucks. Goods sent to any part of the city or country. Piano moving a specialty.

ALFRED B. COOK. ROBERT B. COOK.

A. D. Cook & Bro.

LUMBER and COAL

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 23.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle,

27 NORTH AVENUE.

Painters and Paper hangers

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION

OF

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Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually

JOHN W. MURRAY President.

WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.

NATHAN HARPER, " "

ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD

ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.

Work quickly and thoroughly done. Estimates to Contractors. Our contract is approved by Dr. Edson Bowd of State. Prompt attention paid to disinfecting. Orders may be left at Plainfield Hardware Co's store, 37 West Front street, or at Bird Lewis, Gardner and Field Printing Co's, 337 West Front street. Telephone No. 28.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

PLAINFIELD COUNCIL, NO 711, ENTERTAINING THEIR FRIENDS.

"Mixed Pickles," as Rendered by the Gilbert Dramatic Association, a Great Success Financially and Otherwise.

The Music Hall was crowded last evening to witness the comedy, "Mixed Pickles" as interpreted by the Gilbert Dramatic Association of Brooklyn, N. Y. The affair was given under the auspices of Plainfield Council No. 711, Royal Arcanum, and was a most decided success. The company was an excellent one and the play was heartily enjoyed by all present.

The following composed the cast of characters:

Hiram Brown, inclined to be fast.....
Mr. Wm. T. Harris, Jr.
Deacon Babylon Jordan, inclined to be mean.
Mr. J. ho F. Dyer.
Rev. Arthur Pickle, inclined to be good.....
Mr. Adam Dove
Joseph Pickle, inclined to mischief.....
Mr. Jas. J. Darling
Mrs. Hiram Brown, inclined to the ministry.
Miss Maggie Sloat.
Cherry Brown, inclined to be bold.....
Miss Libbie Healy.
Lucinda Squiggins, inclined to be married.....
Miss Dot Parkhurst.
Susie, incl ned to be pert.. Miss Carrie Turner

Many prominent members of the Order from various parts of the State were present, including the Grand Officers, as follows:

Grand Regent, Wm. A. Tompkins; Grand Vice Regent, C. E. McDowell; Grand Orator, F. S. Potter; Past Grand Regent, W. L. Douglas; Grand Secretary, Robert H. Alberts; Grand Treasurer, William T. West; Grand Chaplain, Samuel Drummond; Grand Guide, C. Ira Gaines; Grand Warden, W. Guy Weaver, Grand Sentry, Thomas Doyle; Grand Trustees, E. S. Mendels, S. J. Kallman, Elijah Baker, Representative to Supreme Council, W. L. Douglas.

Attached is a list of the offi ers from visiting Councils who were in attendance:

Fireside of Westfield; Regent, Charles B. Peddle; Vice-Regent, Chester M. Smith; Orator, Charles H. Denman, Past Regent, Benj. J. Crosby; Secretary, Charles H. Day; Collector, William C. Barton; Treasurer, Benj J Cro by; Chaplain, J. Walter Winant; Guide, Ludwig A Lightfoot; Warden, E. S Brokaw; Sentry, Jonas B. Miller.

VISITING COUNCILS.

Fanwood and So uth Plains: Regent, Paul A. Oliver, Jr.; Vice-Regent, Wm. Cubbert Strong; Orator, John Robinson; Past Regent, Ralsted C. Treadwell, Secretary, Norman Dunn, Collector, Rev. J. H. Parks, D. D.; Treasurer, F. W. Wescott, M. D.; Chaplain, John P. Dornmann; Guide, William B. Noble; Warden, Frederick W. Happell; Sentry, Louis Edgar Tuso.

And Pemberton of Flemington—Regent, R. S. Wyckoff; Vice-Regent, H. F. Apgar; Orator, Howard Sutphin; Secretary, A. C. Bolmer; Collector, Jacob Spangenberg; Treasurer—Austin G. Nevius; Chapain, J. W. Britton; Guide, W. H. Bodine; Warden, John B. Case; Sentry, Charles D. Fulper.

JOTTINGS.

—The Plainfield Reform club will hold its regular mid-week meeting in Reform Hall to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

—The regular business meeting of the Woman's Temperance Aid Society will be held on Thursday, 22d inst., at three o'clock, at Reform Hall parlors. A. T. Maxson, Sec'y.

—A mothers' meeting will be held in the W. C. T. U. rooms to-morrow afternoon at 3.30. There will be a programme of interesting and helpful readings arranged by Mrs. Arnold.

—In furtherance of the idea of the State Board of Agriculture, to spread information in reference to New Jersey farms, the fact is brought out that oak land soils are preferable for agricultural purposes.

—About twenty-five members of the New Brunswick Young Men's Catholic Literary Association together with some lady friends went on a straw ride to Bound Brook last evening and partook of a supper at Gaddis' hotel, after which the party indulged in dancing.

—The exterior of the residence of Mr. Thomas E. Warman of Grove street has been handsomely repainted by Mr. Alonzo T. Ayres of Park avenue, who has also the contract for repainting the Park House, now the Albion, and has just completed the outside, greatly improving its appearance.

—Miss Norman displayed last night possession of strong emotional powers, calculated to cause her to be the foremost rank of that parlor style of acting. In certain scenes she rose to the sub ime height of tragedy, and fairly revelled in rapture in sympathy with her leading lover, her acting throughout with enthusiastic applause.—Herald. Miss Norman is to appear in Amphion Hall this evening.

Cadets Elect Officers.

At a recent meeting of the Cadets of Temperance of the Holy Name in St. Mary's School, the following officers were elected:

Director—Rev. P. E. Smyth.
President—E. Lynch.
Vice President—M. Higgins.
Secretary—M. Galbraith.
Treasurer—C. Guinee.
Librarian—F. Shirley.
Assistant Librarian.

The society now numbers sixty members, whose object is to abstain now only from intoxicating liquors, but from the sinful habit of cursing. A library of 150 volumes and a drum corps of 15 members are among the late additions to the improvement and reputation of the society.

A Runaway on Front Street.

A horse belonging to a farmer residing in the vicinity of Bound Brook became frightened on West Front street this morning and got away. The wagon in which the farmer was seated collided with a tree and the man was thrown out. The animal was caught by Officer Johnson, a laborer, in the vicinity of Liberty street. The farmer escaped with a few slight bruises.

THE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE MONDAY NIGHT SESSION.

Bills Introduced.—Committees Announced.

THE SENATE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20th; (Special)—The Senate began the session Monday evening with President Abbett in the chair. Prayer by ministe r present records was had to Senator Carter.

After Mr. Carter opened the Senate with prayer the following b ls were introduced:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

No. 18, Mr. Werts, for the President. Provide a for the legislative assent of the State to the purpose of the grants of m ney from sale of public lands for end wment of agricultural colleges, authorized by act of Congress; July 2, 1862. (Judiciary.)

No. 16, Mr. Werts, for the President. Authorizes the state Treasurer to pay over to Rutgers Scientific school and Agricultural College moneys ap propriated by the State, from sale of public lands, now in his possession, and to pay the same over to those schools each succeeding year. (Judiciary.)

No. 20, Mr. Werts, for the President. Fixes salaries of Assistant Prosecu ors. (Judiciary.)

No. 21, Mr. Marsh. Authorizes cities to renew maturing water bonds. (Municipal Corporation.)

No. 22, Mr. Marsh. Refers to distribution of the Legislative Manual. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 23, Mr. Marsh. Permits library associations to improve their real estate, cost not to exceed $30,000. (Education.)

No. 24, Mr. Marsh. Fixes salary of crier of court of common pleas at $900 in counties having a population of from 70,000 to 150,000.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Treasurer's Account—Werts, Winton, Cranmer.

State Prison—Winton, Barrett, Leaming.

Lunatic Asylum—Smith, Butcher, Rogers.

State Library—Bazer, Smith, Carter.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Mallon, Cornish, Rue.

Printing—Winton, Marsh, Gardner.

Fiscal Supervisor—Butcher, Brown, Rogers.

Commerce and Navigation — Keys, Barker, Fowler.

Federal Relations—Marsh, McDonald, Rue.

Soldiers' Home—McDonald, Everett, Fowler.

Reform School for Boys—Brown, Keys, Cranmer.

Sinking Fund—Barrett, Mallon, Fowler.

Industrial School for Girls—Cornish, Bazer, Leaming.

School for Deaf Mute—Everitt, Smith, Carter.

Clergy—Rue, Carter, Smith.

Mr. Rogers asked that the tabled motion relative to his taking the seat usually occupied by Monmouth, be taken up. Mr. Gardner moved as an amendment that a committee of three be appointed by the President to report on the matter, in order that it might become a matter of record and a precedent to avoid future difficulties in the changing of seats. This amendment was carried, and the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Werts, Winton and Gardner.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION.

The House joint resolution relative to lighting the Senate chamber and House with electricity was presented to the House and was read over till Monday night. Adjourned till Monday night.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at 10 a. m., when prayer was offered by Father O'Leary of Trenton.

HOW TO SCALP THE FARMERS.

Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the joint committee appointed by the 11th Legislature to inquire into the condition of the farming industries of the State, and the causes of the depression of the same, submitted a report, which was, on motion, ordered spread on the minutes and printed in pamphlet form. The committee, in the report, states that a thorough investigati n has been made, and, among other things, find that the depression are brought about by the discrimination of common carriers in carrying farm products and cattle; the sale of oleomargarine; the lack of good country roads; the running of dogs at large, and the unequal system of taxation. The committee recommends the passage of laws regulating the sale of imitation dairy produce s; the building of good roads; the prevention of dogs running at large, and changing the tax laws. The committee suggests that a reduction of the legal rate of interest would not prove beneficial to the farmers, since it would drive capital from the State, and seriously cripple the Building and Loan Associations.

Announcement was made that the following appointments of clerks to committees had been made: Howland Lewis, De Witt S. Bowmore, of Long Branch; Corporations, William A. Ross, of Newark; Judiciary, James P. Hooley, of Morristown.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

No. 47, Mr. Usher. Appropriates $4,000 for the current expenses of the Labor Bureau. (Labor and Industries.)

No. 48, Mr. Perkins. Repeals an act relative to the rights of married women. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 49, Mr. Perkins. Provides that all corporations shall pay their employes weekly The penalty is a fine of fifty dollars for each offense. (Labor and Industries.)

No. 50, Mr. Wyckoff. Declares the number of township collectors and assessors at three years. (Borough.)

No. 51, Mr. Wyckoff. Declares that unimproved lands held for the purpose of speculation, and adjacent to improved lands, shall be taxed at the same rate as improved lands, for the purpose of taxation. (Judiciary.)

No. 52, Mr. Vanderveer. Makes the wine measure equal to seven and thirty-one cubic inches to the gallon, the standard measure in the purchase and sale of milk. The penalty for each offense is one hundred dollars fine. (Agriculture.)

No. 53, Mr. Boyle. Provides for the payment for last year's stationery, amounting to $1,389 85. (Executive Expenses.)

No. 54, Mr. Usher. Fixes salaries of sheriffs at $50 per year for each 1,000 of population. (Judiciary.)

No. 55, Mr. Perkins. Appropriates $500 for each pupil each year in Deaf and Dumb Institutions for the education of deaf mutes.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

NEW JERSEY PUBLISHERS.

The Annual Meeting Held at Trenton on Monday.

The New Jersey Publishers' Union held their annual meeting at Trenton, Monday. Editor Morrison, of THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, presided. The meeting was a lengthy one, as a number of important matters of special interest to publishers were discussed.

committee consisting of Messrs. Page, Williams and Honeyman, was appointed to prepare a memorial of the late treasurer, E. Gardner of the Bayonne Times, whose death occurred during the year.

The following officers were elected: President, T. W Morrison, PLAINFIELD NEWS, Fish Bald; vice-president, A. V. D. Honeyman, Trenton Times; secretary, J. H. Mattison, Somerset Messenger, Somerville; treasurer, Edgar Williams, Journal, Orange; executive committee—First district, C. S. Magrath, Democrat, Camden; Second district, ex-Mayor John Brien, Emporium, Trenton; Third district, Hugh Boyle, Home News, New Brunswick; Fourth district, W. B. R. Mason, Chronicle, Bound Brook; Bound Brook; Fifth district, Senator Henry Winton, Bergen County Democrat, Hackensack; Sixth district, Joseph Atkinson, Sunday Standard, Newark; Seventh district, H. C. Page, Bayonne Herald, Bayonne. Legislative committee—James P. Logan, ex-Senator J. D. Carpenter, A. Senlesinger, J. Carpenter, Jr., J. H. Mattison, A. C. Studer and Edgar Williams.

A committee was also appointed to confer with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of New York, with a view of establishing an interstate association in response to an invitation from that body.

The Union was cordially invited to hold their summer meeting at Atlantic City, and referred the matter to the Executive Committe, which was empowered to designate the time and place, after which the meeting was adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Superintendent McClergy of the Electric Light Works in the city, is visiting friends in Piscataway, Pa.

An evening sociable is to be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Boehm on West Front street next Tuesday evening, invitations for which are out.

Mr. Amos Vail of Greenbrook will entertain a number of his friends at his home to that place to-morrow evening. Several Plain fielders have been invited to participate in the festivities.

Mr. E. S. Rogers, of the firm of Rogers Bros., shoe manufacturers, has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Buffalo, N. Y. His brother, Mr. W. B. Rogers left yesterday for that city on a two weeks' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. French of Westfield are to be tendered a farewell soc able by the Mystic Circle at Arcanum Hall, that place, to-morrow evening prior to their departure f r Colorado, The Committee of Arrangements comprises, Mr. C. W. DeGraw of this city and Messrs. Eugene Wilcox and W. H. Ward of Westfield.

Mr. R. F. R. Huntsman, the reporter for the Central New Jersey Times, met with a painful accident last evening. He, in company with his wife was attempting to cross Front street at the juncture of Park avenue, when he slipped on the ice, his hip striking the curb, painfully injuring it. He was assisted into the office of the telegraph company and later to his home.

The Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, pastor, united in marriage at the Methodist Episcopal church, last evening, Mr. James Richard Joy and Miss Emma Prentice McGee. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McGee, of Willow avenue, South Plainfield. The ceremony was solemnized at seven o'clock, before a large and distinguished company of invited guests, who filled the church. Miss Jessie Utter presiding at the organ, played the wedding march as the bride entered the church, leaning on the arm of her father, preceded by the ushers, and her maid of honor, Miss Joy. The bride looked beau tiful in a costume composed of rich white satin made en train and trimmed with ostrich feathers, she wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. The maid of honor, was attired in pearl gray crepe, with pink trimmings, and La France roses. The bridal procession was met at the chancel-rail by the groom, and his best man, Dr. E. W. Hedge. The ushers were Messrs. Johnathan Barnes, Emil Shultz, George Sanderson, James Sallock, Frederick Joy and Clifford McGee. The Rev. Mr. Weiss, a brother-in-law of the bride, assisted at the ceremony. The altar was tastefully decorated with lilies and palms, the work of Mr. L. J. Denton. After the ceremony, the bride, leaning on the arm of the groom, led the procession from the church to the strains of Mendelsohn's Wedding March, while Mr Utter rendered most brilliantly. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Among the many valuable presents was one from the bride's father, who presented the young couple, with a handsomely furnished house, on Myrtle avenue, where they will reside upon returning from their wedding tour. It will be a pleasant home to all their friends and acquaintances, to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Joy will continue to live in Plainfield, and of course all will wish them Joy.

MORE DISTRICT COURTS.

And a Bill to Abolish Justices of the Peace.

Senator Marsh of Union County, it is said, is to introduce a bill in the Legislature doing away with the present system of District Courts for each county, and substitute instead District Courts for every city in the State of over 5,000 inhabitants. This would establish District Courts in the cities of Elizabeth, Plainfield and Rahway in Union County. It is also proposed to abolish all the justices of the peace, and transfer their powers to the District Courts. The expenses of the present District Court in Union County are borne by taxpayers of Elizabeth, where it is located, although the rest of the county furnishes a majority of the business transacted in it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[In this column expressions of opinion from readers of THE NEWS are always welcomed even if contrary to the views of the editor. Writers are requested to be as brief and direct as possible, however, and must always enclose their names, not necessarily for publication.]

MISAPPREHENSION ABOUT THE REFORM CLUB.

Corrected by a Correspondent Replying to a Letter in Another Paper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Permit me, through your universally read columns, to correct the citizens of Plainfield liable to be misled by "Observer" in his communication published on the 14th inst. in The Central Times, it being too late to answer in that journal this week.

His statement that "It is well known that some five years ago the membership of the club amounted to about 700, while now the paying membership is only 50," is altogether misleading. The Reform Club never did have a bonafide membership of 700, and on any basis of calculation of a former membership of even 400, the membership very greatly exceeds 50 as present.

The statement about the Christian public being "abused" is untrue, if this sol-distant "Observer" refers to apply it to the proceedings of the Reform Club during 1890. There has been a constant endeavor to work in line with the churches, which has failed to some extent because of the strange conduct of some Christian people, who have allowed themselves to be deceived and alienated by just such slanderers as this "Observer," and by the astonishing opposition of some ministers to the Sunday night meetings.

Congregations are apt to follow their pastors, and sometimes with ill-directed zeal. Maybe our Anglican brother proposed that the Reform Club should be transformed into a church organization, which is practically what this unfriendly critic suggests. If church methods were sufficiently direct, energetic and practical to accomplish the purposes of the Reform Club in its organization, there never would have been any need for Maybe and English to visit Plainfield at all. The club has failed of its purposes to the extent that it has been diverted from its original plan, as an organization of reformed men to be aided and supported in the temperance work by philanthropic people, and exclusively for the purpose clearly defined by its constitution, viz.: "The discouragement of intemperance and the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors," and the constitution declares that the Reform Club in its organization, there never would have been any need for Maybe and English to visit Plainfield at all. The club has failed of its purposes to the extent that it has been diverted from its original plan, as an organization of reformed men to be aided and supported in the temperance work by philanthropic people, and exclusively for the purpose clearly defined by its constitution, viz.: "The discouragement of intemperance and the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors," and the constitution declares that the "The religious and political rights of individual members shall in no way be interfered with by any action of the club."

It is not a political club, nor was it intended to be a rival of either the churches or the Young Men's Christian Association in religious work. Successful reformatory work must be done by religious people, and with Divine aid of necessity. The wicked won't do it.

The Reform Club presents to church members, including the Y. M. C. A., a practical opportunity to show their faith and sincerity of profession, by co-operation in the unselfish Christian work of reforming drunkards, relieving the distress of their families, providing attractive pleasures and instruction, and in all possible ways helping to promote total abstinence, and to create a public sentiment hostile to the accursed traffic in intoxicating liquors. For such work an organization like the "Reform Club," is essential.

The Sunday night meetings are of vital importance, providing a legitimate beneficial attraction to reformed men and their families, and to assemble there, many of whom would not otherwise attend church for various reasons, and a majority of whom are other too busy or too tired to attend Tuesday night meetings.

Moreover there are Seventh Day Baptists, members of Society of Friends and others in large numbers who have no church service or Sunday night, and desire comfort and benefit from the Sunday night meetings became deeply interested in this practical Christian work. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SUING A PHYSICIAN.

A Blacksmith Wants $10,000 Damages from Dr. Long of this City.

An interesting suit for $10,000 damages is in progress in the Union county courts before Judge Van Syckel. William Urbahan, a North Plainfield blacksmith and horseshoer, is suing Dr. Henry B. Long, a well known physician of this city and one of the ex-cutors of the famous Frelinghuysen Lee estate, for incompetent services, which the plaintiff claims has made him a cripple for life.

Urbahan had his lup dislocated by a restive horse which he was shoeing. The animal knocked the blacksmith down and rolled over on him. Urbahan had Dr. Long for his physician, and charges that the latter wrongly diagnosed the case and treated him for a bruise instead of a dislocation. After six weeks' confinement the patient was no better, and Dr. Long said he could do no more for him.

Dr. Field was then called in and at once detected what was the trouble, and with the aid of two assistants got the bone back into its place. During the time it was dislocated, however, the bone had worn away so that when the joint was put back in its socket the leg was found to be some inches shorter than its fellow limb.

The patient consulted Corporation Counsel Marsh, and on his advice brought suit against Dr. Long. It is the first time a physician has been sued in Union County for unskillful services, and the case excites much interest among medical men. It will probably last until Thursday, as much expert testimony is being introduced.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and speediest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

BOUND AND GAGGED 54 HOURS.

An Old Man's Brutal Treatment by Robbers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Jan. 21st, (Special.)—John Pond, aged 54 years, has for a long time been care-taker of a farm owned by Mrs. James Kilpatrick, who resides in New Brunswick. The farm is situated about one mile from town.

Saturday even, while he was at work about the house, in which he lives alone he was suddenly seized by John Walker and a man named Clark, who worked a farm opposite. They overpowered Mr. Pond, bound his hands behind his back, tied his feet together and gagged him. He was then thrown into a closet and the door locked.

Before putting him in the closet the thieves searched his clothing and took whatever valuables he had, including $57 in bills.

They then thoroughly ransacked the house, and left.

Monday night some one discovered that the horses and cows in the barn had received no food or care.

Mrs. Kilpatrick was informed, and suspecting wrong, hurried to the house. After a time search was unavailing until the deep, rasping breaths of the helpless man were heard, the closet door opened, and his plight discovered.

He was in a terrible condition. His mouth hands and legs were bruised and bleeding showing that he had made desperate efforts to free himself. He was unconscious when found. Mrs. Kilpatrick had Mr. Pond taken at once to New Brunswick, where he now lie under medical treatment.

He had been locked in a cold closet without food or water, in a cramped position, and it was some time before he was able to tell who his assailants were. Warrants were then immediately is ued for their arrest. They were seen by Mrs. Kilpatrick when she was entering the house Monday night, but have since disappeared. The police in various cities have been notified.

Senator Voorhees Re-elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21st (Special.)—The Legislature to day on joint ballot returned Senator Voorhees to the U. S. Senate.

Hill Elected Senator.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21. (Special.)—Gov. Hill was elected Senator at noon to-day by a vote of 83 to 79 for Evarts.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's storage warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-4f

COOK wanted, 33 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

FURNISHED room to let, with or without board. 239 South Second street.

FOR SALE—Special bargains in real estate. One nice house and lot—14 rooms, all improvements, located in Washington avenue, Dunellen, can be seen upon application to Isaac Brokaw & Son, 33 Dudley street. 17 6*

LOST—A black lace scarf or fichu, in the M. E. Methodist church, Tuesday evening, 20 inst. Finder will confer a great favor by returning it to 104 Park avenue.

SEMI-automatic tensions attached to old sewing machines. Old machines repaired. Joseph M. Harp r, 75 Park avenue. 17 6

TO LET—A furnished front room. Price $3 per month. No. 94 East Front street. 21-3

TO RENT in Stillman block, on and after April 1st next; the handsome to gerooms now occupied by Mrs. Dr. Lang. Apply to W. M. Stillman on the premises. 16-1w

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No. 19 East Second street. 10-30tf

WANTED—A first-class seamstress, 53 East Fifth street. 1-13tf

WANTED—Three or four shares first series Home Building and Loan Association. Address "Shares," care of EVENING NEWS.

WANTED—A cook and laundress. If you can do good plain cook ng and are able to wash and iron plain clothing (no shirts, collars or cuffs), we can give you first-class position in a family of two in a house having all modern improvements. Pay prompt. Inquire of or address "Business," care of EVENING NEWS. 20-2

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 32 East Fifth street. 1-16tf

Special Notices.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that all quarantine of the stables of Mr. Henry Bixby and Fred. Clark, has been raised this day, and that there is no further danger of infection of Glanders and Farcy.

By authority of the State Board of Health,
J. GERTH, Jr., D. V. S.,
Veterinary Inspector.
Scotch Plains, N. J., Jan. 19, 1891. 21-3

STREET SPRINKLING ENGINE
For sale, with privilege to draw water from rese voirs. No pump needed. For particulars enquire of P. M. Brown. 1-15tf

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking; also tailor make; fit guaranteed, call at 27 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. Beginners in Plainfield, and pupils graduated from principals of Plainfield High School and others, Mr. and Mrs. Schroers, Recommended by Prof. Geo. Tabbe. For French lessons write to Prof. L. Viroux, Plainfield Post Office, Box 332, and for German lessons to Mr. Geo. Tabbe, (Hasenvriein), 673 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS
Given by New York Professor (Hasenvriein at residence. Parents desiring lessons to Plainfield families where he is now giving instructions. Terms moderate. Address Geo. Tabbe, 673 Third avenue, New York. 12tf

H. N. SPENCER,
The Undertaker and embalmer, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Lime beans fresh every day, choice groceries and provisions, white potatoes, onions, tea and coffee, flower pots, etc., pure cider vinegar, finest grade ammoniated

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains
At the 5 and 10c Store

In PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them

Two thirds of regular price will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good ones left.

We guarantee to save you as any on Crockery ware.

Though tinware has been McKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We fill our all sizes in tin chimneys at 5c., and wise people need be told no more where we say that all our goods are sold as close. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. If use furnishings of all kinds,

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

THIS IS THE SEASON

when you need a pair of

DRESS SHOES.

Can you do better than to call on

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

22 W. FRONT STREET.

(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, **The Plainfield Produce Co.,** 29 and 31 North avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from the producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample the usual way.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay as bills when presented, is the one who must pay those larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you now low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 13, 1890. 11-4f

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. S. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

ISAAC BROKAW & SON,
REAL ESTATE
and Insurance
Brokers. Money to loan on first class mortgage.
NO. 33 DUER STREET.
North Plainfield, N. J.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves
and
Othello Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and cleaned.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING
A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

BUY THE
GARLAND AND BARSTAW
Stoves and Ranges
and save 20 per cent., at
Chas. F. Denecklau's,
76 WEST FRONT STREET.

N. B.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!
Will offer the entire remainder of my stock in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of those $5 and $10 Rocking chairs left, which we have marked down to $3.98 and $4.98. Also a few Dress Goods, 46 inches wide, at 50c., worth 75c., there are also new, fresh goods, but old stock. Ladies' Underwear at prices that will astonish you. Ladies' New line of Cotton Flannels at remarkable low prices. Ladies' 12 1-2c. Children's plain caps, in all colors, 7c. to 8½ c.

Good, heavy, Stocken Table Linen at 22, 37 and 37½ c. per yard. 50c. Damask at 39c.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 42 and 50c. Good toweling 4c. per yard. Mirrors also Knob Towels 5c. each.

We can save you money on Clocks, Jewelry, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of warmer goods.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front street.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES
Of the choicest grades, beautiful palms for sale or rent to host; also BUILDING SITES, HEIGHTS OF OBSERVATION.
ROGERS GROUPS.
Remember stockings. Artists' materials At Brokaw's, 33 West Front street.

Plainfield Evening News.

ONE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 PLAINFIELD AVENUE.

E. W. NORMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 23.

The New Judaism.

"Children of the Book" is the poetic name Rabbi Pereira Mendes applies to the Jews. Rabbi Mendes is pastor of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish congregation in New York city. He is a Jew of the modern time, and says distinctly that there is a new era before the Jews. They are stronger than they have ever been since the beginning of the Christian era, and their strength has come from the persecutions they have suffered. "Thanks to our enemies, we have learned our strength. The slaughter of a Jewish boy and his forced conversion had founded a universal alliance among the Jews which extended from Syria to America. That alliance now unites Hebrews in Canada, India, England and Australia. The outrages on the Jews in Russia eight years ago gave still another impetus to close union among the Jews, and started international conferences of men of Hebrew blood and religion from all parts of the globe.

Outrage and persecution cause their objects to gain strength. It is the universal law. Rabbi Mendez, however, believes the organization is not yet complete. Judaism can no longer exist to itself, he says. It must come out and rub against the world and take the friction of current thought. Judaism must organize congregationally, nationally and religiously. There must be a thorough understanding among all the congregations of the land for benevolent work and mutual protection. Union for benevolent work should be on the following basis:

Let a central committee indicate how many and where are needed nurseries to take charge of infants while its mothers are working; kindergartens for children too young for public schools; study rooms where escape can be found from the noise and confusion of tenement life; reading rooms or clubs for boys, for girls, for men, where cleanliness and comfort shall teach their lessons and brighten lives that need it; here a gymnasium, there a cheap douche bath; in one place a technical school, or one for religion or sewing, where mothers with true ladies and true gentlemen will soften and refine, give higher thoughts and nobler aims to their every-day duties; daily and moral perception to lessons forth. A hundred duties can be suggested. Each of these to be sustained not only by public funds, because they must be many and easy of access. Let each congregation take charge of one or two or three or more of such enterprises, or of one house where three or four can be combined.

Further, the central, southern and western committees in time of yellow fever, cholera, etc., where the poor arrive, and where so many souls come with poverty, misery and extreme conditions to meet, should be cared for. Organize then also for emergencies, such as this threatened expulsion of 2,000,000 of Jews—for the Russian edicts result in that—to divert the stream in proper proportion to the lands in those states or in Palestine. Send them, if necessary, to lands where yet more distant Australia, where homes can be found and space given for the wretched exiles to work for their own support. Organization also to vindicate our claims to human justice, and by enlightening the public with facts make it impossible for the people of any civilized country condemning her uncharitable policy, such as have been passed by England's noblest orators and poets, and for which a bill was offered in the congress of this great land.

A Great Enterprise.

The project of passing from New York to Brooklyn upon dry land instead of over a bridge or upon ferryboats has hovered like a dream in the imagination of enthusiasts for years. As other dreams sometimes do it has at length taken real shape and body. Work has been commenced upon a great tunnel which will connect New York with Long Island at Long Island City, which is all one with Brooklyn except in the feelings of its inhabitants. It is merely a part of Brooklyn and separated from it by Newtown creek.

The tunnel will be blasted through the solid rock that underlies New York city. It will run under Forty-second street the whole length of that thoroughfare, so that it will take freight and passengers from the Grand Central station. On the west side of New York the tunnel will start in at Tenth avenue. At the eastern end of Forty-second street it will be 114 feet below the surface of the earth, consequently below the water bed of Long Island sound. It will cross the sound, which New York people time out of mind have called East river, just at Blackwell's island. Thence it will cant northward slightly and come out at Long Island City.

The tunnel will be twenty-six feet wide and twenty-two feet three inches high. It is built to facilitate the rapid transit of freight between Long Island and New York city. In course of time passengers will be whirled through the great brick tube under East river, but not at first. The New York and Long Island Railway company, who are building this gigantic engineering work, expect to get a mint of money from the freight that now passes so clumsily and expensively from New York to Brooklyn and the reverse. In the single item of coal alone, which must all be taken to Brooklyn from the mainland, the company expect to reap a fortune. It will require not less than two years to finish the work.

A car heating company is now endeavoring to do away altogether with the murderous stove. This company claims that it can equip a car thoroughly with steam heating apparatus, and heat heat it, for a cost of $40 a year cheaper than can be done by coal and stoves.

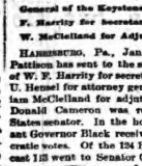
SENATOR CAMERON WON

Named by Both Branches of Pennsylvania's Legislature.

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S NOMINEES.

William U. Hensel Appointed Attorney General of the Keystone State, William P. Hastie for Secretary of State and W. McClelland for Adjutant General.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—Governor Pattison has sent to the senate the names of W. P. Hartley for secretary of state, W. U. Hensel for attorney general and William McClelland for adjutant general. J. Donald Cameron was re-elected United States senator. In the house ex-Lieutenant Governor Black received the Democratic vote. Of the 134 Republican votes cast 133 went to Senator Cameron, 7 to A.



ROBERT E. PATTISON.

L. Taggart, 3 to Dr. T. L. Flood and 1 vote each to Judge Harry White. Something of a sensation was created when H. Wallace Brown, Republican of Crawford, whose name was not on the list, voted for Rev Dr. Flood, of Meadville. Dr. Flood's name had not previously been mentioned in connection with the senatorship and Brown's vote for him was a complete surprise. In naming him Mr. Brown said that Dr. Flood was a stanch Republican, the editor of The Chautauquan and president of the State Dairymen's association, and he would serve his state with honor in the United States senate if elected. Mr. Mallonee, one of Mr. Brown's colleagues from Crawford, also called for Dr. Flood. Mr. Candor Taggart, Representative Morrow, of Indiana, voted for "a man in harmony with the progressive principles of the party—Harry White, of Indiana."

Eleven Against Cameron.

Those who voted for Mr. Taggart were Messrs. Balow, Corey, Lewis, Sumner, Magnan, Potter and Senate. These eleven votes constituted the only Republican opposition to Senator Cameron. Mr. Taggart's strength was less than had been expected, the Cameron people counting on only two or three members voting for Mr. Taggart said they did so in accordance with the wishes of their constituents.

Previous to the calling of the roll the name of Senator Ross was withdrawn. At the conclusion of the roll call Speaker Thompson announced Hon. J. Donald Cameron having received a majority of all the votes cast, I declare him duly elected on the part of the house to serve the commonwealth in the United States senate for the term beginning March 4, 1891." (Applause.) The house then adjourned.

The Senate's Vote.

The senate voted as follows: Cameron, 31; Black, 17; C. Sibley, 1. Senator Logan, of Crawford, cast the vote for Sibley. The joint convention will meet this afternoon, when J. D. Cameron will be declared elected for the coming term.

Governor Pattison's Message.

Governor Pattison's message says that four especially important problems confront the state: ballot reform, educational reform; the purification of elections, involving ballot reform; personal registration and the prevention of the use of money in politics; third, taxation; fourth, municipal government. The governor promises to zealously maintain the constitution and the laws. He says that article 17 is unenforced, but he will endeavor to see that it is carried out. It provides that corporations shall treat all persons fairly, impartially and justly. It prohibits unfair discrimination against persons or places. It seeks to prevent monopolies and to compel corporations to obey the law, who owe their life to the people, to be law-obedient. It commands that they shall not use their granted powers to harass and oppress. It also specifically directs the legislature to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation.

An Eye on Corporations.

The governor says that many a modern charter enables a single man to wield powers greater than were ever wielded by a mediæval king, and these powers may be and have been wielded boisterously to the injury of the state and of her people. The state, therefore, having created these soulless monsters and dictated them with enormous powers, should protect herself and her natural children against their abuse and misuse.

Ballot Reform Favored.

The governor favors ballot reform. He says: "Every dollar used to defeat the unbought will of the people is an attack not only upon free institutions but upon every vested interest. When money shall be king at the American polls, money will be king at the American capitols." He believes the Australian system to be the best yet devised for purifying elections, and says he will heartily favor any well considered legislation which will secure these or any portion of these results. He thinks the ballot numbering system in Pennsylvania should be abolished. The oath of secrecy has also been a dead letter. He says:

"Corrupt practices and coercion have taken the place of ballot box stuffing in our elections. To reform the abuses in question a constitutional convention is necessary. There is no reason why such a convention should not be assembled at an early day." He says that a system of compulsory registration is also needed.

Equal Taxation Demanded.

The burdens of taxation should be equalized. "For many years," he says, "there has been a well grounded complaint against the unscientific, the inequality, the inefficiveness and the partiality of the tax laws of the state.

"Since our legislative policy in to tax property rather than persons, there can be no possible excuse for selecting the horses and farms of the people to bear ten times as much of the public burdens as personal property. Such unjust discriminations is working untold evil to our people; is oppressing the poor; is exempting the rich; is day by day establishing unfortunate social dissidentities that are foreign to our principles of government."

Politics in Cities.

He says the new charter of Philadelphia was granted upon the express stipulation that the vast powers conferred upon its executive should be absolutely free from political influence. "And yet at the last election the city employes were repeatedly assessed for political approval, to promote the success of the ruling party. Intimidation, coercion and bulldozing, notably that of the police, were used with vexatious against the rights of the minority.

"Would it not be wise to reserve to the commonwealth the power to remove an official whose abuse of authority transgresses the rights of the minority or of the individual?"

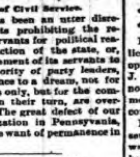
The Need of Civil Service.

He says there has been an utter disregard of enactments prohibiting the removal of public servants for political reasons, and the inaction of the state, or, rather, its abandonment of its servants to the personal authority of party leaders, reduces independence to a dream, not for the public servants only, but for the communities which, in their turn, are overridden by them. The great defect of our municipal organization in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, is the want of permanence in the civil service.

KING KALAKAUA DEAD.

The Monarch of the Hawaiian Islands Dies at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian islands, died in his apartments at the Palace hotel yesterday afternoon. This result of his illness was not unexpected. All morning the situation was one of anxious watching. The king's physicians had remained with him throughout the night, and in an adjoining room Consul McKinley, Col. MacFarlane, the royal chamberlain; Col. Baker, of the Castle Athletic club; Sprockels and several other friends of the king were gathered at an early hour to await the king's demise.



KING KALAKAUA.

The United States steamer Charleston came down from Vallejo and anchored in the stream. Admiral Brown immediately came ashore and proceeded to the king's apartments, where he spent some time in conversation with Surgeon Wood, of the Charleston, who is one of the physicians attending the king.

At 11:45 the friends of the king had gathered at the bedside, and Dr. Reed, of Trinity church, prayed for the dying man. He was still living on being with upturned eyes, apparently unconscious and breathing stentoriously.

Col. MacFarlane was seen by a reporter and said that Kalakaua had remained in a comatose condition since 6:30 in the morning. A stimulant of brandy and milk was administered at intervals, but no solid food passed the patient's lips for three days. He denied the report that the king had been imprudent as to his diet since his arrival here on Dec. 4, but stated that the majesty did not believe his condition to be serious and attended an entertainment given in his honor when he should have remained in bed, fearing that his failure to accept the invitation would be an intimation that he was indeed unwell. Col. MacFarlane further stated that the king had been aware of his fatal condition several months ago. His majesty's trip to California had, however, been productive of good results, and had he remained in that genial clime his health would have been much improved. Consul McKinley said it was probably the king's trip to southern California that had overtaxed his strength, and that the cold which he contracted at Santa Barbara hastened the progress of the malady.

The remains will be embalmed at once. No definite arrangements for the funeral services here or the removal of the remains to the Hawaiian islands have as yet been made, but it is certain that the services will be held in Trinity Episcopal church on Thursday, and that the remains will leave for Honolulu on the Charleston before the close of the week. The arrival of the body of the king on the Charleston at Honolulu will probably be the first intimation that the Hawaiian people will have of the king's death. The flags on all the public buildings in this city were placed at half mast and the Hawaiian ensign is also at half mast above the Palace hotel. Kalakaua became king of Hawaii in 1874. His sister, Princess Iolinokalani, who has been acting as queen regent during Kalakaua's absence from the islands, will be his successor.

Firebugs at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 21.—The fire in the lumber and coal district here last week was believed at the time to have been of incendiary origin, and the theory is strengthened by the discovery of an attempt to start another fire in the same vicinity. When James Swan's coal office was opened it was found that some one had entered the place during last night, poured kerosene upon a pile of paper and placed books against a hot stove. In the adjoining stable the legs of the horses had been tied with rope to prevent the animals from escaping. The police believe they have a clew to the perpetrators.

Sold to the Standard.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 21.—Negotiations were concluded last evening by which the Standard Oil company will acquire all the property of the C. Harris & Son's large individual producer in the north-western Ohio oil fields. The amount of the sale, which will probably be consummated in the morning, is about $175,000. The sale is property the Standard has been trying to buy, and adds largely toward giving that corporation the controlling interest in the Ohio field.

A Young Man Gone Wrong.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—It is reported that John H. Reyes, 23 years, junior member of the firm of Homer, Reiyes & Son, millers, has suddenly left town, having forged checks, notes and other negotiable paper to the extent of $50,000 or more. He was highly connected in musical, literary, church and social circles, in which he held offices of honor and trust. He was a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian association.

President McGrath Exonerated.

TOPEKA, Jan. 21.—The executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance, which has been investigating the connection of President McGrath with the noted Turner letter, has made its report. The report was signed by all the members of the committee, and it completely exonerates Mr. McGrath from any improper connection with the letter.

Yale to Lose Daltell.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—It is announced that Daltell, who for three years has played on the Yale 'Varsity baseball team as shortstop and pitcher, will be unable to play the coming season because of heart trouble. He received a severe strain in the side in 1889 while sliding bases.

CONNECTICUT'S CRISIS.

Dr. Alsop Not Present in the Senate Chamber.

GEN. MERWIN MAKES A SPEECH.

He Presided Briefly as Chairman in the Senate Despite the Fact That the Democrats Have Declared His Successor Elected—The Deadlock Still Very Stubborn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—The Republicans scored a point over their Democratic opponents in the senate chamber yesterday. J. W. Alsop, the alleged Democratic governor, presided over the senate at its last meeting, and proposed, at that time, to continue doing so.

Lieutenant Governor Merwin called the senate to order, and just outside the door was a sheriff's posse of a dozen men to help him keep order. After a brief address he called Senator Reed (Rep.) to the chair, and was elected, having asserted his authority. The only thing done in the senate was the preliminary ballot for United States senator. The members formally cast a majority vote for Carlos French, of Seymour. The senate then took a recess until next Monday.

Mr. Platt's Candidacy.

In the house a ballot for senator was held and Orville H. Platt received 134 votes, every Republican vote, while the combined Democratic candidates received 128 votes, Thomas M. Waller leading with 59. Every Republican voted for Platt, and as the Republican majority in joint session is 6, Mr. Platt is practically assured of a return to the national senate. The settlement of this long and painful squabble seems as far from finish as ever.

Gen. Merwin's Speech.

To the senators Gen. Merwin said: "Circumstances over which I have no control kept me in office as lieutenant governor for a longer period than I had anticipated. Feeling that some of you or of my fellow citizens might look upon me as a usurper of such, He trust in not having assumed my duties as presiding officer over your honorable body, it appears incumbent upon me to preside in your presence.

"No one was ever placed in a more delicate situation than I find myself. As a candidate for governor it seemed proper that I should refrain from taking part in your proceedings for a reasonable time. Thinking this delay might be of longer duration than any of us have anticipated I am forced now to say that if it should continue to a period when it appeared to be my duty to again take up the gavel I will not shrink from it. No one will more cheerfully welcome Dr. Alsop as my successor than myself when the general assembly has declared him lieutenant governor. Selectmen, let me hope that the clouds of the early part of our session will bring an evening of sunshine and good deeds done.

"Deputy I find the senate of 1891 the reverse of 1889; but let me hope, before the close of the present session, we shall find but one party, as we did then, and that party will be the one we are all ever ready to defend the fair name of Connecticut. Senators, if I am called again to preside over your deliberations, I promise you I will endeavor to fulfill the same pledge that I tried to extend to the senate two years ago."

Democrats Disgusted.

After his speech Gen. Merwin left the capitol and started for his home in New Haven. That he was permitted to do this without a protest from the Democratic senators caused expressions of both surprise and disgust from the Democrats outside, who could not understand why these seventeen senators sat idly by and allowed the general to act in his official capacity after they had duly sworn in and recognized another lieutenant governor and president of the body. The senators say that a contest existed as to the former presiding officer of the senate learned them in no way and did not weaken their position or their claim, at least until after the returning board of the house is heard from.

So Dr. Alsop was not on hand to try to prevent Gen. Merwin from making his little speech, but Bulkeley and his men had prepared for his coming, and on the first occasion since the present session of the general assembly was begun the doors leading to the lieutenant governor's room, both from the senate chamber and the public corridor, were locked and guarded, it is said. Gen. Merwin and his counsel were alone allowed to enter, though the rooms have been common to all senators heretofore.

Deputy Sheriffs on Hand.

It is asserted by the Democrats that Governor-Bulkeley had in the state capitol not only Sheriff Spalding, of this county, and a batch of his deputies, but the sheriffs of Middlesex, New London and Windham counties, all Republicans, and had ordered them to protect the Republicans now in possession of the state offices at all hazards. It is also said that a dozen special deputies were sworn in to prevent the Democrats from taking possession of the offices, but especially to prevent the Democratic lieutenant governor-elect, Dr. Alsop, from presiding over the deliberations of the state senate.

Hathaway Found Drowned.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 21.—George T. Hathaway was found drowned in Bleachery pond at Assonet. He had taken on when found, and is supposed to have broken through the ice while skating. He figured conspicuously in the mill defalcation here a dozen years ago as the associate of Chase and Stickney and served a ten year sentence for embezzlement. Since his release he has been in the cotton brokerage business.

The Hermit Left $7,000.

HADDAM, Conn., Jan. 21.—The body of William Munson, a hermit, was found in his hut near Arnold's station last week. His body was removed by relatives, but the latter did not trouble themselves to examine the hut, supposing it contained nothing of value. A party of young men visited the place and after a short investigation turned up bank books and bonds valued at $7,000.

Bad News for Iron Workers.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 21.—The Bethlehem Iron company has notified its employes that there would be a reduction in wages ranging from 10 to 25 per cent in all departments on and after Feb. 1. This affects over 2,000 iron workers.

Killed by His Insane Brother.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21.—Ezra J. Carly, of Centerville, has died of injuries inflicted by his insane brother of whom he had the care. An investigation is being held by the coroner.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered as Snap Shots from Various Places.

It is reported in Paris that on account of the insurrection in Brazil the emperor will be ordered to cruise in Chilian waters.

Assemblyman Demarest, of Rockland county, is now trying to withdraw the $7,500 of township taxes which he collected from the Union Steamboat company for 1889 and 1890. Rumors of other peculations are current in Nyack.

Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has issued a circular asking the state legislature to abolish the state board of arbitration and recommending its report as "unfair and malicious."

Mrs. Maria C. Maguire, wife of the Rev. Hugh M. Maguire, pastor of a Brooklyn church, in her suit for separation testifies that her husband treated her cruelly.

Senators Vest, of Missouri; Vance, of North Carolina; Jones, of Arkansas, and Teller, of Colorado, have been re-elected. Dr. J. H. Gallinger was elected to succeed Senator H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire.

A Big Run on a Bank.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—The run on the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank continued yesterday. As early as 7 o'clock fully 250 people were standing in line in front of the bank waiting for the doors to open. When the bank was opened there was a wild rush for the paying teller's counter. The majority of those who have presented themselves for their money have thus far been small depositors. Money sharks are buying the accounts of the savings bank depositors when they can do so. One woman having an account of $800, representing the savings of years, sold it for ninety cents on the dollar. Many similar instances are reported. The officials of the bank say they are amply able to meet its demands on sight.

Rumors of a Deal.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—There is a rumor of a deal on the part of Republicans to capture the senatorial contest, but little possibility of its being carried out. Any attempt to keep Democratic members away would not result in success, because the Democrats can leave the house and not vote, thereby preventing a quorum. The latest rumor is of two Democrats having been bought for large sums to vote at the proper moment for William M. Evarts, thus throwing the election to the Republicans. There is little belief in such rumors, although the leaders are watching all doubtful men closely. All of the members who were absent are reported to be ready for the Wednesday session. Mr. Demarest is in the city and will vote if his vote is needed.

A Madman in Church.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—During mass an insane man calling himself Patrick took possession of St. Paul's cathedral. He held the worshipers in terror all evening and would not go out. At 10 o'clock it was decided that he must be removed, and two policemen walked in. Patrick went meekly enough to the front gate, and then made up his mind that the policemen should accompany him back to the church. The latter strenuously objected, but the stalwart madman picked them up as if they had been boys and dragged them back into the church. There was finally an order of detachment of police after holding the cathedral for eighteen hours. He was locked up.

This Date in History—Jan. 21.

1457—Birth of Henry VII, king of England; died 1509.
1620—Death of Joseph Scaliger; born 1540.
1750—Birth of Thomas, Lord Erskine, lord chancellor; died 1823.
1788—Birth of William Henry Smith, admiral, naval scientist; died 1865.
1793—Louis XVI guillotined in Paris. When the guillotine descended the priest said, "Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven!" and the people shouted, "Vive la Republique!" Born 1754.
1836—Birth of Stonewall Jackson, American Confederate general; died 1863.
1887—Death of Dr. Robert Macaish, miscellaneous writer; born 1806.
1856—Death of Henry Hallam, historian; born 1778.
1870—Death of George B. Prentice at Louisville, Ky., wit and journalist.
1880—Died in New York, Commodore Homer C. Blake, retired navy.
1885—Death of Eliza Ballou Garfield, mother of ex-President Garfield, at Mentor, O.; born 1800.

The longer you wait the worse it is. Strike the trouble right away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you want. It will at once relieve the bowels, stimulate the liver and cool your skin.—Adv.

ON EXHIBITION AT Randolph's Drug Store, 21 West Front street.

G. W. Morrison, Agt
11 CHURCH STREET.

When all other remedies fail to relieve and cure Kidney Troubles use Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Thousands gratefully testify to its having saved their lives. To Mothers and Daughters it has proved a blessing. $1 bottle: 6 for $5. All Dealers. "A FAMILY JEWEL."—A beautiful illustrated book of 100 pages, containing valuable information, mailed free. Address (naming this paper) Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N.Y.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the involuntary expression of all when looking over our Fall lines of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of 30in. Window Shades, Holmes shaded entire with best Scotch shading, at very low figures.

OIL CLOTH, PICTURE MOULDING AND WIRE DOW GLASS.

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First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by

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(Successor to March & Ayers.)

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This Date in History—Jan. 21.

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler 13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

Making Things Interesting!

WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $2.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $3.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies Dong: in Gordy-ar Welt which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.

ROGERS BROS.,

12 West Front street.

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks and Bags.

GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS. 19-18-tf

A FINE *Assortment of* GENTLEMANS FURNISHING, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

BOOKS, CARDS and NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Marsh Brothers,

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

At Edward Lord's wall paper and art store, corner of North avenue and Dover street, call your attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Prescence a specialty. Jobbing attended to with dispatch. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.

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Oats { Marsh & Ayers.}

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A full line of New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade. Also a

Great Reduction

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A free delivery to all parts of the *City and Borough.*

Sweet as its Name

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Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by

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DEALER IN

Coal and Wood.

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle, *27 North Avenue.*

YARD, 34 MADISON AVENUE.

Opposite Electric Light Station.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL.

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Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer.

AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER

And Bass Ale for Scotch and private families

No. 42 West Front street, 179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.

All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Kline's Extracts.

Pure Fruit Flavors.

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Prosperity and Protection. 1861. Membership, 100,000. 1890. Death benefits paid over $21,000,000 since organization. STURPEA Lodge, No. 1, EMERITS OF HONOR, Second Floor, and Third Thursday, at 8 p. m., in Hoad's Building, West Second street, Plainfield.
H. C. FRAZE, Dictator. W. J. ADDIS, Reporter.
12 30 1y

Home Comforts

AT SMALL COST.

The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in

PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

SPECIAL

REDUCTION

in Prices!

Shrewsbury tomatoes $1.30 doz., Burbank & Morrel's sugar corn $1.50 doz., Hamburg strawberries beans $1 30 doz., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 25c., 40c., 50c. per pound. Bartlett pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapples.

A choice lot of California dried apricots.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So at My Store.

It is my business to keep

FINE FANCY GOODS.

And my stock is come antly renewed and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

For Gentlemen.

Fine Neckwear,

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Silk and Woollen Mufflers,

Cardigan Jackets,

Silk Umbrellas,

Silk Suspenders.

Fine Dress Gloves,

Fur Caps,

Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

46 WEST FRONT STREET.

Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

16, 18, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

REMNANTS!

OF GINGHAMS, cellcos, muslin, dress goods, ribbons, laces, Hamburgh edging, and "odds and ends" of gloves, hosiery, collars, corsets, etc., in great variety CHEAP, the result of "stock taking" and cleaning up at the close of the year.

JUST OPENED new Spring dress ginghams, outing flannels and other wash dress fabrics.

The styles are just elegant.

ELSALL'S, 30 West Front street.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Arrive—7.20, 9.05 a. m., 12.15, 2.00, 5.00 p. m. Close—7.00 and 9.30 a. m., 1.45, 5.00 and 8 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.

Arrive—8.05 a. m., 2.00, 6.00 p. m. Close—11 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 6.00 p. m.

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Office open from 9.30 to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 9.30 p. m.

E. R. POPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REED,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery. Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law. Supreme Court Commissioner. Solicitor and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Veterinarian, No. 19 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 54. Residence 104 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Parties sent to all parts of the country. Residence 111 West Fifth street.

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Counselors at Law. Commissioners Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public, Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR G. TEALE,
Architect, 220 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23 Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

Thompson Park,

NO. 23 EAST FRONT STREET.

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Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Dunnbeerre.	Musical Merchandise	Newman Bros. Estey. Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale,

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

EVERY MUSIC played for purchasers.

Tuning and Repairing a specialty

DEMAREST,

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Park Avenue Grocer,

OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.

EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS

FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Shade Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices

P. M. Demarest,

25 PARK AVENUE.

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Barkalew & Dunn,

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Fine Groceries.

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Big Discount.

MEN'S and BOYS'

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HATTER, and FURNISHER,

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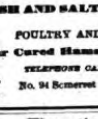

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DEALERS IN

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS

POULTRY AND FISH.

Sugar Cured Hams a specialty.

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ELOCUTION.
Instruction in **Elocution**, classor private lessons For terms, address Miss. Abbertel, P. O. Box 1060.

MISS JEANNETTE MATTISON,
Teacher of **piano**. Gives lessons either at her town or at pupil's residence Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. **Miss Scribner** and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 LaGrande avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890

THE CLOTURE CONTEST.

Mr. Aldrich's Rule Considered by the Senate.

MILLS SHAKES HIS FIST AT REED.

The Speaker Charged with Fraud by the Excited Texas Statesman — Turbulent Scenes in the House and a Parliamentary War Raging in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the senate Mr. Aldrich asked for the consideration of his resolution for a change of the rules. The question was discussed until 5 o'clock, when the elections bill was laid before the senate and Mr. George, who had the floor, declined to yield to anybody and continued his speech against the bill. Mr. Edmunds made the point of order that the question of change of rules was a privilege and superceded all other business. This point was contested by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. George went on with his speech. He supposed that the bill would be enacted, or at least such efforts would be made to enact the *bill as would overturn the traditions* of the senate. Was it not, he asked, a deliberate resort of disappointed and defeated politicians seeking in the last days that were left to them of misused power to fasten upon the American people a scheme which the people had repudiated and which senators dared not leave to the people's representatives in the next congress.

He Didn't Want a Lecture.

Mr. George offered to yield the floor to Mr. Butler, but to that Mr. Hoar objected, declaring that under the usages of the senate one senator had not the right to hold the floor and yield to another except by unanimous consent, otherwise a senator might hold the floor for the whole session. Mr. Butler asked Mr. George if he would permit him to read a few sections from the revised statutes, being giving credit. Mr. Butler proceeded to read, but was stopped by an objection, which the vice president sustained. Mr. Butler undertook to state the position of the question, but he was stopped by an objection from Mr. Sherman, who said that a point of order having been made against the senator from South Carolina, it was his duty to decide his seat and allow the chair to decide the point. Mr. Butler intimated that it was quite unnecessary for the senator from Ohio to act as minister a lecture to him. "Then," said Mr. Sherman, with a show of irritation, "I demand the enforcement of the rule."

The vice president gave it as his opinion that Mr. Sherman's point of order was well taken, and the senator from South Carolina should resume his seat until the point was decided by the chair. "The chair is of opinion," the vice president said, "that a senator entitled to the floor cannot transfer that right to any other senator."

Mr. George then resumed the floor and commenced to read a dissertation upon the origin and history of African slavery in the United States. Complaining of being very weak he inquired whether he might ask the senator from South Carolina to read the speech. Objection was made and Mr. George resumed. After ten minutes reading Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. George if he would yield to him for a motion to take up the resolution submitted by him on Dec. 22, and which was under consideration this morning."

The Cloture Rule Before the Senate.

"That cloture rule!" queried Mr. George. "Well, I suppose I will do that."

"Then I move," Mr. Aldrich proceeded, "that the senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution." Mr. George asked what business it would yield to the floor. "And I want to know," Mr. Butler put in, "what becomes of the decision of the chair, that one senator cannot yield the floor to another *except by unanimous consent.* I object."

Mr. George—If I give up to the cloture rule and it is adopted, and I get the floor afterward, I want to know whether I will be exempt from that rule or whether I will be under it. If I am to have a dispensation by which I am not to be caught by the rule, I shall be anxious to surrender the floor now.

Mr. Callom said that Mr. George would have to take his chance on that. "I move," said Mr. Aldrich, "that the senate do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution submitted by me on Dec. 22, and which was under consideration during the morning hour."

Mr. Morgan addressed the chair, but the vice president, without recognizing him, put the question on Mr. Aldrich's motion. There was a response of ayes, followed by one of noes, and the vice president said that the ayes "appeared to have it." Mr. Aldrich stated that the resolution he had before the senate in accordance with the vote. The vice president directed the clerk to read the resolution and it was read. Mr. Aldrich asked if the chair had decided that the motion which he made was adopted. The vice president replied that the senator from Rhode Island was entitled to the floor. Mr. Hoar said that the chair did not and could not decide it.

The Democrats Object.

Mr. Morgan got the floor on a point of order. He said: "The senator from Mississippi (Mr. George) had the floor and yields it under some agreement which has not yet been explained to the senate. I have several times asked, very respectfully, to know what that agreement was, and I now respectfully ask the chair whether or not the senator from Mississippi has yielded the floor absolutely, or under some agreement?" The vice president replied that he had no knowledge of any agreement. "There is no agreement so far as I am concerned," Mr. Aldrich said. Mr. Edmunds asked what the pending question was. "That resolution being pending," said Mr. Aldrich, I move that the senate do now adjourn." Thereupon the vice president put the question and at 6:15 declared the senate adjourned.

Senator Ransom's Views.

After the vice president had left the chair, but while the secretary and clerks were still at the desks, Mr. Ransom walked up to the desk and declared emphatically that the question on taking up the resolution had not been decided by the senate and the result of the vote had not been declared by the vice president.

The official reporter read his shorthand notes, which showed that the vice president said that the ayes appeared to have it, and that he had subsequently laid the resolution before the senate. Mr. Ransom, however, was not satisfied, and may bring up the question today.

He Shook His Fist at the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The house was the scene of wild confusion, precipitated by the refusal of the speaker to allow debate on the question of the approval of the journal. Mr. Mills, in a very excited manner, ran down the aisle and, shaking his fist at the speaker, denounced him as a prostitute and a tool upon the hand. But the speaker was immovable and called upon those opposed to approving the journal to rise and, counting "One, two, three," declared the motion to approve the journal carried—97 to 3. Further demonstrations were made by Mr. Mills, and the time was consumed until 1 o'clock, when the journal was finally approved.

The Big Mace in Demand.

During the excitement, and when the yeas and nays were demanded by the Democrats, Mr. Mills again accused the speaker of permitting a fraud on the house. Referring to Mr. McKinley, he said: "We did not expect the gentleman from Ohio to lend himself to such a proceeding, for we believe him an honorable gentleman, and we knew he (indicating the speaker) is not."

Mr. Perkins (Kan.), sarcastically—And he (indicating Mr. Mills) is a gentleman.

Mr. Allen (Miss.)—That is more than can be said of some persons on the other side.

The clerk went on calling the roll, and Mr. Mills, ignoring him, proceeded substantially as follows: "You do not dare to go before the country with such a revolutionary measure as you are proposing to pass. We have a right, under the rule, to debate the question of approving the journal, and you (addressing the speaker) are denying that right."

Mr. Kerr (Ia.)—Such proceedings as this are treasonable, and they are headed by a man who helped treason before.

Mr. Mills—You are a traitor yourself to the constitution and laws. You are trying to surround the ballot box with bayonets, and to deprive the people of their right of representation.

The house at this time was a bedlam. Mr. Cutcheon (Mich.) stood in the center aisle, and, with his face flushed, repeated with indignation and emphasis one word, "Bosh!" Mr. Mills' reply to this exclamation was, "Bring in another house of gentlemen to measure him." A personal rupture being imminent between these gentlemen on the opposing sides, the speaker was obliged to call upon the sergeant-at-arms for assistance. That officer, bearing the mace in front of him, induced Mr. Mills to take his seat, and the storm passed away for the time.

THE HEIR TO MILLIONS.

A Big Windfall for John C. Taylor, of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—The heirs to an immense estate in county Tyrone, Ireland, are said to be now living in northern Kentucky, having emigrated to the United States in 1855 and settled on what is known as De Coursey creek, in Kenton county, some six miles south of Covington. The oldest son and supposed heir to a title is now living in comparative obscurity at Dayton, Ky. His name is Taylor.

Advertisements for the Taylors appeared in the leading papers of the United States in September, October and November of 1889, which attracted some attention, and some days ago a gentleman from London, Eng., arrived in Dayton, and finally succeeded in locating the people he was looking for.

If the lineage of the man is proved to be as he states, Mr. John C. Taylor is the direct heir to the accumulations of the estate for 100 years. The accumulations are valued at £1,500,000.

A Blackeye for Pullman.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Judges Graham and Blodgett have denied the application of the Pullman Palace Car company for a temporary injunction restraining the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad company and the Michigan Central Railroad company from using the vestibule face plates and squalizer mechanism, said to have been invented and patented by George M. Pullman, on the Wagner sleeping cars. This same patent was involved in a suit recently tried in the United States circuit court of Massachusetts before Judge Colt. There it was held that the Wagner company and President Webb were infringing upon Mr. Pullman's rights and an injunction was issued against them. Since that time the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads have been using the Pullman vestibule, merely omitting the spading, which was covered by the Sessions patent. This decision makes it possible for any railroad not operating in Massachusetts to use the Pullman vestibule without the spring pending the final hearing of the case. Attorney Giffield, who appeared for the Pullman company, says the decision does not prejudice that company.

Charles J. Jones Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Charles J. Jones, for the past fourteen years one of the editorial staff of the New York Times and latterly the editor of the Sunday edition of that paper, died suddenly last night of heart disease. He was 39 years of age, born in Boston and was the son of the late *Justin Jones (Harry Hazel)*, publisher of The Yankee Blade about 1870. Mr. Jones founded The Sunday Leader in Cleveland, O., and in 1873 joined the staff of The New York Tribune. Subsequently he, with Moses P. Handy, purchased The Richmond (Va.) Whig and managed that paper until 1876, when he became connected with The New York Times.

Cranberry Growers Choose Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The American Cranberry Growers' association held its twenty-first annual meeting here. Secretary R. Rider read a report showing that the Cape Cod crop had been successfully marketed prior to Dec. 1 and the western crop before Jan. 1. Only about seven-eighths of the New Jersey crop has thus far been marketed. Officers were elected as follows: Dr. J. H. Brakeley, of Bordentown, N. J., president; Theodore I. Budd, of Remberton, N. J., and C. L. Holman, of Lakewood, N. J., vice presidents; A. J. Rider, of Trenton, secretary and treasurer.

Wharton Sharkey's Bad Deed.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 21.—Mrs. D. M. Austin, wife of the proprietor of the Wickham house, was shot and instantly killed by Wharton Sharkey. The latter immediately shot himself through the head, and died at once. No reason can be assigned for the tragedy. There was no intimacy between the two. Sharkey owed Austin money and may have been angered by a demand for it. Both the murderer and his victim formerly lived at Bradford, Pa.

Mrs. Carnegie Is Better.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Andrew J. Carnegie is slowly recovering from the attack of typhoid fever from which she has been suffering for some time past, and which at one time threatened to terminate fatally. Her ultimate recovery is now confidently expected.

Delaware's New Governor.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 21.—Governor Reynolds was inaugurated yesterday, being escorted to the state house by the state militia and Delaware College cadets, where he reviewed the parade. The inaugural ceremonies were held in the court house.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 B'DWAY

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY.

Fine Custom Tailoring. 43 North avenue opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

of BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly erected steam coal sizing machinery for cutting, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND FISHERBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for **PLANING and SAWING**, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

All Kinds of Job-work Done.

Prompt. Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Multora

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST, MORTGAGE

45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

40 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Builders Cards.

BERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, shop corner of Grand and Regent street, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. BERRMANN, J. PETERSON,
8 Regent street. 18 somerset place.
10-10-1y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty—Interior work, Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 21

P. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, North C. O. Box 1528. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 943.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 59 Madison avenue.

DICKSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 481.
W. J. Pearson, No. 18 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 18 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
30 Somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelves, Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & BELICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BILL,
Shaving and hair cutting parlor, in PONDER'S HOTEL, 25 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Boot black stand connected with the shop.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL S. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Farris iron wagon. John F. Wolfe, Race street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street, ETC.,

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
can be purchased in Edgewood Park, Somerset street. Address
R. F. M. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 100 feet above the sea level.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most improved manner.

The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Lace curtains reclaimed equal to new. Orders will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
14 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,
PROPRIETOR.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW J. RWY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 28th, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 7.27, 8.02, 9.02, 11.00, 11.55 a. m., 1.36, 2.36, 4.05, 5.01, 6.00, 6.36, 7.10, 8.02, 9.05, 11.03, 1.36 p. m.; 1.01, 2.17, 3.03, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.59 p. m. Sunday at 8.58, 9.15, 9.40 a. m., 2.06, 3.58, 8.14, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Newark at 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30 p. m. Sunday at 9.45, 10.45 a. m., 12.45, 4.30, 8.30, 10.30 p. m.

Leave Elizabeth at 7.55, 8.40, 9.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40, 12.40 p. m. Sunday at 9.55, 10.55 a. m., 12.55, 4.40, 8.40, 10.40 p. m.

Express trains stop at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7.15, 8.05, 9.05, 11.03, 11.55 a. m., 1.36, 2.36, 4.05, 5.01, 6.00, 6.36, 7.10, 8.02, 9.05, 11.03, 1.36 p. m.; 1.01, 2.17, 3.03, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.59 p. m. Sunday at 8.58, 9.15, 9.40 a. m., 2.06, 3.58, 8.14, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30 p. m. Sunday at 9.45, 10.45 a. m., 12.45, 4.30, 8.30, 10.30 p. m.

Express trains stop at Somerville.

PLAINFIELD AND BOUND BROOK.

Leave Plainfield at 7.15, 8.05, 9.05, 11.03, 11.55 a. m., 1.36, 2.36, 4.05, 5.01, 6.00, 6.36, 7.10, 8.02, 9.05, 11.03, 1.36 p. m.; 1.01, 2.17, 3.03, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.59 p. m. Sunday at 8.58, 9.15, 9.40 a. m., 2.06, 3.58, 8.14, 10.00 p. m.

Express trains stop at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND DUNELLEN.

Leave Plainfield at 6.45, 7.30, 8.07, 9.02, 11.00, 11.55 a. m., 1.36, 2.36, 4.05, 5.01, 6.00, 6.36, 7.10, 8.02, 9.05, 11.03, 1.36 p. m. Sunday at 8.58, 9.15, 9.40 a. m., 2.06, 3.58, 8.14, 10.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 8.05, 7.15, 8.05, 9.02 a. m., 1.36 p. m. Sunday at 9.05 a. m., 2.06 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.02, a. m.; 4.05 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS

8.05 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Bangor, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

7.30 a. m. for High Bridge and Easton, 8.07 a. m., for Flemington, 11.55 a. m., for Easton, Bangor, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, *for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, through coach to Williamsport, 1.36 p. m., for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsville, etc., 4.34 p. m. for Ft. Lee, Bangor, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, etc., 6.36 p. m. for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Manch Chunk, 8.30 p. m. For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, All stations, etc., 8.02 p. m. For Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Manch Chunk, Williamsport and Scranton, 9.05 a. m., for Easton, Allentown and Bethlehem, 11.03 a. m., for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc., 2.36 p. m. for High Bridge Branch, 4.05 p. m. All stations, Bangor, Manch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg, 6.36 for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Manch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 9.05, 11.03 a. m.; 2.36, 5.36 p. m. Sundays at 9.05 a. m.; 2.36 p. m. For Perth Amboy 7.27, 8.30, 9.05, 11.03 a. m.; 1.36, 2.36, 4.05, 5.36, 6.36 p. m. Sundays at 9.05 a. m.; 5.36 p. m.

For Asbury 7.27, 9.37 a. m.; 1.00 p. m. For Freehold 7.27, 8.30, 11.03 a. m.; 1.00, 2.36, 5.36 p. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at 7.27, 8.05, 8.30, 9.05, 11.03 a. m.; 1.36, 2.36, 4.05, 5.36, 6.36 p. m. Sunday at 11.03 a. m.; 4.05, 5.36 p. m.

For Bound Brook, Somerville and Intermediate stations, 7.27, 8.30, 9.05, 11.03 a. m.; 1.36, 2.36, 4.05, 5.36, 6.36 p. m. Sunday at 11.03 a. m.; 4.05, 5.36 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, 7.27 a. m. (Dining car) and 12.01 night. On Sunday at 11.00, 4.50 p. m. 9.20 p. m.

For Philadelphia—1.03, 7.27, 8.05, 8.30, 9.05, 11.03 a. m.; 12.55, 1.36, 2.36, 3.15, 4.25, 5.05, 5.36, 6.36, 7.40, 9.30 p. m. Sundays at 11.03 a. m.; 4.05, 5.36, 9.05, 10.41 a. m.; 5.36, 7.47 and 9.20 p. m.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

9.05 p. m. (Through parlor car and day coach) week-days. 7.27 a. m., 12.01 night, week-days.

For Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, with through car, 9.05 p. m., week-days.

For Tuckerton, 7.27, 10.37, 7.30, 9.05, 11.03 a. m.; 12.55, 1.36, 2.36, 3.15, 4.25, 5.05, 5.36, 6.36, 7.40, 9.30 p. m. Sundays at 11.03 a. m.; 4.05, 5.36, 9.05, 10.41 a. m.; 5.36, 7.47 and 9.20 p. m.

For Lambertville, Philipsburg and Belvidere, 7.27 a. m., 12.55, 3.15 p. m. Sundays at 11.03 a. m.

For Lambertville and Philipsburg only—1.36 p. m.

For Flemington—7.30 a. m.; 2.36 p. m.

For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden via Trenton—7.30, 9.20, 11.07 a. m.; 1.36, 2.36, 5.36, 7.40 p. m. Sundays at 10.41 a. m. and 9.20 p. m.

A full line of tickets are on sale, and sleeping car accommodations can be secured at the ticket office at Elizabeth.

For further information, see time tables to be had at the ticket offices.

CHARLES G. HANCOCK, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line

FARE FIVE CENTS.

To any point along the route within the limits of the Borough.

Will take passengers to time for morning trains and will meet afternoon and evening trains.

All I want is encouragement to give a thoroughly first-class line.

Now routes will be established as rapidly as the business justifies.

My present route is from the depot along Somerset street to Washingtonville. Beyond the borough limits ten cents.

Connect with the 7.30, 7.30 and 9.37 a. m. trains for New York. On the 8.37 and 10 a. m. trains for Easton. Returning connect with Washingtonville, Bound Brook trains leave New York at 11 a. m. and at 4 and 6 p. m. Leave Bound Brook at 1 and 5 p. m.

Comrade E. K. Allen.

PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE
8-1-1y

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE SEEN AT THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—Subject to change.

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway 7.30 a. m. Second trip, 8.37 a. m. Third trip, 9.37 a. m. Fourth trip, Broadway, Plainfield, 10.37 a. m. to Second place, to Crescent ave. to Park ave. to Depot.

1st trip	7.30 a. m.	to	Depot	8.37 a. m.
2d trip	8.37	to	Depot	9.37
3d trip	9.37	to	Depot	10.37
4th trip	10.37	to	Depot	11.37
5th trip	11.37	to	Depot	12.37 p. m.
6th trip	12.37 p. m.	to	Depot	1.37
7th trip	1.37	to	Depot	2.37
8th trip	2.37	to	Depot	3.37
9th trip	3.37	to	Depot	4.37
10th trip	4.37	to	Depot	5.37
11th trip	5.37	to	Depot	6.37
12th trip	6.37	to	Depot	7.37
13th trip	7.37	to	Depot	8.37
14th trip	8.37	to	Depot	9.37
15th trip	9.37	to	Depot	10.37

Stages will also leave Plainfield avenue and 9th street, and Rockview and Muney avenues, for Depot, at the same time as above trips.

Stages will run from Depot to Crescent park and Park avenue, and Rockview and Muney avenues, every evening. Plainfield depot at 7.30 p. m., 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

Horses and Carriages kept constantly on hand for hire. Also for sale. Horses for sale. Horses a specialty. For good horses and safe driving, call on Higgins. Horses taken to board by the week, month or year, at moderate rates.

R. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 3. 1-27

STONEWALL JACKSON.

HIS DARING STRATEGY IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY IN 1862.

He Won No Decisive Battles, but Outgeneraled His Enemies and Defeated Their Plans—With an Inferior Force He Always Fought at an Advantage.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

HILE yet a novice in war Jackson laid two maxims about military operations which he afterward practiced with success. The first was, "Always mystify, mislead and surprise the enemy if possible, and when you strike hide and conceal your men never let up in the pursuit so long as your men have strength to follow;" the second, "Never fight against heavy odds if by any possible maneuvering you can hurl your own force on only a part of your enemy and crush it."

The field of Jackson's earliest exploits was well suited for a trial of his policy. The Shenandoah valley, between the head at Staunton and the Potomac river, is over a hundred miles long. Staunton was a strong base for the Confederates in the valley because it had railway connections with the main Confederate armies south. The Union forces were strong on the Potomac, and if not opposed would advance up the valley on Staunton and so co-operate with the army threatening Richmond. Jackson's duty, when figured down to just what his government expected of him, was to keep up a scare in the valley, threaten to cross the Potomac, and in this way compel the Union government to maintain a large force in the vicinity. In other words, Jackson was to furnish occupation in the valley for Union troops that otherwise would be sent to aid McClellan in front of Richmond.

In May, 1862, McClellan was advancing up the Peninsula against the Confederate capital. A good sized Union army, under Gen. McDowell, was lying in the region just east of the Shenandoah valley; another, under Fremont, was in the mountains west of it, and another, under Banks, was fortified at Strasburg, a point about one-third of the way up the valley from the Potomac. Jackson was at Staunton. In the combined armies of Generals McDowell, Fremont and Banks there were about 80,000 men that could have been moved toward Richmond but for Confederate activity in the valley. Jackson's force was about 20,000. On May 8 the first battle of the campaign was fought at the village of McDowell, in the mountains west of the valley, between a division of Jackson's command and one of Fremont's, under Schenck. Schenck led Fremont's advance and was co-operating with Banks, who was initiating a movance up the valley from Strasburg toward Staunton. Schenck was defeated in the battle of May 8, and Jackson turned his attention at once to Banks at Strasburg.

Gen. McDowell's forces were all at a distance, east of the Blue Ridge, and Banks was practically without supports.

From the battle of May 8 Jackson returned to the Shenandoah valley proper, and maintaining a cavalry mask in front of Banks he crossed over to Luray valley on the east, and on the 23d of May struck a flank position of Banks' at Front Royal, captured it, and thus opened the road to the Shenandoah valley again in Banks' rear. "Stonewall's" purpose was to destroy Banks completely, and a part of his cavalry was sent on down the valley toward Winchester to get around Banks' line of retreat should he attempt to move from Strasburg toward the Potomac. Another portion of cavalry was sent to the left, all under Jackson's immediate command, pushed into Banks' route at Middletown, a few miles north of Strasburg, and cut Banks' moving column in two. Three spirited engagements resulted—on the 23d, 24th and 25th of May—and Banks crossed the Potomac after losing heavily in prisoners, equipments and stores. True to his theory Jackson never let up in the pursuit, but his cavalry failed him for once, and paid more attention to securing personal booty than to fighting and chasing the enemy, and the 26th of May found "Stonewall" on the banks of the Potomac, over a hundred miles from his base, and a threatening storm in his rear.

So rapid and so sudden had been "Stonewall's" blows against Banks that the Union authorities had given no thought to sending relief to the latter, but as soon as it became known in Washington that the Confederates had pursued Banks as far as the Potomac, a "trap" was set for the wily leader who dealt almost exclusively in mystery. Gen. McDowell was ordered to send troops from the east across the Blue Ridge, and get between Jackson and his base at Staunton, and Fremont was or-

HOW THE FORCES LAY.

dered to do the same from the mountains on the west. After some telegraphing it was arranged between President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, McDowell and Fremont that if McDowell's command should make a junction with Fremont at Strasburg, May 31, Fremont should march to the east and would attempt to bar his return back up the valley, and hastened his movements so often he was at Strasburg to keep an appointment made with McDowell to advance. Some of his infantry marched thirty-six miles on the 31st. After it was all over Jackson was wont to say he governed the movements of the whole army "by the blind Providence" he had passed Strasburg before the Federal armies effected a junction in the rear, and when they took a different view of the course of the business of it, and dubbed themselves "Jackson's foot cavalry" in honor of their achievement—Ashby's mile a day.

In notes of Gen. McDowell's column, led by Gen. Shields, and Fremont's army, also, passed the valley pike on which Jackson was retreating, Shields arriving on May 31, and Ricks' skirmishing took place all around. But Jackson fought them off in both directions, and kept them at bay until both Shields and Fremont could get more for a decisive thing further to the south. Jackson also set out for the next convenient point for the junction, which was New Market, midway between Strasburg and Staunton. Here he destroyed the bridge on the Valley pike, and on Shields' route, and moved another way back to Port Republic, where there was a bridge on Fremont's route. At this point "Stonewall" dashed to strike his enemies again. The village of Port Republic lies in an angle between North and South rivers, which unite to form the south fork of the Shenandoah, the stream that rolled as a barrier between Fremont and Shields. In order to reach Port Republic Fremont must pass the North river and Shields the South river. The North river had a bridge, the South a ford, and Jackson prepared to defend both, and also to give battle to Fremont and Shields in turn. Planting his army along the heights of North river, between Fremont and the bridge, he stationed a picket at Port Republic to warn Shields from the ford on South river.

Fremont and the advance of Shields reached the scene on the 8th of June. Shields' men dashed into Port Republic early in the day and drove Jackson's men out, himself among them, and planted a cannon at the end of the bridge, commanding it completely. Luckily for Jackson, the leader of the Union detachment scattered his men in his zeal to gobble up everything within reach, and failed to destroy the bridge. With this bridge destroyed Jackson would have been caught between Fremont on his front and an impassable river behind him, and Shields would have been in a position to play across the stream with artillery in Jackson's rear. Seeing the danger, "Stonewall" hastily gathered some cannon and opened on the Union gun, and soon led a regiment across the bridge, clearing the Union troops out of Port Republic effectually.

During the skirmish at the bridge between Jackson and Shields, Fremont attacked the Confederates in his front, and the result was a stubborn battle, known as Cross Keys. Fremont's tactics were to break through the Confederate flank resting near the bridge, and so open the way for Shields, whom he believed to be in the vicinity, to cross over to his aid. Jackson repulsed Fremont successfully at first, and the latter was making ready for a new attack when a courier from Shields reached him with a note that led him to believe the Shields' column held Port Republic. He decided to wait until the morning of the 9th before renewing the battle, counting on Shields to do something.

During the night Jackson resolved upon another bold plan. Fremont had been

"FOLLOW ME!"

pretty severely punished, if not stunned, in the action at Cross Keys. His next move would therefore be cautious, and a light Confederate force on the admirable ground selected to receive Fremont's attack would be able to check him indefinitely. Two brigades were ordered to hold the position at Cross Keys, and Jackson led the remainder of his forces across the bridge to Port Republic. Shields' advance had retired down the valley upon its supports, and Jackson put his troops across North river on an improvised bridge and went out to meet the new enemy. Such tactics would ruin the fame of any general the moment the effort failed. He had divided his force in the presence of two adversaries, had separated his wings by many miles, and two streams flowed between them.

One of the streams had but a single crossing, and the other a swollen ford and an imperfect foot bridge. Once more fortune favored the Confederates. Shields' column was not all up. After the encounter in Port Republic on the previous day the leader of Shields' advance, Gen. E. B. Tyler, had halted his troops about three miles below Port Republic and placed them in position for defense. He had two brigades at hand—his own and Gen. Carroll's—and Shields with the remainder was a day's march away. "Stonewall" was confident of winning a victory over Shields' men, and he meant it to be a perfect one.

The attack on Shields began at daylight on June 9 and was stoutly resisted. Jackson was compelled to call up the two brigades that had been left in front of Fremont to hold him in check. These troops crossed North river at Port Republic and burned the bridge behind them, so that the last chance of junction between the two Union columns was destroyed. About the time these re-enforcements reached him on the battlefield Jackson saw his own "Stonewall" brigade giving way before Shields' men. Though accustomed to leave the immediate direction of his troops to the brigadiers, Jackson saw that a crisis was at hand, and galloped forward into the ranks of his old command. A ringing cheer showed the men knew that their leader, and without a halt he dashed through the mass to the front, shouting, "The Stonewall Brigade never retreats. Follow me!"

The aid of the re-enforcements brought up in the nick of time saved the day for the Confederates. The Union troops in front of the "Stonewall" brigade, seeing the latter re-united and formed back in confusion, could not resist the temptation to the offensive and made a counter charge. The quick rally of the Confederates under Jackson's own eye did not end as soon as he would have liked, however, and on the other hand by fresh troops, formed on the heights, and the battle ended at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Shields' men.

Fremont and Shields were promptly ordered by the government to retire from the valley by taking the back roads, and Jackson, leaving Ewell in command of Swift Run Gap, until he was called to Richmond to meet McClellan's advance, followed Shields' men as far as Harrisonburg, and then set down with his whole army to aid Lee.

A SUMMER COTTAGE.

It Is Pretty, Comfortable and Cheap. Details of Construction.

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The accompanying illustrations represent a design for a summer cottage fronting on an ocean, lake or river view. There is no cellar under the building, and the

FRONT ELEVATION.

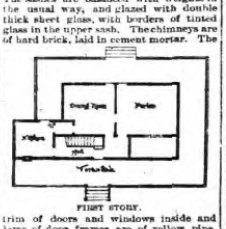
foundation consists of cedar posts set in the ground below the depth of frost. The building is constructed with a balloon frame in the usual way. The studding of outside walls and supporting partitions is of 2x4 spruce, and the minor partitions 2x3 plank, 2 feet from centers; floor beams 2x10; rafters, 2x6, 1 foot 8 inches from centers. The exterior walls are covered with sheathing paper and novelty siding.

The main roof is shingled with clear butt white pine, the shingles laid on 1x3 shingle lath. The veranda roof is of 1¼x2 tongued and grooved white pine, dressed both sides, with the joints covered with a 2-inch molded batten. The veranda floor is of 1x6 surfaced spruce, laid edge to edge. Large boards and open lattice work of cornice is of 3-inch white pine. Veranda posts of 6x6 white pine, neatly turned, with railings of the same.

SIDE ELEVATION.

The veranda rafters are of 2x6 white pine, dressed. The first and second story floors are of 1¼x4 drv spruce, blind nailed. The outside and partition walls are ceiled with 4-inch yellow pine, tongued and grooved and blind nailed. The floor beams and studding of partitions where exposed to view are dressed. The ceiling of the first floor is formed by having the under side of the flooring dressed. The side walls and ceilings of the second story are covered with 1¼x3, tongued and grooved yellow pine, same as side walls of front story.

The newels, rails and balusters of stairs are of ash, the treads and risers of yellow pine. The window and door frames outside, casings and sash are of white pine. The sashes are balanced with weights in the usual way, and glazed with double thick sheet glass, with borders of tinted glass in the upper sash. The chimneys are of hard brick, laid in cement mortar. The



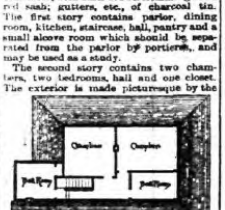
FIRST STORY.

trim of doors and windows inside and jams of door frames are of yellow pine. The doors are of white pine, with four sunken panels molded both sides—1¾ inches thick for first story, 1¼ inches thick in second story. Brass faced mortise locks in first story, plain locks in the second story, black japanned rim butts and white porcelain knobs throughout.

The doors and stairs are filled and varnished two coats with white varnish. All other inside woodwork is finished with one coat of filler and one coat of hard oil. The exterior is painted in two coats of best mixed paint, in two colors—body of light buff color, with dark brown trimmings and red sash; gutters, etc., of charcoal tin.

The first story contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, staircase, hall, pantry and a small alcove room which should be separated from the parlor by portieres, and may be used as a study.

The second story contains two chambers, two bedrooms, hall and one closet. The exterior is made picturesque by the



SECOND STORY.

broken gables and verandas which extends almost entirely around the building. The exterior effect of the whole is exceedingly pleasing, and would make a charming summer residence for the most fastidious. The cost is from $1,300 to $1,600, according to location.

D. W. KING.

Varnish of all kinds should be uniformly applied in very thin coats and sparingly on the edges of angles where it is likely to accumulate. The brush at commencing should be placed at some little distance from that end of the work nearest you, and rapid strokes be directed toward each end alternately. A brush may be passed, however, over a surface in one direction and then a second or third time to distribute the varnish uniformly and to work out the air bubbles. The usual series of strokes in each direction may be given at right angles to the first and the third in a similar direction to the first so as to secure an even coat. The work must be done quickly.—Decorator and Furnisher.

Should a dead finish be desired for walls and ceilings, the water colors can be procured from giving it a coat of shellac to be sandpapered off when dry, followed by a coat of glue sized colors mixed with a little plaster of Paris mixed with brown japan oil and benzine and a little thin shellac varnish, which is rubbed in and wiped off. Various other effects are also given, which are rubbed down with pumice stone and oil.—Decorator and Furnisher.

An efficient method of cleaning marble is to coat it with a compound of soap lees and lime mixed with quicklime and brought to the consistency of putty. This is applied to the marble by means of a brush, and after it has been on for a few hours the whole is washed off with plenty of water, and the marble when dry is polished with fine powdered pumice and olive oil.—Decorator and Furnisher.

HOMELIKE CONTRIVANCES.

An Ideal Chamber, Convenient Book Shelves and a China Closet.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

A chamber should be decorated and furnished in such a way that it will be restful, and void of everything which might irritate or excite the eye. Nothing stiff, rigid or formal, brilliant in color or marked design is desirable. Light, soft colors in quiet combinations; hangings and draperies with large, loose, indistinct figures; furniture with delicate curves; soft, fuzzy rugs and plenty of cushions give a delicacy and softness of tone required by the character of this room.

The accompanying sketch illustrates what is meant.

The woodwork is delicate in its carving and painted an ivory white. The floor is

AN IDEAL CHAMBER.

covered with yellow wool matting, with plenty of rugs, and the furniture is in keeping with the woodwork.

The hangers which hang upon the lower two-thirds of the wall is an indistinct curtain of pendant and ashen green leaves, delicately cut, with a white background. The frieze is wide and is done well with the wall below, but in tone is the same. Huge loose flowers, pale, soft blue and ashen rose in color, droop heavily among tinted curling yellow green leaves, pale yellow palm branches just indicated beyond giving a rich subdued effect.

People who use books like to have them where they can get at them. The nicest thing about a bookcase is the books. Elaborate detail in woodwork or decoration counts for nothing. The book shelves in this drawing are as plain as they can well be. They are arranged on both sides of the window. Under the window is a place for a seat. The sides of the bookcase form a rest for the back. If one cared to do so, he could hang little flat cushions on the ends of the cases against which one could rest. The seat, of course, should have an

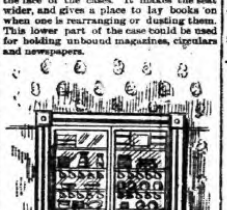
BOOK SHELVES.

upholstered cover. It could be home made. Under the seat, and the full length of the case, are recesses inclosed by doors. One or more of them could be arranged as drawers. At the left of the window is a place for bric-a-brac, if it is desired to use the place this way. Otherwise it would be convenient for large books.

The shelves should be made adjustable, so as to accommodate books of the different sized books. On one side of these shelves is shown a curtain, which may be of silk or other light material, suspended from the brass rod above. This will sufficiently protect any of the books that one may particularly value on account of their external appearance. The woodwork is best when made plain. Natural oak, sycamore or gum is particularly nice.

These shelves can be fitted into any house, old or new.

It is suggested that the part which forms the lower receptacle with doors or drawers be projected six or eight inches beyond the face of the case. It makes the seat wider, and gives a place to lay books on when one is rearranging or dusting them. This lower part of the case could be used for holding unbound magazines, circulars and newspapers.



A CHINA CLOSET.

A lady had an old fashioned china cupboard in her dining room. It was shut in by a common, solid wood door. In that closet stood some very pretty china. As it accumulated, the fact of its being hidden from view became to her a very serious matter. The cut shows what she did. She took out the old door and in its stead ran. The plastering was repointed and gone over to make it smooth. Then it was painted a light chocolate brown. New hardwood shelves were put in. Cup hooks were screwed into some of them. Double glass doors were provided, and the drawers and doors of wood below.

The space between the glass doors above and the shelf over the drawers is entirely open. These one can use dishes in this place and open the door above without disturbing anything.

An admirable wax finish for furniture woods is made by mixing about three ounces of tallow and three and a quarter pints of wax with one pint of turpentine, which is necessarily stirred while boiling and until cold. The paste is rubbed in, the superfluous wax removed with a woollen cloth, and a gloss over with soft woollen cloth. Should a darker color be required, add to the wax powders in the turpentine before the latter is boiled. Vandyke brown is the reddish shade. If a mass of French polish is added to the above it will form a

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" Rubbers " .43 "
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Ladies' " " .28 "
Misses' and Children's Rubbers " .15 "

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Rugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
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Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.
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Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually
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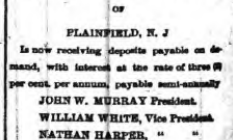

JONES & CO.
Work quickly and thoroughly done. Two teams in operation. Our apparatus is approved of by the Board of Health. Particular attention paid to disinfecting. Orders received at Park House. Manufacturers of the Home Lawn, Garden and Field Fertilizer. 1 P. O. Box 388. Telephone No. 48.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VALUE OF OPEN AIR.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S ADVICE TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

How to Increase Vital Force.—If We Only Breathed Pure Outdoor Air We Should be Too Tough for the Doctors.

Julian Hawthorne, whose home is at Scotch Plains, has the following in the Philadelphia *Press*. *Plainfield and vicinity* are noted especially for the purity of the air, and in this locality the words of Mr. Hawthorne will have especial interest to our readers:

"We are quite as apt to overdo a thing as to underdo it, and we are continually being pushed and prodded from without. We are not content with exerting ourselves until we feel that it would be agreeable to stop; but we keep it up until we are obliged to stop and that is injurious.

It is convenient to have muscular strength, but if the building of our muscles makes us too tired to use them, or if, after using them for a few years, we are forced to stop like an engine that has burnt up its fuel, we are worse off than the man who never exercised at all.

Muscles are to the body somewhat as colonies are to a nation. If they are rightly placed, adequately nourished, and intelligently developed, they add power and wealth to the country *that established them; but if they are* ill-supported and grow unwilling, they are not only not good in themselves, but they sap the vigor of their parent. The best exercise is that which increases the vital force—the stock of fuel, that is—to send us through life, and "championships" and premature fatigue are not calculated to increase it. I am going into this incidentally, what I will do on.

Vital force is a name employed (as most names are) partly to conceal our ignorance of the thing named. *Vital force is life and*, though life has been going on, in us and around us, ever since the universe existed, no one has yet found out what it is. Therefore we will not bother ourselves about defining it. It is enough to know that we have it, in a fuller or less degree, as long as we live; and it is highly probable that after we die we may become vital force entirely.

More vitality, the more, and the more deeply, we breath the open air the better. It will not *help you to be told this is because the open air* is rich in oxygen; you know, without being told, that you feel more comfortable after a run on a breezy playground than after being shut up in a stuffy school-room. If we never breathed anything but pure outdoor air, Winter and Summer, night and day, we should be too tough for the doctors. If you have ever camped out you have felt this; after a week or two of running about in the sun and sleeping beneath the stars you can hardly bear to be inside a house again.

I remebered a very cold Winter that I spent in a Summer cottage by the sea. The walls of the cottage were but a single thickness of boards and you could see daylight through their chinks. The house consisted of one room on the ground floor, with a kitchen back, and a bedroom upstair. We put a stove in the main room, but the snow would sift in between the chinks of the boards, and lie in drifts for day at a time on the floor near the walls, in spite of all the stove could do, and the wind would sweep through the crevices so as to make the lamp flicker on the table. I have seen the thermometer stand 10 degrees above zero in the northeast corner of that room while the stove was red hot in the center of it; and at no time during that Winter did the mercury average over 50 degrees.

We would suppose that we must have been half frozen and knocked up with influenza; but in fact not one of us had so much as a passing cold in his head, and the colder it grew the warmer we felt. We Americans keep our houses so much too hot. Outside heat drives the blood away from the surface of the body and makes it sensitive; but inside heat, which is produced by exercise and breathing deep draughts of pure air, sends the blood outward, and enables the blood to resist cold.

The same cold Winter that I just told you of I was in the habit of walking a distance of six miles to the ocean beach at a rapid pace, so that I was always in a glow, and then stripping and plunging into the surf. I didn't waste any time in the water. I just took a ducking and came out again. The water was as cold as water can be, and the air was even colder; but on coming out I have sat down on a stone to put on my stockings, with the drops of water on my skin frozen into flakes of ice, and yet been thoroughly comfortable.

Such is the power of warm blood and a vigorous circulation to counteract the chill.

After dressing I would walk swiftly home again, and was generally perspiring by the time I arrived. But it is *easy* to do oneself a *mischief* if one manages these things badly. If I had gone into the water when my body was cold, or had stayed in too long, or had continued the sharp exercise after the bath, I should probably have taken cold up. As it was I got only pleasure and hardy health, and so may you, if you do as I did.

About the wisest thing you can do, while you are still in the growing stage, is to increase the girth of your body, especially of the chest; and to do this, not by putting muscles on the outside of it, but by expanding it from within. In order to effect this, make it a custom to breathe to the utmost capacity of your lungs, letting each breath disturb the whole trunk, from the abdomen up. Do this while your bones are yet plastic and you will benefit from it as long as you live. And do it by night as well as by day. Have your bed close to an open window. Never mind how cold it is; cold air will not hurt the inside of your body so long as the outside is properly protected. File on as much bedclothes as you like; cover yourself up, if necessary, so that only your nostrils remain free; but let them have as much fresh air as they can take in. You will find that the more they get the warmer you will be.

And it should be always your aim to be warm. If you feel cold you may take it for granted that something is wrong. Cold is healthy, but to feel cold is unhealthy; that is a distinction with a difference. There are two right ways of getting warm, and one *way that is not right. One of the right ways* is to wear warm clothing; the other is to dispel cold by exercise. The wrong way is to bake and toast yourself over a fire or a "register."

Of course there are times when a fire is not a bad thing. I was skating, one zero day, on a river, and I fell into a hole where the current had kept the water from freezing. There was a stong wind blowing, and before I had been out of the water two minutes my trousers *are stiff as boards*. There was a big bonfire on the ice and I got up to it and stood as close to it as possible. It felt very comfortable, but the front of those trousers was scorched brown, while on the back they were frozen solid. At last I started off and ran home, which I might better have done at first. Nevertheless, I must confess, the bonfire felt very grateful, and I always remembered it as a good thing, the scorched trousers notwithstanding.

If some genius were to invent a tonic, that could be put up in a bottle, which could freshen a man up after fatigue and depression as much as a brisk walk of a couple of miles in the open air, he would make a gigantic fortune in six months. And yet, people go on taking tonics, elixirs, pick me-ups, and so forth, which they have to pay for, and which do them no lasting good; while the elixir of the open air, which they can have for nothing and which not only restores them but actually *lengthens their lives—it is difficult to induce* them to take that. This is another mystery, and it is a pity, too. Make up your mind to profit by the folly of your predecessors, and confine yourself to open air elixir when you feel out of sorts. I could go on demonstrating its virtues indefinitely; it is at the bottom of all health, and the essence of all bodily vigor, but there are many others to be trusted, and I must get to work at them.

JOTTINGS.

—Gertrude Norman is to appear at Amphion Hall this evening.

—The Central Railroad of New Jersey will pay a dividend of 1 1-2 per cent. Feb. 2d.

—The Plainfield Grocers' Association will elect officers at a meeting to be held this evening.

—The Melopoia Society held a rehearsal in the new Casino on West Seventh street last evening.

—There will be a special praise service in the First Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—The members of Engine Company No. 2 will hold a special meeting this evening at eight o'clock.

—The Plainfield Reform Club will hold its regular mid-week meeting this evening at eight o'clock. All are welcome.

—*The Somerset County Agricultural* Society will hold its annual meeting in the Court House at Somerville, Feb. 21st.

—Policeman Kiely was called upon at four o'clock yesterday morning to eject an unruly person from baggage room of the depot.

—A man, under the influence of liquor, who made himself particularly obnoxious at the railroad depot last night was ejected by baggage-master Smith.

—The Liverpool and Vienna photographers will give exhibitions of their work in April. The members of the Plainfield Camera Club will send an exhibit of pictures.

—A special meeting of the Monument Committee to be held at the headquarters of Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G. A. R., tomorrow evening at eight o'clock.

—The Edison Electric Light Company of North Plainfield began stringing up wires for street lighting purposes last Tuesday. The work will occupy about three weeks.

—A musical and social entertainment is to be given in the parlors of the Crescent avenue church tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Young People's Society.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church will give a sociable and supper in the parlor of the church to morrow. Supper will be served from 6.30 p. m. Price 25 cents.

—*The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty* to Animals is going to prosecute the owners of horses who have the animals' tails docked. The considers that the man who imagines he can improve upon the Almighty's make of horse is not fit to own one.

—The newspapers are warning their readers to look out for a gang of men traveling about the country making contracts for painting building roofs. If they offer to paint your roof for $5, ask them how much they charge for the paint they put on before you close the contract.

—The regular weekly meeting of the Reform Club will be held at their hall this evening. All good signers have been invited, and good music will be rendered by the choir. As this is the only weekly meeting of the Club for the present—it is to be hoped that there will be a good attendance.

—Residents of Scotch Plains are jubilant over the reduction in fares for the ride from the Fanwood station. Higgins, the veteran stage owner of Plainfield, has put one of his stages on this route making regular journeys to Scotch Plains on the arrival of each train. The trip costs only five cents.—Correspondence in the Westfield Standard.

A Mad Dog Shot.

A small dog, who it was supposed had the rabies, was roaming around Washington avenue and Prospect place yesterday afternoon *frightening the children and persons* who live in that neighborhood. Mr. Clarence Murphy, a son of the Rev. T. Logan Murphy, the pastor of the Park Presbyterian church, followed the animal and put an end to its existence, with a bullet, at the corner of Grove street and Prospect avenue.

Burned by Powder.

David Kline, a resident of Chimney Rock, was painfully, but not seriously injured a few days ago, by dropping a match in a box he was taking a small quantity of powder, which exploded, burning his mustache, eyebrows and hands.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(In this column expressions of opinion from readers of THE NEWS are always welcomed, even if contrary to the views of the editor; but correspondents must be brief, as much as possible, however, and must always confine themselves to matters of public interest.)

Favoring a Street Railway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—I was pleased to read in your columns several days since a communication from one of your readers favoring a street railroad. Plainfield, of she is to grow in population and wealth, must not stand still and let Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford and other neighboring towns grow as they are now doing. Land is high in the heart of Plainfield and only the wealthy can afford to build houses. A street railway is therefore needed to reach the outlying districts so that people of moderate means can secure good homes. Comparing Plainfield with Orange and Montclair, property is low in our city with everything in our favor for a rise, provided the right means are used. The key of the situation is a railroad.

The merchants of Plainfield would feel the effect at once by an increase of business, and on the much of the trade that now goes to New York. Residents of Netherwood and Evons, unless they keep carriages, rarely visit Plainfield for purposes of shopping. And many persons who have been obliged to keep their carriages to meet the trains and send their children to and from school would give them up and use the cars at a saving of several hundreds of dollars yearly, making Plainfield a cheaper city to live in than at present.

I am glad therefor to see in your columns occasionally, letters in favor of quick transit, and trust at an early date to have the privilege of seeing a good street car line in our city, and if we have one shortly I predict before the next census is taken Plainfield will have a population of 25,000 or more. Mayor Gilbert's message to the Common Council was a drive in the right direction. H. E. B.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. L. B. Chamberlain delivered an address in the Crescent avenue church last evening under the auspices of the McAll Mission.

Mr. Richard V. Lindabury, the bachelor lawyer, it is rumored, is soon to become a benedict. He has bought a farm at Bernardsville, on which he expects to build this Spring a fine Summer residence.

At a recent meeting of the members of the Second Presbyterian church, the trustees were elected as follows: Messrs. Chas. Pace, John W. Murray, J. W. Rushmore, J. K. Myers, H. D. James, Ephraim Miller and William F. Arnold. The Board has not as yet organized.

A Woman Lost.

A woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age, who said that she had been employed in Plainfield for about four months, notified Policeman Lynch at the depot last evening, that she had become confused and forgotten where she lived. She said she was a domestic in the family of a Mr. Sander on, but could not tell upon which street the family resided nor who the neighbors were. The officer after making a number of inquiries located a family of that name on Second street, and the lost woman was escorted to the place which proved to be her home.

List of Advertised Letters.

Remaining in Plainfield Post Office for the week ending Jan. 19, 1891:

Auter, O H
Lewis, McAida
Duffield, Grace
Davis, C H
Darlington, Cornelia
Egan, Patrick
Fenny, James
Johns, Mrs
Lewis, Salmon
Lumbra, Miss
Murphy, Tim
Massie, Bettie
Rogers, Miss R
Morehouse, Chas
Marsh, James H
Mayo and, Miss J T
Nelson, Wm W
Peck, Mrs
Quinn, John
Roberts, Mary H
Shotwell, Miss
Slaughter, Mrs Sarah
Thomas, Geo
Vande Amyse, Lou
Westfield, Wm
Wormum, John
Wright, Miss E
Zacher, Jack

Persons calling for the above please say advertised R. R. POPE, Postmaster.

A Chicken Thief Convicted.

The Grand Jury at the present term of the Somerset county courts brought in two indictments against James Dunbar, a resident of Bound Brook, charging him with stealing turkeys from neighboring farmers. Dunbar pleaded not guilty to the indictments and his case came up for trial before Judge Bartine, Jamison, Ten Eyck and a jury Tuesday morning. The taking of evidence occupied the whole of that day and yesterday the case was given to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty. Dunbar was remanded for sentence.

The $10,000 Suit.

The taking of testimony in the suit of William Urhahan of North Plainfield vs. Dr. Monroe B. Long of this city, in which plaintiff seeks to recover $10,000 damages for alleged malpractice, was concluded in the Union county court yesterday afternoon and the case will probably be given to the jury this afternoon. The judge announced that he would allow the lawyers engaged in the suit, one hour each in which to sum up.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The quarterly Y. M. C. A. members reception will be held at the association rooms this evening at eight o'clock. Mr. *George Jenkins of Somerville*, the well known banjo player, is on the programme. Music, recitations, refreshments and social entertainment will be the order of the evening. Members are privileged to invite their friends.

Injured His Hand.

William King, a lineman employed by the Edison Electric Light Company of North Plainfield, met with a painful accident a few days ago. He was engaged cutting wire, when his pliers slipped, and the wire penetrated his right hand cutting a deep and ugly gash. He was obliged to very painful, but is getting along.

AGAINST SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The Alarm Being Sounded by the Clergy.

The following is a copy of a circular being distributed to the clergy throughout the State.

NEWARK, N. J. January 15th, 1891.

Dear Brother:—At a recent meeting of the clergy of Newark, of all denominations, the subscribers were appointed a committee to call the attention of their brethren throughout the State to a matter of common concern.

The liquor interest of New Jersey is now demanding the abrogation, or fatal alteration, of our Sunday law. Last September the Saloon Keepers' Association, in annual convention, adopted a series of resolutions embracing three essential points, viz.: the lowering of the present license, to a minimum of $100, the opening of the saloons on Sunday, after 12 o'clock, m., and the re-enactment of the statute which declares that the sale of liquor on Sunday constitutes a disorderly house." Now the Legislature is to be approached. Indeed, an active lobby is already at work in Trenton, to effect the desired revolution.

Let us not forget that the American Sunday is incorporated in public law. In legal language, it is dies non, does not exist for purposes of secular business. On this day the National and State legislatures hold no sessions; the courts do not sit; the saloons are closed; the banks are shut; the places of amusement are barred and bolted.

The law does not command public worship; it simply secures it. It is based, not on religious, but on economic grounds. It is not enforced one day in a thousand in the interests of any one—Jew and Gentile, agnostic and believer; the public as a whole, composed of all races and all creeds. The religious use of the Sunday depends for its maintenance upon the individual. But this fact the next census is taken Plainfield will have a population of 25,000 or more. Mayor Gilbert's message to the Common Council was a drive in the right direction. H. E. B.

Our present Sunday is the outcome of this powerful and universal consensus. Destroy it, and you destroy the day. Make it a day of secular labor, and you make it a day of rest for the few, not for the many. Such is the history of the past. Such will be the history of the future. Such is the logic of the present.

Now, the secular occupations of this powerful consensus. Destroy it, and you destroy such a day in the settled customs of the Nation, and in the long-established recognition and sanction of public law, are we ready to surrender it, or essentially to change its character? The American Sunday is just as distinctively an American institution as are the free schools and the ballot box. Imagine the indignation which would blast the person who should purpose to abolish the free school system, or who should venture to lay a secularizing hand upon that sole of political liberty, the ballot box.

Thus far we have called your attention only to those phases of the issue which are of universal interest. But as clergymen we cannot forget the Fourth Commandment. We demand the maintenance of the laws which guard the Sabbath on higher grounds than public expediency. God has spoken. This day is His day. We say to the saloon keepers: Hands off! You are seeking to touch the ark, and your sacrilege will bring upon you the awful punishment of Uzzah! Meddling with divine sanctions is dangerous, especially meddling with them in order to sell rum.

And, pray, why should the saloons be accorded a privilege which is denied to honest business? Why should liquor be sold on a day when groceries, clothing, dry goods and stores are shelved by law behind closed doors? Our Jewish fellow citizens, who observe the seventh day as a Sabbath, are nevertheless compelled to remain idle on the first day of the week. Are the saloon keepers to be given an advantage enjoyed by no one else? Shall we have in New Jersey an aristocracy of beer, a privileged class whose entree is liquor selling?

Another point. If the saloons are opened on Sunday, that day will be transformed into the Saturnalia. There will be more drunkenness and more disorder on Sunday afternoon and evening than at any other time. For then there is more leisure for guzzling and revelry. Sunday-school children and orderly-goers must be jostled and insulted while going to and from the House of God. We protest against this in the interest of sober and quiet Sunday streets.

Assuming your interest in this issue, as a matter of course, we urgently request you to unite with your brethren throughout the State in calling the attention of your congregation to the subject in a sermon Sunday, on the 25th of January, 1891. Sound the trumpet with no uncertain tone! "When bad men combine," says Edmund Burk, "the good must organize." Let us work as well as pray for the preservation of the Sabbath of our fathers.

By authority of the State Board of Health,
J. GRIER, Jr., D. V. S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

Scotch Plains, N. J., Jan. 19, 1891. 21-3

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS
For sale, Irish privilege to draw water from reservoir. No pump needed. For particulars enquire of P. M. French. 1-15tf

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE
dressmaking or a perfect fitting garment, apply at 32 East Third street. 1-8-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS
at residence by native teachers. References given in Plainfield and Somerville from Principals of Plainfield High School and others, U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legation, etc. For French lessons write to Prof. Vincent, Plainfield Post Office, Box 282, and for German lessons to Mr. Geo. Tubbe, (Hanoverian), 420 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS
Given by New York Professor (Hanoverian) at moderate prices. Advertiser can refer to Professors in Plainfield where he now gives instructions. Terms moderate. Address Geo. Tubbe, 420 Third avenue, New York. 12tf

ROGER'S GROUPS,
Statuettes and Statuary. Artists' materials At Swain's, 10 West Front street.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

John Toms Brutal Assailants Still at Large.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Jan. 22. (Special.)—The two negro waiters who beat their brother-in-law Cook, who so atrociously assaulted Mrs. Toms, an old man of 84, by binding him hand and foot, gagging him and leaving him in a closet, as related in yesterday's NEWS, are still at large.

Warrants have been issued in Somerset county for their arrest and their capture is hourly expected.

Eva Not Hamilton's Widow.

NEW YORK Jan. 22. (Special.)—The Surrogate to-day decided that Eva "Hay Hamilton" Hann, "a stage," etc., is not the widow of Robert Hay Hamilton.

The case has been before the Surrogate's court for some time past. The plaintiff was endeavoring by proving herself Rob't. Hay Hamilton's widow to secure a share of his fortune.

Postmasters Appointed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22. (Special)—At the session of Senate to-day the following postmasters were confirmed: Mr. Mooney, J. G. Youngbell, Englewood, J. C. Ackerman; and Morris Valley, Mr. Combeath.

Waiting, Waiting Yet.

The "Universal Pants Company" is represented in Newark by one or two lively agents. The business of the Universal Pants proposition is to send "a pair of pants" to "point" on easy payments and collect $1 in advance. An agent calls at a house and tells the owner that his trousers bag at the knees and then explains to him how easy it is to own a pair. Numerous testimonials and representations are made that the company has a big factory in Newark and an office in New York City. But several days $1, and the victim waits for his trousers. Nearly 200 of the residents of Somerville are waiting yet as it is a swindle of the worst type.

A Special Election.

On the application of Counselor Suydam and the presentation of a petition bearing the requisite number of signatures the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, yesterday granted an order appointing a special election to be held in Bound Brook on Tuesday, Feb. 10, to decide whether or not the people of that progressive town shall attain to borough government. The subject is being warmly discussed among local politicians and property holders.

The Blizzard Prophet's Latest Prediction.

Levi Beebe, of Lee, Mass., who won fame as a weather prophet by predicting the great blizzard of March 12th and 13th, 1888, four months before it occurred, says that the worst storm of the present Winter will sweep over the country between the 4th and 8th days of February. Mr. Beebe has written to the companies to harvest crops this month, as after that they will have to abandon their work on account of the immense amount of snow.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's large warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-tf

COOK wanted, 322 East Third street. 1-13tf

FOR SALE—Special bargains in real estate. One nice house and lot—14 rooms, all improvements, located in Washington park. Others given upon application to Isaac Brokaw & Son, 32 Duer street. 17-tf

LOST—Thursday, a small Italian greyhound. Please return to L. Van Alstyne 67 Webster place. 22 3

SEMI-automatic tensions attached to old sewing machines. Old machines repaired. Joseph M. Harper, 75 Park avenue. 17 6

TO LET—A furnished front room. Price $5 per month. No. 94 East Front street. 21-3

TO RENT in Stillman block, on and after April 1st next, the handsome lodge rooms now occupied by Anchor Lodge No. A. M. Apply to W. M. Stillman on the premises. 16-1w

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No. 19 East Seventh street. 15-10tf

WANTED—A parlor room for Tuesday and Thursday afternoons for medical purposes. Address P. O. Box 329. 22 3

WANTED—Three or four shares first series Home Building and Loan Association. Address "Shares," care of EVENING NEWS. 20-3

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 32 East Fifth street. 1-16tf

WANTED—An active, reliable man—by salary $70 to $80 monthly, with increase, to represent in his own locality a responsible New York House. References. Manufacturer, Look Box 1583, New York. 2-12-m-s-1y

Special Notices.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
This is to certify that all quarantine of the stables of Dr. Hiram Deck, of East Front, Clark, has been raised this day, and that there is no further danger of infection of Glanders and Farcy.
By authority of the State Board of Health,
J. GRIER, Jr., D. V. S.,
Veterinary Inspector.
Scotch Plains, N. J., Jan. 19, 1891. 21-3

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains

At the 5 and 10c Store

In PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bona fide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them.

Two thirds of regular price will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good ones left.

We guarantee to save you 25 per cent on Crockeryware.

Though tinware has been McKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We fill and all sizes in lamp chimneys at 5c, and wise people need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold as close. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. If use for brushes of all kinds.

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. S. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

SAY

'TIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the **Congregational Church** will give a **SOCIABLE AND SUPPER** in the parlor of the church, on

Friday Eve. Jan. 23.

Supper served from 6.30.

Price 25 Cents. 22-2

ISAAC BROKAW & SON,

REAL ESTATE

and Insurance

Brokers. Money to loan on first mortgage. NO. 30 DUER STREET. North Plainfield, N. J.

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at **DICKINSON'S**, the Optician & Jeweler 13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

BUY THE

GARLAND and BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent. at

Chas. F. Dencklau's,

75 WEST FRONT STREET.

N. B.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and hotair work done at short notice.

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beautiful Brand of Soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Don't miss this chance.

H. N. SPENCER,
Grocer and tea dealer, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Teas imported every day. Choice groceries and provisions, white grapevinegar, cider and cranberry, flower pots, etc., pure cider vinegar, finest grade confectionery.

THE BEE HIVE

Black bare crape, satin lining, reduced to $3.00.

Black bare muffs 85c., 75c. and $1.

Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, reduced to $1.

Nutria muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Rock wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 15c., 35c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE LATEST STYLES

of

Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 EAST FRONT STREET

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of those $6 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $3.25, reduced to $1, Nutria muffs reduced to $1.75. Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Rock wrist," 25c. Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c. Ladies' ribbed vests, 15c., 35c. and 45c. Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted. Louis Callman, 40 WEST FRONT STREET. THE LATEST STYLES of Suits and Overcoats ON HAND NOW. *All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.* Schwed Brothers, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 7 EAST FRONT STREET GREAT CLEARING SALE! We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days. There are a few of those $6 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $3.00. Black bare muffs 85c., 75c. and $1. Black bare crape, satin lined, 27 inches wide, at 50c., worth 75c.; three are all new, fresh goods. Nice dress stock. Ladies' worsted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 20c. New line of Children's Fleece in assortable colors, 15c. and 12 1-2c. Children's plain caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25. Good, heavy, Scotch Table Linen at 25, 37 and 37c.; extra wide, 50c. Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c.; extra wide, 75c. Bleached Damask, 25c. per yard. Scotch plaid Back Towels, 25c. each. We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods. L. H. SOEHN, 7 West Front street.

TERMS, SPOT CASH, and great reduction in prices. Call and see us before buying elsewhere. Our sale must be seen to be appreciated. BUILDING SITES, HIGH and DRY. Also, a number of cottages at Denice's Nursery, No. 127 Rutgers avenue.

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. HOSMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., BOX 201.

TELEPHONE CALL 62.

An agricultural paper says that a woman is helplessly stranded—a bad tempered wreck on the shores of time, unless she learns how to use a whetstone and hammer.

At least one farmers' organization is opposed to the government lending money to agriculturists. The Michigan state grange has passed resolutions denouncing the scheme.

Accidents, delays and collisions on the New York elevated roads during storms and fogs indicate that a railway *in the air* upon trestle work is not the true solution of rapid transit in cities.

A writer in The Century lays before us a *learned essay* on how to develop American sentiment among immigrants. Somebody should tell us how to develop American sentiment among Americans.

There has been much gloomy weather and some fog in many parts of the country this winter, but if any of us are disposed to *grumble about it*, let us remember that during December and the early part of January London had not a ray of sunlight for thirty-six days.

[illegible] it.

Father Kneipp is a Catholic priest in Voerishofen, Bavaria. Fifty years ago he was at death's door. Today, when past seventy, he is hale, hearty and in the prime of his working life. This is because he invented and used the "Kneipp cure," which is the very latest health fad. To millions the Kneipp cure takes off all your fine silk or wool underclothing—every stitch. Put on the coarsest linen, winter and summer, so course it will scratch your skin and cause a friction. This is good for your health. Take a cold bath every day, as cold as you can get the water. Don't be long about it; no more than five minutes. Don't dry yourself at all, but put on your clothing upon the wet skin. Then take a quarter hour's brisk exercise. The drops of water left upon the skin are fuel for the inner warmth, says Father Kneipp. Furthermore, keep up the practice of running and walking barefoot in wet grass or newly fallen snow. This is important. It hardens and invigorates the body. Think of some of our city dandies or belles following this up!

The barefoot exercise is continued at first only five minutes, but is gradually lengthened to an hour. Wear only the coarsest cotton stockings. Sleep upon hard beds, and eat three times a day of brown bread, fruit, vegetables and milk, with little meat or wine, and no tea or coffee at all. Father Kneipp especially recommends peas and sauerkraut as vegetables.

No Wonder They Hate It.

The parent who wants his children between the ages of 10 and 16 to properly appreciate and be fond of the works of English authors should carefully guard them against studying the so-called text books of English literature of the present day. For if there is any system devised by the ingenuity of the fiend himself to make the average slow, good natured, blundering boy or girl hate the writings of our standard English authors through all eternity it is those same textbooks.

The helpless victim of a "system" must first commit to memory an awful load of words about *punctuation, style*, grammar, analysis, etc. He hates it as Satan hates holy water, but there is no help for him. Added to his other miseries, he probably *has a nervous, snappy* teacher, in whom all human sympathy has been long ago dried up, and who knows nothing but sawdust stuffing and marks. *The child fails utterly*, or blunders through the diabolical machine and is ground out, and never thinks of English literature again without a shudder.

It is something unspeakable, this present sawdust stuffing our teachers call "English literature." Will these children *ever steal up garret and spend a* night over Irving or Scott or Hawthorne or Macaulay, as so many gifted children used to do, just because they *are so interested they* cannot help it? Not they! But they will hate these and other authors so they will never open one of their books, just from recollection of the purgatory they endured at school.

As to punctuation! let us whisper a word: Learn to punctuate out of your own head as common sense and nature dictate, and your method will be infallible. Did Shakespeare ever learn punctuation in the schools, do you think?

Counterfeit two dollar bills with the head of Gen. McClellan on them are dangerously numerous. They are so well executed that it is difficult to distinguish them from the genuine. Look out for them.

They do say there was a ghost dance among Republican senators when the silver men succeeded in shoving aside the federal election bill to make room for the financial bill.

IT IS SENATOR HILL NOW.

The Governor Chosen to Succeed William M. Evarts.

THE VOTE WAS A VERY CLOSE ONE.

The Joint Legislative Ballot Stood as Follows: Hill, 81; Evarts, 79—Reception at the Rooms of the Albany Club in Honor of the Successful Contestant.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The first dinner given to Governor Hill after his election as United States senator occurred last evening at the elegant rooms of the Albany club, in this city. The dinner was given by Col. William J. Rice, who was one of the original appointees of Governor Cleveland, and after Mr. Cleveland went to *Washington became the successor of Col.* D. S. Lamont as private secretary to Governor Hill, which position he held until the appointment of Col. T. S. Williams. The dinner was most thoroughly enjoyed by Senator-elect Hill and, although no speeches were made, the affair had something of a political bearing. Among the distinguished Democrats who were guests were Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, Hon. Edward J. Dunphy, Hon. Charles Tracey, Lieutenant Governor Jones, Speaker William F. Sheehan, Judge Alton, Adjt. Gen. Porter and Col. T. S. Williams.

The Joint Legislative Session.

Governor Hill was elected United States senator at a joint session of the legislature held yesterday afternoon. After considerable delay, during which the Democrats became somewhat alarmed, all the members of both the majority and minority of the house were in their places, including Stein, Clark and Demarest.

Then the senators, headed by Lieutenant Governor Jones, filed into the assembly, while every avenue of approach to the chamber was blocked and the galleries were full to overflowing with spectators. Lieutenant Governor Jones, presiding officer of the senate, took the chair and announced the object of the joint session and directed the clerks of the senate and house to call the roll. Tuesday relating to the ballot then taken.

Governor Hill Elected.

As they did not agree to a successor to William M. Evarts the ballots were then ordered, and each senator and assemblyman rose in his seat and named his choice, with the result that David B. Hill received 81 votes and William M. Evarts 79, thus *electing the governor by a majority of two.* All was harmonious, and the only incident was the breaking of Speaker Sheehan's chair under the weight of Lieutenant Governor Jones.

When *the result was announced the* majority members began a round of applause, which was checked by the speaker, as not in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. With the withdrawal of the senators *to their chamber the crowd at once* sought the executive chamber, where for an hour the governor was kept busy shaking hands and receiving congratulations from his friends on his success at Washington. *As soon as the senators of senate* and assembly had ended the legislators themselves went down to the second floor to call upon the senator elect.

The *Connecticut* Deadlock.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—In the senate yesterday Gen. Merwin did not appear. The first stir of excitement was when the senate journal was read. There was no mention of Gen. Merwin's presence, the proceedings having been reported for that time President Read took the chair. In omitting Gen. Merwin's name Clerk Comstock followed the order of the Democratic leaders, who claim that Gen. Merwin's occupancy of the chair occurred before President Read called the senate to order. As the chaplain finished his prayer Senator Pierce jumped to his feet and offered the following:

Senator Pierce's Resolution.

Whereas, Joseph W. Alsop has been found and duly declared to have been chosen lieutenant governor by the electors of the state, and on Jan. 13, 1891, duly qualified and entered upon the duties of that office; and

Whereas, Samuel E. Merwin, late lieutenant governor, has since declared that he came for the avowed purpose of announcing to the senate "that if it appeared to be his duty to resume the duties of said office he would do so;" evidently intending thereby to assert the right and to announce the attention of attempting to preside over the deliberations of the senate at any time when he shall choose to do so; now, therefore

Resolved by the Senate, That the lawful right to claim to perform the duties of said office of lieutenant governor by the said Merwin ceased upon the qualification of his successor as hereinbefore recited, and that any action by the said Merwin to resume the duties of said office will be an act of usurpation against which the senate will continually protest.

Senator Pierce in a vigorous speech scored Gen. Merwin and Governor Bulkeley, and said the constitution *to back up* the position of the Democrats through the whole struggle. Alluding to the holdover governor, he said: As to Mr. Bulkeley, it appears that there is an attempt to lead the people to *believe* that the senate is in the revolution; but the senate has performed its constitutional duty, and it is only fair to that excitable gentleman to say that the senate will keep in the constitutional line, and no deputy sheriffs will be necessary. The senate's action leaves it clear to the people that the game played by the name of Bulkeley is pursuing a revolutionary course and not the senate.

The call met a fire from the Republican side. Senators Shumway and Clark maintained that Gen. Merwin was right in his action. After some more wrangling Senator Pierce's resolution was passed—15 to 7—a party vote, with Senators Cleveland and Ensign (Dems.) absent.

Senator Platt Re-elected.

The legislature in joint session cast 141 votes for Orville H. Platt for United States senator and 136 for Carlos French, and Mr. Platt was declared elected.

Kerr and Nead Re-elected.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the Democratic state committee James B. Kerr, of Swarthmore, and B. M. Nead, of Harrisburg, were re-elected chairman and secretary respectively. The two houses of the *legislature* met in joint convention. A joint ballot for United States senator was not necessary under the law, as Senator Cameron had already received a majority in each house. The portion of the journal referring to the vote on the senatorship was read and J. Donald Cameron formally declared elected United States senator.

President Kellogg Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—Henry Kellogg, of this city, president of the Phœnix Fire Insurance company since 1863, died yesterday afternoon. He was 71 years old. Mr. Kellogg was also been a director in the Hartford National bank and Hartford Trust company.

HAWAII WILL BE SHOCKED.

A Warm Welcome Being Prepared for the King, but He Is Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—King Kalakaua's body was embalmed yesterday and removed to Trinity church. The casket was received this morning by Admiral Brown and the booming of cannon and transferred with little delay to the United States cruiser Charleston, where it was placed in an after berth, arranged to receive an eight inch gun. Here a space was built, covered with American and Hawaiian flags. During the ceremonies minute guns were fired from *the Charleston and* from Presidio and Alcatraz.

All the flags in the city were at half mast. This afternoon the Charleston sailed on her last mission to Hawaii. The *arrival of the vessel with the king's remains at* Honolulu will be a shock to the people there. No one there has known anything about the king's serious illness, and advices sent to the islands since the king's *arrival here were to the effect that his* health was improving. The steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu yesterday, brought news that extensive preparations were being made to welcome the *king on his return to the islands.* The king was expected to return a week from today and the whole city will be decorated. Triumphal arches are being built and the troops and volunteers have been ordered *to hold themselves* in readiness for a parade. There was to be a ball on the evening of the king's arrival and his return was to be the signal for a season of festivities. The triumphal arches and houses will now have to be stripped of their gay coloring and emblems of mourning put on in their stead.

Speculation is already awakened here as to the effect Kalakaua's death may have upon the politicos of the Hawaiian islands. Under provisions already made, Princess Iolinokaiani, who is acting as regent, becomes queen. The queen is popular and has ability. Under the new constitution the present ministers may continue in office. They will be required to resign, but there is a chance that they will be re-elected.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Random from Various Places.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, has nominated John Lathrop, of Boston, judge of the superior court, to be justice of the supreme court, vice Charles Devens, deceased.

The New York State Agricultural society has elected the following officers: President, O. H. Potter, New York; vice presidents, George B. Briggs, Joseph H. Storm, Gilbert Dennis, F. D. Curtis, A. R. Eastman, C. D. Smead, M. C. Remington and Col. H. Bowen; corresponding secretary, W. Judson Smith, Syracuse; recording secretary, Seth Fenner, East Aurora; treasurer, F. O. Chamberlain, Canandaigua.

The Hon. George W. Drake, associate judge of Pike county, Pa., died of pulmonary disease at his residence in Milford, Pa., Jan. 21. He was appointed *judge by Governor Pattison* May, 1886, to fill a vancy, and was elected by the people in November following for the full term of five years.

Leonora Coles, an actress, formerly of *Baltimore, shot herself* through the heart in her flat in New York.

Secretary Proctor's order removing Gen. McKeever from Washington to Chicago creates considerable gossip and speculation in army circles. The action is said to be a punishment for McKeever for having prematurely given out information concerning the Wounded Knee battle.

GLADSTONE'S MAN ELECTED.

Evidence That the Liberals Are Not Demoralized by Ireland's Fight.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—*The election of* West Hartlepool resulted in the success of the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Furness, by a vote of 4,603 to 4,305 for Sir William Gray, the Unionist candidate. The constituency *has been strongly Liberal up to* 1886, when Thomas Richardson, a popular and influential man was elected by a vote of 3,381 over Hawkes, Gladstonian Liberal, who received 3,402.

Since that time the number of voters has been increased to 10,400, of whom more than 1,400 remained away from the polls. Both candidates were local men, but Mr. Gray had by far the greater personal influence, as he owns a great part of the town, and employs nearly one-half of the industrial population.

The Liberals have maintained home rule as *one of their principles, along with im*portant English reforms, and the result, in the face of Mr. Gray's enormous personal influence, is accepted as indicating that the English Liberals are not demoralized by the Irish situation. *While the election* was in progress a wreath marched about the streets carrying two cats slung over a pole, and vigorously engaged in clawing each other. At the end of the pole was a label, "The Irish Vote." A constable gave chase and the fellow disappeared.

Guatemala Preparing for War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The World says that two officers of the Guatemalan army are now in New York city purchasing quantities of arms and ammunition, and a third representative of the Guatemalan government is here buying horses that, from the standard fixed, will be just suited for cavalry and field artillery service. The officers of the government to more than threaten that the peace so recently established between Guatemala and Salvador is to be broken. It is practically a promise of war, and almost the preparations of the government of Guatemala have been accepted by those aware of them as a warning that with the opening of spring one more effort will be made to wrest from Salvador the independence for which that little republic fought so long and hard. March is the time fixed by people acquainted with the peculiarities of the two countries for the beginning of hostilities.

Sargent Against the Strikers.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—Telegraphic *requests* have been received here for Frank Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to go to Huntington and Peru, at the request of the Chicago and Erie strike. Mr. Sargent, who is also *president of the* supreme council of the Federation of Railway Employes, declines to recognize the strike because it was brought on against the laws of the federation. The strikers are not making much progress.

Named by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Wilbur F. Lord, of Maine, to be general appraiser of merchandise, vice J. Lewis Stackpole, resigned; James H. Lindsay, of Nebraska, to be register of the land office at McCook, Neb.; Amos G. Warner, of Nebraska, to be superintendent of Indian Affairs for the District of Columbia.

TO FIGHT UNTIL MARCH.

Maj. McKinley's Menace for the Republican Majority.

HARD WORDS FOR SPEAKER REED

Called a Revolutionist by Mr. Bland. Stormy Scenes in the House—The Senate Still in a State of Deadlock Over the "Force" Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The house passed the day in a wrangle and adjourned at 6:15 p. m. without doing any business. The speeches were very bitter on both sides, and Speaker Reed was again abused. During a fight over the approval of the journal the speaker refused to recognize Mr. Bland, who shouted, "I suppose the speaker intends to throttle the senate silver bill, either in committee or in the house." There was much disorder, and Mr. Bland then read his proposed substitute *for the free coinage silver bill a* little more than a year ago. The continuous order from and after Jan. 27. He said that he should insist upon that motion until the 4th of March.

Called a Revolutionist.

Mr. Rogers (Ark.), referring to the speaker's rulings, said that the Democrats wanted a fair administration of the rules which the speaker himself had made. "Whenever you," he said, indicating the speaker, "or any other gentleman, and you especially, have been put behind the third highest place in the gift of the people, violate the rules, you are a revolutionist. You destroy the dignity of a high station you are called upon to fill." (Tumultuous applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Henderson (Ill.)—How much longer is the house to submit to this disorder and hear the speaker referred to after such a fashion? These insulting words will be taken down.

The Speaker—The chair desires to say to the house *that one reason why he expects* in due time that his services to the country will be appreciated, is because of the virtuous attacks which have been made upon him, the personal nature of the latter of *which this house can understand.* The chair has endeavored at all times to administer the rules of the house as he understood them, and as the house has sustained his decisions the chair will continue so to do as long as he occupies the exalted position to which he has been elected by the house of representatives.

They Cried "Chestnuts!"

Mr. Mills said that the chair had not given any reason or authority for his decision Tuesday relative to the approval of the journal, but had simply informed the house that "I am sir Oracle, and when I open my mouth let no dog bark."

The chair had referred to two decisions which he had said justified him in the course he had followed. Neither one of these decisions had been made under the rules of the house, and the speaker knew it, because he had participated in the discussion when the decisions were made. The fact was Mr. Randall's decision, and Mr. Randall had made that decision in command of an act of congress and not under the rules of the house. Gentlemen on the other side had been trying to steal the presidency and before they could consummate that theft they had to create a law giving the decision to a body of eight to seven. (Several Republican gentlemen shouted, "Chestnuts!") Mr. Mills, continuing, said that Mr. Randall had made his decision because *he was required him to do so. The other case was that in which* Speaker Keifer (while the house was endeavoring to make a code of rules) decided that dilatory motions could not be made. Mr. Mills asserted that the records of the *house could be searched and that no in*stance could be found where a speaker had ever refused to entertain a motion to re consider, except where the law was mandatory upon him.

The Speaker—The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. Mills—I will continue to-morrow morning.

Why Do You Want the Force Bill?

After further wrangling over the rules Mr. Bland got the floor and was arguing in favor of his proposition to fix Tuesday next for the consideration of the free coinage bill, when he was called to order by the speaker on the ground that he was discussing a matter irrelevant to the pending question. Mr. Bland retorted: "Nobody else has called me to order and the chair has no right to do so. *I intend to press* this bill at every opportunity." Mr. Cannon then proceeded to comment upon the delay attending the consideration of the appropriation bills. He, as a Republican, *was proud of the parliamentary reform* of the last session of congress, and if he had supreme power there was no parliamentary proceeding which had been inaugurated in this country that he would modify in one jot and tittle. The Republican party would succeed in 1892, and the Democratic party would once more go to the wall.

Mr. Vance (Pa.)—Why do you want the "force" bill if you have such confidence?

Mr. Cannon—We will pass all the bills necessary to protect every and any citizen under the laws and under the constitution. (Republican applause.)

McKinley Is Determined.

Mr. McKinley said it was manifest that the minority intended to stop all legislation until it should be settled that a certain bill should be laid aside or defeated. These tactics were not new. The Democrats had in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses pursued the same methods. The minority now said that no business should be done in the house (not even the passage of the *appropriation bills)* unless the Republican side of the chamber should turn its back upon the elections bill to secure the constitutional rights of American citizens. He gave notice that so far as the Republican majority was concerned it did not propose to turn its back upon a law providing for an honest vote. The majority would stay here until the clock struck 12 on the 4th of March in order to put *upon the statute books a law* to preserve the integrity of elections. He said gentlemen on the other side had been violent in their attacks on the speaker. Never before in the history of the *government had any public* man received such bitter assaults as had been heaped upon the speaker of this house. (Several Democrats here remarked, "And they are deserved.")

Mr. McKinley—Whatever criticism is deserved by the gentleman over this house is shared by every one of his colleagues on this side. (Republican applause.) Never has a parliamentary decision been made by the speaker that has not met the approval of the majority of the house.

Mr. Springer—How about the country?

Mr. Dalzell—How about the silver bill?

Mr. McKinley—We understand about the silver bill. The action of the speaker was for the moment reversed by the majority but the majority ultimately affirmed it, and gentlemen on that side helped to do it. You may say we lost the election. So we did, but we are the agents of the popular will until March 4 next and we propose to carry out our trust. (Republican applause.)

The Fight in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The game of cross purposes being played in the senate is in such a state that a prediction as to the final outcome would amount to nothing more than mere conjecture. The Democrats have entered upon a policy of delay that can only be offset by some flank movement on the part of the Republicans, backed by a ruling favorable to the majority party by the vice president. The Republicans are playing a waiting game. They think that protracted sessions may *tire the Democrats* to such a degree that little resistance will be offered to some motion that will lead up to the approval of the journal and the consequent resumption of unfinished business—the consideration of the cloture rule. *But the Demo*crats are determined not to be tired out.

Mr. Morton Cannot Vote.

Messrs. Morgan, Gray and Kenna have been selected as the next speakers, and as they are men of wonderful physical endurance, there is apparently but a small chance for the Republicans to successfully carry out their plan. A thorough discussion of the situation has taken place among the Republican leaders, resulting in the general agreement that Mr. Morton holds the key to the situation. But the main difficulty is for Mr. Morton to find an opportunity he thinks can be kept. This he cannot do, it is said, without making some radical ruling, and it remains to be seen whether he will exercise his power as the presiding officer of the senate to bring about a *change in the present condi*tion of affairs.

Another Midnight Session.

In the senate Wednesday the whole time was given up to a discussion of the cloture rule, and the elections bill, brought forth through a motion by Mr. Gorman to amend the journal, wherein it was recorded that a motion by Mr. Aldrich on Tuesday that the senate resume consideration of the rule to amend the rules as to limitation of debate, was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Gorman moved to strike out the words "it was determined in affirmative" because of its incorrectness. The vice president said that from his recollection he had not formally declared the vote as carried, although he had stated that the yeas appeared to have it. He said he would again submit the question to the senate. The whole day was passed in wrangling, and when the senate adjourned at one minute of midnight nothing had been accomplished.

SENATOR CAMERON ATTACKED.

A Statement That He Speculated in Silver After the Bill's Passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Vest's statement before the investigating committee yesterday that Senator Cameron had lost heavily in (Cameron) had speculated in silver after the free coinage bill had been passed by the senate created a great stir among politicians of both parties. The only person to whom he has urged that Senator Cameron's vote for the free coinage bill last week had been abundantly explained and they believe that this and other charges to follow will result in the defeat of the Vest bill.

Senator Cameron has not returned to his senate chamber. No statement could be procured from him here. His friends urge that inasmuch as he bought the silver after the bill had been passed by the senate it was not an act open to criticism. They add that his vote was not at all influenced by his interests because it was cast after the purchase and sale had been made.

An Insurance Company to Dissolve.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Judge Lawrence has granted the application of the directors of the New York Equitable Fire Insurance company for the appointment of a referee preliminary to dissolution. The reasons given for the dissolution are small capital, competition of larger companies and low rates of insurance. George B. Newell was appointed referee.

This Date in History—Jan. 22.

1561—Birth of Lord Bacon, viscount of Albans; died 1626.
1579—Birth of Sir Robert Cotton, collector of Cottonian library; died 1631.
1596—Birth of Peter Gassendi, mathematician and philosopher; died 1655.
1729—Birth of Gotthold Lessing, celebrated writer; died 1781.
1788—Birth of Lord George Byron, poet; died 1824.
1800—Death of George Stevens, commentator on Shakespeare; born 1736.
1813—*Battle of Frenchtown, Mich.; American* defeated and massacred by Indians.
1856—Death of Richard Westall, historical painter and illustrator of books; born 1765.
1840—Death of John F. Blumenbach, naturalist; born 1752.
1877—Emperor of Prussia celebrated his eightieth birthday.
1889—Death in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Maj. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., aged 78 years.

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Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, That the account of the subscribers, two of the Administrators of William Hand, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of March next.

WILLIAM HAND,
DAVID HAND.

Dated January 12th, 1891. 1 15 19

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, That the account of the subscriber, Executor of Ezra D. Retfield, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of March next.

DORCAS M. RETFIELD.

Dated January 14th, 1891. 1 15 19

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27 West Front street.

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WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 19th to Jan. 29th we will sell all our $3.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies Dongola Goodyear Welt which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.

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HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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Fraternity and Protection.
1878. Membership, 130,000. 1890.
Death benefits paid over $25,000,000 since organization. Wernetzka Lodge, 2491, Knights of Honor, meets First and Third Thursdays, at 8 p. m., in Hand's Building, 97 and 99 Plainfield.
H. C. Frank, Dictator. W. Adon, Reporter.
1216 ly

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The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in
PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

SPECIAL
REDUCTION
in Prices!

Shrewsbury tomatoes $1.20 doz., Barham & Morrel's sugar corn $1.50 doz., Hamburg asparagus beans $1.50 bot., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 21c., viz.—Egg plants, Bartlett pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapples.

A choice lot of California dried apricots.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,
Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Some People Think
When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.
Not So at My Store.
It is my business to keep
FINE FANCY GOODS:
And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.
C. E. CLARKE,
No. 9 East Front street.

For Gentlemen.
Fine Neckwear,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Woollen Mufflers,
Cardigan Jackets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk Suspenders,
Fine Dress Gloves,
Fur Caps,
Rubber Coats, etc., at
O. M. DUNHAM'S
46 WEST FRONT STREET.

Sleighs! Sleighs!
ALL STYLES,
QUALITIES,
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Two, four and six passenger.
Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at
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Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

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CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
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Park Avenue Grocer,
Our MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."
PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.
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FERRIS BONELESS BACON.
Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Shade Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices.
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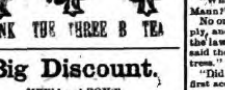
Fine Groceries,
PLAINFIELD N. J.



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POULTRY AND FISH.
Sugar Cured Hams a specialty.
TELEPHONE CALL 14.
No. 94 Somerset street.

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OF GINGHAMS, calicoes, muslin, dress goods, ribbons, laces, Handkerchiefs, edgings, and "odds and ends" of glover, hosiery, collars, corsets, etc., in great variety CHEAP, the result of "stock taking" and cleaning up at the close of the year.
JUST OPENED new Spring dress ginghams, cutting flannels and other wash dress fabrics.
The styles are just elegant.
ELSALLS, 20 West Front street.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alverd, P. O. Box 1090.

MISS JEANNETTE MATTISON,
Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to clergy. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Scribner and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Children, 17 Lafayette avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen the number 7th, 1890

BABY BEATRICE BOUGHT.

Eva Says the Child Was Not Hamilton's.

HER RELATIONS WITH JOSH MANN

She Admits That They Were of a Very Questionable Character—There Was No Marriage and None Was Ever Mentioned—Eva's Fight for Her Dower.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Since the fight over the estate of Robert Ray Hamilton began in the surrogate's court last week some of the most remarkable testimony that has ever been heard under the court house roof has been given, but the climax came yesterday. The most remarkable feature of the day's hearing was the assertion of Eva —she only name to which the contestant has yet proved her right—that she was the mistress of Joshua Mann, and her admission that Beatrice Ray was not the child of Robert Ray Hamilton. This latter admission effectually kills all chances that the $10 baby ever had of being recognized as the heir of Ray Hamilton. The infant will receive its annuity of $1,200 a year, as provided for under the will by Hamilton as his adopted child.

Her Mother Dead.

When the surrogate opened court Col. Fuller announced the death of Eva's mother in Dallas, Pa. He said that he had arranged with Mr. Root that Eva should leave at noon to attend the funeral. Then Eva took the stand and faced the audience calmly.

"The contestant," said Col. Fuller, "has certain admissions to make in reference to her child which will be binding upon her."

Every spectator leaned forward breathlessly as Col. Fuller pulled a bit of paper from his pocket and read deliberately:

Beatrice Nee Hamilton's Child.

"It is admitted by the contestant that the child born in Pennsylvania on Nov. 19, 1888, was not the child of Robert Ray Hamilton. It is admitted by the contestant that the child christened at Atlantic City as Beatrice Ray, and a respondent in these proceedings, was not the child of Robert Ray Hamilton."

Surrogate Rhinelander turned to Eva and asked whether she had heard what had been read by her counsel and if it was in accordance with the facts. Eva bowed her head and murmured "Yes" in a scarcely audible voice. Her admissions were the result of an agreement between the counsel, Mr. Root promising in return to drop further questions on Eva's "baby case."

Eva Was Cornered.

Then Mr. Root showed Eva two big registered books in Townsend's where Eva and Josh had been entered as "J. J. Mann and wife." Eva failed to recognize the handwriting as that of her brother, Joseph Steele, who was said to have written the names.

"Mrs. Hamilton," he asked, "where did you meet Josh Mann first?"

"In Philadelphia," said Eva, "some time in '81 or '82."

"Were your relations with him proper or improper?" asked Col. Fuller.

"Improper," said Eva, so low that the stenographer had to repeat the word after her. The new tack which Eva's counsel had taken was a surprise to the other side, for up to this time Eva had maintained that she had simply been taking care of Josh, who was a confirmed imbecile. Eva had been so prompted by Mr. Root that no resort was left to her but to boldly come forward and acknowledge her shame to bolster up her vanishing claim on the Hamilton estate.

Eva continued in response to questions, that she and Mann had never said anything about a marriage and there had never been any ceremony.

Couldn't Help What They Said.

"You were frequently introduced," said Col. Fuller, "as Mrs. Mann in Josh's presence. Was this as a cover to your relations?"

"Yes," said Eva, but she coolly added that she didn't think that she was responsible for the inferences of other people.

"What were your relations to Joshua Mann?" Col. Fuller asked.

No one but the surrogate heard Eva's reply, and he repeated it for the benefit of the lawyers. "The witness says to me," said the surrogate, "that she was his mistress."

Did that relation continue from your first acquaintance down to the time that you were at the hotels in Pennsylvania?" asked the surrogate.

"It did," said Eva.

"What has caused you to change your testimony?" began Mr. Root on the cross-questioning. "Has not your counsel advised you that you would be defeated unless you took the stand that you have done just now?"

"No," burst out Eva. "I read my testimony over alone and desired to make certain corrections in it."

"When you say that you were living with Josh Mann as his mistress, do you still mean to assert that he was an imbecile?" queried Mr. Root.

"Oh, yes," answered Eva; "he was part of the time in control of his time." Eva had declared earlier in her examination that Josh was an absolute imbecile.

She Wished It to Be Inferred.

"Why, if you were Josh Mann's mistress," Mr. Root continued, "did you tell me before that you took him along with you on your trip to Lacoyville simply as an escort?"

Eva could restrain herself no longer. "I thought I would be spared," she burst out, "the necessity of speaking in open court of my relations with Mann, on account of my relatives and the crowd of spectators here in the court room."

"Why didn't you state originally what you have stated now?" asked Mr. Root.

"Simply because I didn't want to speak out plainly," was Eva in a shrill voice, for her temper was nearly all gone now. She said she didn't understand that she had made a radically different statement, but that her statement had only been plainer. She had wished the inference to be taken. Eva was excused at this point, and she left the court room to catch a train at 1 o'clock for Dallas to attend her mother's funeral.

Josh Says So, Too.

Col. Fuller then called himself to the stand and his associate, Mr. Morrison, put in evidence a letter written by Josh Mann to Eva, which Col. Fuller had received.

This is a copy of it:

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1889.

MY DEAR EVA—I see that your late husband has entirely ignored you in his will on the ground of previous marriage to me. This being entirely false, as no marriage of any kind ever took place between us, I have consulted with my lawyer and requested him to call upon you in case as you would allow the same as nothing of the kind ever existed. By granting him an interview you will oblige J. J. MANN.

P. S. Mark's Place.

SHOT BY A SUNCO MAN'S DUPE.

A Railway Policeman Wounded by a Wild West Tenderfoot.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 22.—James Vance, of Jersey City, leader of the famous banco gang that has been victimizing people in New Jersey, and one of the men that housed a citizen of Elizabeth out of $9,000 two weeks ago, was arrested here yesterday by two detectives. At the time a man who gave his name as J. W. Maynor, of West Virginia, was with him but escaped. Maynor is a man about 6 feet tall, with a heavy black mustache. He wore a slouch felt hat, and judging from his appearance and make-up was what he claimed to be, a southerner.

He at once went to the Rahway house. When Maynor broke away, Chief Tucker dispatched Special Policeman Ward to arrest him. Ward entered the reading room of the hotel and, walking up to Maynor, said: "I have been sent here to put you under arrest, so come along."

Quick as a flash Maynor jumped to his feet and whipped out a 44-caliber six shooter revolver, which was a self cocker, leveled it at Ward's breast and fired. Ward jumped to one side and received the bullet in his arm.

Those in the room, nearly all took to their heels, Maynor saying that he would shoot the first one that came near him. Maynor then raised the revolver and said that if any tried to arrest him he would blow out his brains.

He raised the revolver, and, pointing it at his head, was about to pull the trigger, when Proprietor Swain knocked it from his hand. He stooped and picked up the revolver, and, pointing to those in the room, said he would shoot the first one that followed him, and locked the door.

When he gained the street he turned and fled like a deer down the railroad track to Houghtonville, two miles below this place. There he took a train for New Brunswick, where he was arrested upon a telegraph order from Chief Tucker, and Vance was locked up on a charge of assault and battery and Maynor for attempting to kill Policeman Ward. Ward's injuries are serious, but not dangerous. It is believed that Maynor is the banco steerer's dupe.

JOHN BULL'S LITTLE SNUB.

No Invitation to the Jamaica Exposition Given Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The action of the British government in declining to indorse the efforts of the managers of the approaching grand exposition at Jamaica to secure the participation of the government of the United States has created great indignation at the state department and among those senators and representatives who have been informed of the facts in the case. Secretary Blaine makes no concealment of his belief that the United States government was purposely snubbed by her majesty's representatives, and an investigation of the facts will be pressed despite that the only reason why the United States will not be officially represented at the exposition is that an invitation was extended that could be properly accepted.

The exposition opens at Jamaica on the 27th of this month, and the governments of all the countries of the western hemisphere will be represented except the United States. It has been alleged on the part of Great Britain that an invitation was sent to the United States, but a most thorough search of the records of the state department has failed to bring to light any communication which could be construed to mean a formal invitation.

The Duke of Bedford's Suicide.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—London is on the qui vive regarding the suicide of the duke of Bedford, and much indignation is expressed at the secrecy preserved by the authorities. It appears that the duke was one of the leading mourners at the funeral of the late historian, A. W. Kinglake, about ten days ago, when his appearance attracted attention. There is reason to believe that his suicide was not one of sudden impulse, but long predetermined. His attendance at the Kinglake obsequies, when he was the only nobleman present, is considered significant, especially as Kinglake was cremated, the fate which the duke had chosen for himself. Five days after the Kinglake funeral the duke was dead, and within a week his body had gone to the same crematory. The duke was a relative by marriage of Lord Sackville West, formerly British Minister at Washington.

Bradford Defaulters Caught.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 22.—Isaach Rich and D. W. Robinson, the defaulters from Bradford, Pa., have been arrested here on a capias issued at the instance of James Werner, of Boston. Rich and Robinson were engaged in the wholesale book and shoe business in Bradford, Pa., and obtained credit to the amount of about $100,000 from different houses throughout the east. On Dec. 20 they left for parts unknown after disposing of about all their stock. The prisoners were both accompanied by their wives when arrested and were on their way to England.

Steinits Cannot Lose Now.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The eighteenth game in the great chess match was played last evening and resulted in a brilliant victory for Steinits, who cannot now lose the match. The score is 6 to 4, and but two more games to be played, so Gunsberg can only tie if he wins both the remaining games. In yesterday's game Steinits for the first time scored a victory with his new defense to the Evans gambit.

Lymph for the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The president has received from United States Minister Phelps at Berlin five vials of Koch's lymph. He has ordered the lymph distributed as follows: One vial each to Providence hospital, Washington; to Supervising General Hamilton, of the Marine hospital; to the Polyclinic hospital, Chicago; the Charity hospital, New Orleans, and the Indianapolis city hospital.

Troops Leaving Pine Ridge.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Four companies left the Indian reservation yesterday to return to Fort Douglas, Utah, and the Seventeenth infantry started from Pine Ridge today for the old station at Fort Russell, Wy. T. The order for twenty days' additional supplies at Pine Ridge has been cut to ten days' supplies.

Chief Hennessy's Successor.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—D. S. Gaster was last night selected by the police board for the position of chief of police, made vacant by the assassination of the late Chief Hennessy. Mr. Gaster has been connected with the police department since 1866, for many years, and is well known throughout the states in police circles.

Over One Hundred Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—From Kharkov, southern Russia, comes the news of a frightful colliery explosion. The accident occurred in a place called Jasdowo, not far from Kharkov. Over 100 persons were killed.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 B'DWAY

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP
Trousers from $5 up.
Suits from **$18** up.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
N. M. DOTY,
Fine Custom Tailoring, 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.
The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.
Dress Suits to Hire

Cleaner Coal!
L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,
50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,
Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly adopted steam screening mechanism for coal, by which he can furnish a coal delivered by wagon enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.
UPPER LEHIGH AND FONEYBROOK COAL in test qualities and various sizes carried in stock.
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.
By using above arrangements recently increased facilities for **Planing and Re-sawing**, and is prepared to receive orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, shop corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. HERRMANN, J. PETERSON,
9 Regent street. 15 Somerset place.
10-10-1y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1944.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 83

R. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Knox's P. O. Box 1225. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 982.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder.
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 32 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 451.
W. J. Pearson, No. 18 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 18 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
30 Somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HULICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,
Shearing and hair cutting parlor, in FORCE'S HOTEL, No. 5 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty.—Best hands always employed in the shop.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt, Neat, Cheap.
A trial order is Solicited.
EVENING NEWS Job Department.

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Edw. C. Mulford
REAL ESTATE
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INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST MORTG'G
45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING
49 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE.
Money to Loan on approved security
Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL B. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Parvin iron wagon. John P. Wells, Bound Brook, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. ETC.,

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS can be purchased at Edgewood Park, Somerset street. Address
E. F. H. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 352 feet above the sea level.

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods.

The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper washing. Let your clothing be entrusted to those who have had experience and can deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry.
14 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,
PROPRIETOR.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J.
JULY, 1890.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty street.
Time-table in effect Dec. 22d, 1890.
PLAINFIELD AND EAST NEWARK.
Leave Plainfield at —7.25, 8.—, 9.25, 9.53, 10.53, 11.53 a. m., 1.53, 2.25, 3.—, 4.—, 4.53, 5.53, 6.53, 7.30, 8.53, 9.53, 10.53, 11.53 p. m. Sunday at 8.53, 9.53, 10.53 a. m., 12.53, 1.53, 2.53, 3.53, 4.53, 5.53, 6.53, 7.53, 8.53, 9.53, 10.53, 11.53 p. m.
Leave East Newark at 6.—, 6.30, 7.—, 7.30, 8.—, 8.30, 9.—, 9.30, 10.—, 10.30, 11.—, 11.30 a. m., 12.—, 12.30, 1.—, 1.30, 2.—, 2.30, 3.—, 3.30, 4.—, 4.30, 5.—, 5.30, 6.—, 6.30, 7.—, 7.30, 8.—, 8.30, 9.—, 9.30, 10.—, 10.30, 11.—, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 7.—, 7.30, 8.—, 8.30, 9.—, 9.30, 10.—, 10.30, 11.—, 11.30 a. m., 12.—, 12.30, 1.—, 1.30, 2.—, 2.30, 3.—, 3.30, 4.—, 4.30, 5.—, 5.30, 6.—, 6.30, 7.—, 7.30, 8.—, 8.30, 9.—, 9.30, 10.—, 10.30, 11.—, 11.30 p. m.
Connect at Elizabeth with Newark and Elizabeth branch for Rahway, Perth Amboy, Long Branch, Bay Shore, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Lakewood, Toms River, Tuckerton, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Somers Point, Wildwood, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Cape May Point, Delaware Bay Shore, Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland, Glassboro, Woodbury, Salem, Penn Grove, Pennsgrove, Swedesboro, Paulsboro, Gloucester, Camden

WOMAN AND HOME.

VAST STRIDES MADE IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF HOME GOWNS.

A Woman's Views on Farming—Ills of Babyhood.—A Difficult Question.—A Game for the Young.—Tested Cooks.—Cleanliness in the Kitchen.

In former years it must be confessed that, even among the rich, but little attention was paid to house dress. Any gown not suitable for full dress, or for the street, altered quite good enough to be worn at home—an erroneous theory which we are glad to state has become quite obsolete. The idea that ill fitting, badly cut, or even slightly soiled gowns should be reserved for use in the home was a mistaken one, and it is well that fashion has prescribed as definitely as she has for the thorough remedying of this evil by devising a system of dress to be worn within the sacred precincts of home, which is at once conducive to comfort and attractiveness; for it is a noteworthy fact that anything approaching compression or bands about the waist has been carefully eliminated from this variety of attire.

This in itself demonstrates a vast stride in the direction of progress; for when fashion has set her seal upon so hygienic and beautiful a style as that at present affected for house wear, together with all that she has done recently in the completed eradication of hostiles and many other obnoxious features of woman's attire, great things may be expected in future. In this particular, at least, one point has been secured in favor of the hygienic welfare of *the fashionably clad woman*; she is not hampered in the least by the easy fit and usual light weight of the gown she wears at home, no matter what excruciating agonies she may feel called upon to endure in public.

Moreover, her tea gowns, often beautiful as dreams, if rightly devised, are frequently preferged by those who surround her in the intimacy of home to anything she wears. They admit of a wide play of originality, and are as graceful and fanciful as they are comfortable and healthful.—Jennesse Miller's Magazine.

A Woman's Views on Farming.

Mrs. Clay, of Kentucky, is an earnest advocate of farming enterprise for self supporting women who have also a family of children to support. She says:

For on the farm she will not have to leave her children in order to make her support, but can give them her personal attention. There are neighborhood public schools to which they can be sent. Each child can have an interest in the farm, and take part in making it productive. The pigs, calves, etc., the boys can care for; the fowls can be cared for by the girls, and both can help in the garden and yard and keep the flowers in order. By a fruit and vegetable garden, with bees and fowls, a woman can support her children comfortably, and get their clothing and groceries in exchange, have a healthy employment, pure fresh air to breathe, keep her children free from the pollutting influences of the street, and have no rent gatherer call on her when her purse is low.

The expenses for clothing and fuel are less, and it is not necessary to have so much cash on hand. She can keep a cow for milk and butter, a horse and spring wagon to carry her fruit and vegetables to market, and that family of chickens if too far off to walk. *The slops and waste from garden and* kitchen will fatten hogs enough for meat and lard. There is nothing about farming that a woman may not learn to do, and it seems to me a thousand times preferable to living in a tenement house, in a foul, close street, on peanut income, with stale meat and vegetables to eat. Few persons in calculating the profits of a farm take into account the living that a good farmer can have, and at so small a cost.

I would advise no one to buy a farm before she is able to pay for it, or at least half of it. Better buy less, and as you have the means add to it. I would rather have a few fewer acres of good, productive land, well situated, than twice the number of acres of poor land. It takes just as much labor to till an acre, and good land well tilled produces twice as much as poor land well tilled. If a woman is able to live comfortably and give her children a good education in the common schools and keep her *home, she has done well. Few persons do* more than that.

Ills of Babyhood.

It is notable that fever or any inflammatory diseases will produce a much greater acceleration of pulse in a child than in an adult. Often a slight attack of indigestion, which a man would not notice, will make a baby's pulse run very high; and there is often exacerbation toward evening. An irregular intermittent pulse is indicative of fully developing brain and other severe organic diseases of the brain. But sometimes it comes from disease of the heart, and to decide its cause one must be careful to consider other symptoms.

The baby's stomach is very small in proportion to its size, and the intestinal digestion very rapid. Therefore, during the first few months of its life it takes very little food at a time. If by any chance the stomach is overloaded nature resists, and the contents are simply thrown up. It is important, then, that a mother should know that when milk comes up unfermented, just as the child has swallowed it, the stomach has taken in more than it can hold, and there need not be necessarily any difficulty with the food.

Besides, it is a fact that the liver, which is very large in proportion to the size of the child, sometimes presses against the stomach, if the baby is laid on the left side after nursing, and this compression may cause vomiting; so it is wise always to have a new born baby, indeed any child not large enough to turn itself, laid first on the right side to sleep. This makes room for the stomach, and prevents any pressure upon the heart.—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith in New York Ledger.

A Difficult Question.

The young woman possessed of a money making talent, who has still no real necessity for earning money, is often puzzled by the question, "To what extent am I justified in making use of this talent in competition with other young women who are more needy than I?" The question is really a difficult one to answer. Should it be said that no woman ought to enter into any remunerative occupation unless actually driven to it? An undoubtable elementary element would be introduced into the consideration of a woman's *right for a given position*—the sole *remedy* to be served first.

In time the matter will [illegible] itself. At present one sees inferexactly human wonder expressed that a woman is teaching or writing. "She does not need to," the critics say. As a general thing the women with an income from other sources and the luxuries of life will find avenues for the employment of her time that will not so directly [illegible]. But if she enters on an active career she should be as free from criticism as under similar conditions a man would be.—Harper's.

A Game for the Young.

I will now describe a game in which the mind is brought into play.

First of all the stage coach. The players that choose the stage circle. Each one of them who is the best hand at making up a story is chosen to be driver. If none of the boys feels equal to the position a grown person may fill it. Then to each one is given the name of something in connection with a stage coach or the harness—such as pole whiffletree, thorough brace, trace, collar, reins, etc. Every player having received a name, the driver takes his stand where the whole circle is under his eye, and proceeds to relate a thrilling narrative of the adventures of a coach, on a rough and muddy road in the dead of night, which should simply be a harrowing record of disaster.

Whenever the word pole, whiffletree, collar or reins comes in the players bearing that name must spring from their seats, turn completely around and sit down again. Whenever the word stagecoach is mentioned all the players must jump up, turn around and then exchange seats. The failure to do this promptly in either case entails a forfeit; and when the story is ended the forfeits are to be dealt with in the time honored manner.—J. McDonald Oxley in New York Herald.

Care of Parlor and Bedroom.

It is a difficult matter to describe what care should be taken of the parlor, for each individual has a special taste of furnishing and decorating, which seems to be the entertaining subject among many people. This room, although little occupied, requires ventilating every morning, and the shutters should be allowed to remain open through the entire day. The same advice may be applied to the bedroom or chamber with a little more emphasis, and an earnest plea for plenty of fresh air, and a greater welcome extended to the purifying rays of the ascending sun.

It is an unhealthy practice for elderly people to sleep in the same bed with children, and as few as possible should be confined in the one room. No fire, heat, nor light of any kind should be burned all night, for they improverish the air and unquestionably "feed upon our very vitals." Cold, damp beds are extremely dangerous, and no one should enter the clothing sheets without first having wrapped themselves securely in a good woolen blanket.

The housemaid should never forget to turn the mattresses in the morning and to thoroughly air the sheets, quilts and pillows. Water that has stood in a bedroom over night is not considered pure, and must therefore be used for washing purposes only. The spare room should be cleaned and heated at least once a week, to prevent the settling of a lingering dampness. —Dr. John Shippman in Hall's Journal.

Have a Good Fire.

No intelligent woman would think of sitting down to sew with a needle devoid of a point, or attempting to write without pen or pencil, yet many a one will ruin temper and food by attempting to cook with a poor fire. Sometimes it is true, economy must be closely studied, where the stove has done duty for many years, and the way is not clearly shown to obtain a new one with modern improvements. But many a housewife will spend much care and labor in the preparation of some elaborate dish, and then spoil the whole by attempting to cook it with an indifferent fire. Although more or less cooks burn their food, the greatest evil seems to arise from too slow a fire, so that from the oven emerge soggy pie crust, heavy cake and partially cooked roasts.

A well beaten omelet is spoiled because, the fire being low, the cook does not wait for the frying pan to become thoroughly heated, trusting to "luck" that it "will come out all right." The doughnuts "soak fat" because the fat had not been brought to the proper heat. Fifteen minutes are wasted in stirring a pudding, because it would take the milk so long to come to a boil that the impatient cook added the eggs and corn starch before the milk boiled. Many a woman spends all of Saturday forenoon with her baking, which might easily have been done in two hours, and with better success, had she begun with a good steady fire.—Ines Redding in Good Housekeeping.

The Pulse.

The pulse is felt by placing the tips of one or more of the fingers upon the radial artery, near the wrist, and holding them several minutes. Care must be taken not to so compress the artery as to stop the circulation. Note is taken of the frequency of the beat. The pulse is quick or slow, weak or strong, regular or irregular. When one or more beats are omitted it is said to be an intermittent pulse. Often it is necessary to compare the radical pulses with each other, as well as with the im pulse of the heart, in order to ascertain whether differences in size exist.

The pulse is the index of the circulation and aids in determining many morbid conditions, but as a whole it is not of as great importance as some of the older writers on medicine would lead us to suppose. Still it is the duty of the nurse to become familiar with the normal pulse, and learn to detect any change in the pulse in patients under her charge, so as to report intelligently such change to the attending physician. A feeble, rapid pulse always indicates a weak heart, and in fevers should put the attendants upon the alert.—S. Francis Brown, M. D., in Housekeepers' Weekly.

Removing Children's Teeth.

The extraction of the sixth year molar in the months of children is a much disputed point, but briefly it amounts to this: Too often people neglect the teeths of children, believing that new teeth will come in place of those that are decayed.

The sixth year molar is the first of the permanent teeth, and appears, as a rule, at the age of eleven, or before the appearance of the twelfth year molar, it is found so badly decayed that the pulp must be or is destroyed. It is frequently wiser to remove it (and its fellow in the same jaw if that is decayed), hoping that the erupting twelfth year molar will take appear further forward, and eventually fill the space to obliterated. Thus the wisdom tooth has plenty of space and becomes more useful than ornamental.

Where the same condition prevails after the appearance of the twelfth year molar it is not so easily decided, though in many cases it is best to remove the sixth, as it is more than to retain the palpless teeth.—A Dentist in New York Herald.

About Boiling Meat.

There is no process of cooking which requires so much attention as to often neglected as boiling. Meat in the water should be kept constantly at the point of simmering, if the water in which the meat is cooked is not allowed to [illegible] it will not be tender, but will be stringy and tasteless. But if the water is allowed to simmer gently during the whole cooking time the meat will be juicy and tender. The French method of boiling, by means of which meat is closely covered and slowly boiled in a stock which has been previously charged by the meat, is the only one by which the meat does not suffer actual loss. There should be a slight ebullition at the time of the pot, nothing more. The meat should be boiled up steadily until the meat is tender, and no longer, as nothing is more injurious to any boiled dish than to allow the boiling to stop or to cook it after it is done.—Exchange.

Turning a Sleeping Baby.

My mother taught me not to allow my baby to sleep on the side longer than an hour. It is very easy to turn them over without waking them, and it tends to prolong their naps. Take a baby child of the age of the subscriber of a month and a little below, and roll the baby gently over. It will not waken the lightest of the little sleepers if properly done, and then it is delightful to see them stretch a little and cuddle down in the new position, as though appreciating the change. When they are unable to turn themselves they get cramped after sleeping an hour in one position, and that wakens them and makes them irritable.

If mothers of cross babies will try this plan I am sure they will find it "helps."—Fannie Stoney in Ladies' Home Journal.

Sister Chesebrough's Interesting Family.

On the morning of Oct. 21, 1890, Mrs. Charlotte L. Chesebrough died at her home in Carey, O., aged 81 years 5 months and 6 days. She was born in New York state, and in 1830 was married to William Chesebrough in her native state. They came to Ohio in 1840. Her husband died eighteen years ago. She reared a large family; all were members of the church. Her first child was a boy, the second a girl, and then alternately boy and girl until six boys and six girls made up the family. The first three boys had blue eyes and the first three girls black eyes, while the second three boys had black eyes and the second three girls blue eyes, and the middle one, George, had, when born, one blue eye and one black eye.—Christian Advocate.

Cleanliness in the Kitchen.

Little need be said about the kitchen, for every one knows that the principal instructions would be embraced in this one word—cleanliness. It is in this room that the habits of a woman can best be discovered, and where her filthy faults are manifestly proven. There is nothing more disgusting than the presence of vermin, and their existence proves chiefly upon the slothful habits of the cook. Powdered borax has been found very efficient in removing that predominant kitchen pest, the cockroach. Other expedients might be suggested, but the best of all can be found in the virtue of good common soap, with plenty of hot water.—Dr. John Shippman in Hall's Journal.

Trained Cooks.

One of the least crowded and best paid professions for women is that of a trained cook, who, in a most becoming cap and apron, goes out to private houses to prepare company luncheons, company breakfasts and dinners. Some with a taste in this direction have still been fearful of undertaking the work, expecting to engage themselves in a place, but since women of good families and well known social position are venturing to try their luck, to show their womanly independence and capabilities for making an honest living in all sorts of ways, *graduates of cooking schools* are not afraid to ask for engagements and to express their willingness to do the work.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mush and Milk for Breakfast.

A famous doctor says: Eat a good bowl of mush and milk for your breakfast, and you will not need any medicine. Indian corn contains a large amount of nitrogen, with phosphates compounding, and is easily assimilated. It is cheap, and has great nutritive properties. A course of Indian meal in the shape of Johnny cake, hoe cake, corn or pone bread and mush, relieved by copious draughts of pure cow's milk, to which, if inclined to dyspepsia, a little lime water may be added, will make a life now a burden well worth the living, and you need no other treatment to correct your nervousness, brighten your vision, and give you sweet and peaceful sleep.

Beef for Invalids.

Physicians always order for invalids beef that is cooked very little, in order that none of the nourishment in the meat may be driven away. Instead of boiling, the machine, salted to taste, made into cakes and broiled just enough to heat, is excellent for invalids to whom the doctor has forbidden vegetables, as in health may suit his taste.—Hall's Journal.

Viviandieres, may occasionally be seen marching at the head of some French regiments of the line on review days, attired as of yore in their gay costumes and carrying a small parcel pained in the national colors slung over their shoulders. The race, however, is fast dying out, although women still [illegible] as cantinieres in regimental refreshment departments.

Beware of "making-up" in hot weather. An eyebrow gently trickling down the cheek, a nose on the temple [illegible] eye, lips that gradually expand into lamphade proportions, present a sorry spectacle. In fact it is better to avoid "making-up" at all.

Miss Annie Reeve Aldrich, who is achieving some reputation as a poet and story writer, is a tall, graceful and rather statuesque blonde. Her manner is very charming, and she is proud of the fact that she comes of a good old English family.

Persistence of even a slight elevation of temperature after convalescence has once appeared should receive the most careful investigation, as infection seems lingering secondary complaint.

Three of the richest women in Philadelphia are Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, with $5,000,000; Mrs. Joseph Harrison, with $2,000,000, and Mrs. Baldwin, who has a fortune of $1,000,000.

The best way to fry apples is to halve them, remove core, put some butter in frying pan and heat it, lay the halves cut side down, then add a little water and let boil up; then fry.

The heavy corded ribbons are styled silk sufficiently to distinguish them from the silk and [illegible] ribbons.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS THAT ARE APPROVED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Styles in Hats and Bonnets for Midwinter Deportment—Becoming Combinations of Cloth and Fur in Form of Toques, and Hats with Visor Brims.

Many of the hats designed especially for midwinter are pleasing combinations of cloth and fur. A very pretty hat, with visor brim, seen recently, was of dark blue cloth to match dress with which it was to be worn. It was bordered, as was the gown, with astrakhan fur. The cloth crown was folded in plaits at the front, while on the back three birds and yellow birds were perched. Very pretty cloth toques are now worn, with borders of sealskin. The crowns are soft. Many of the cloth hats are trimmed in delicate fancies representing a seal's, or an otter's or a fox's according to the fur, and on the hat as its border.

GRAY FELT HAT.

Feathers play an important part in the trimmings of hats as well as of bonnets. In the cut is illustrated an imported gray felt hat stitted to a youthful face. It is trimmed with feathers in two shades of gray. From the center springs out an aigrette. A charming gray felt bonnet seen was unadorned except with a gray pearl edge and a row of steel scrolls. Under the front of the brim and at the back were turquois blue velvet flutings.

The New Sloped Skirt.

New skirts, with most of their fullness taken out by a sloped seam in the middle of the back, are cut off in three horizontal pieces to break the monotony of straight breadths, a fashion very becoming to tall, slender figures. The foundation skirt of silk has two straight breadths joined by a seam down the middle of the front, fitted over the hips by three darts in each breadth, and meeting at the back of the waist. The space at the top beyond the fastening is sloped diagonally to meet two shorter breadths that are similarly sloped, and darts of two three-cornered breadths, also sloped in the middle, are set in at the foot to give fullness to the bottom of the skirt.

The outside material is usually of cloth of double width, and has therefore only one length wise seams than the foundation skirt. It is cut in three crosswise pieces passing straight around the figure, each lapping slightly upon that under it, and each a third of the length of the skirt in depth when finished with a stitched hem. These pieces also have the sloped seam in the back, and are sewed on the foundation skirt without fullness. Such skirts are most worn with round waists that are slipped under the skirt; hence the top of the skirt is trimmed with passementerie to give a pretty finish to the bodice. At the foot of the skirt is usually a band of fur or feathers and passementerie.—Harper's Bazar.

A Cloth Tea Gown.

With the present fad for cloth have been introduced not only evening and wedding

BERNHARDT TEA GOWN, passementerie. It is finished with a demi-train.

dresses of cloth, but cloth tea gowns as well. In the accompanying illustration is shown an imported gown, which abroad is known as the "Bernhardt" gown. Its name is due to two causes: The gifted Sara wore the first one that was designed, and second it is fastened with a Bernhardt girdle. The model shown is in orange colored cloth, with *full white* sleeves. The girdle, collar and bands around the sleeves are of gold

The Arrangement of the Hair.

The outline and contour of the head are kept as small as possible, and for evening and full dress the hair is well drawn up from the neck and dressed high on the head, often with a quantity of little curls on the top, a la Josephine. Some women wear the hair slightly waved on the brow and temples and the rest turned back a la Marie Antoinette.

New York Skating Costume.

A model skating jacket shows large velvet sleeves trimmed with astrakhan. A band of the same fur forms the rolling coat and a high collar of it protects the neck of the fair skater. A toque of rough goods to match the coat is trimmed with a cock's plume and a narrow strip of Persian lamb interwoven with the folds of the cloth.

Fashion Echoes.

The jeweled dog collars are generally mounted on velvet to correspond with the dress, but a darker shade.

Some of the handsomest fans have light colored vertical bands decorated with moonstones and diamonds.

Long gloves are only worn with sleeves that terminate at the elbow.

The low bodices of new gowns are round as the Greek waist and very significant on the shoulders above the short sleeves.

White kid gloves have replaced those of tan shades for evening toilets, and are worn smooth on the arm.

The rich brocades worn by fashionable young married women have either Spanish point round bodies and high puffed sleeves, or else they are pointed in front and back, and a deep basque is added by some means on the hips.

There is a decided reaction against the heavy mourning fancy worn. Such costumes relating to heavy black crape veils and draperies [illegible].

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 20 and 21 North avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct. For instance, we can buy Timothy Hay of better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from second hand way.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must set large profits to offset those accounts which are not paid.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills as rendered, is the one who must pay those larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid loses from second hand, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and see how low a figure we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

A. C. THOMPSON, Manager.

Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 15, 1890. 11-tf

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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" *Rubbers*	"	.43 "
Boys' "	"	.35 "
Ladies' "	"	.28 "
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	"	.15 "

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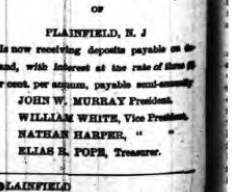

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A VICIOUS DOG.

Residents of Leland Avenue in Constant Terror of It.

For some time past the residents of Leland avenue have been very much annoyed by a vicious dog belonging to one of the neighbors. The owner has been repeatedly notified to chain the animal, but he neglected to do so. A few evening since Mr. Ernest Marx, a resident of the above-mentioned thoroughfare, was walking home, when the dog bounded at him. Mr. Marx drew a revolver and shot at the brute, but missed him.

The weapon had no sooner been discharged than one of the special policemen of the city rushed out of the house, where it is said, he is a constant visitor, and threatened Mr. Marx with arrest, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. He was followed by the owner of the dog and the bulldog. Mr. Marx informed the officer to execute his threat, but that official evidently thought better of the matter and did not do so.

Mr. Marx then sought City Judge Codington and was informed by his honor, after he had explained the case to him, that he did not require a permit to carry a revolver to protect himself from a vicious dog. Justice V. W. Nash was of the same opinion. A complaint will probably be lodged against the special policeman.

JOTTINGS.

—Bits of charcoal scattered around absorb stock-room impurities.

—Gertrude Norman is to appear at Association Hall this evening.

—The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will convene in Trenton on Feb. 18th.

—Ash Wednesday, the last day of Lent, falls on Feb. 11th and Easter on March 29th.

—The Soldiers Memorial Monument Committee will meet at the Grand Central Post rooms to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

—The members of Miantonomo Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, will work the adoption degree on one candidate for membership this evening.

—A very popular grade of coal known as "small stove" has been eliminated from the market by resolution of the coal companies. Steps are economical for the consumer to suit the ideas of the companies.

—A meeting of the Epworth League will be held in Vincent chapel this evening. A talk will be given by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut entitled "In the Footsteps of John Wesley." It will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

—A letter mailer box has been invented by W. Frank Gaull, of Camden. It is claimed that it is simple in construction and absolutely proof against fraud. If it can beat a Hudson county ballot box stuffer we will advocate the destruction of the present style.

—The Plainfield Gesang and Turning Society is one of the oldest social organizations in the city and it has been the custom of the members for a number of years past to entertain their friends at a private masquerade. This year is no exception to the rule and invitations are out for one of their popular parties for the early date.

—The epidemic of glanders which threatened to spread through Central New Jersey has been checked by the prompt action of the State Board of Health. Dr. J. Gerth, Jr., yesterday raised the quarantine on the stables in Scotch Plains where the disease had gained a foothold and where it was discovered. Dr. Gerth announces that there is now no more danger from either glanders or farcy.

—A general meeting of "The King's Daughters" is called for Friday, Jan. 30th, at 3.30 p. m. at the Central Baptist church of Elizabeth. Mrs. Isabella C. Davis will deliver the address. Leaders of circles and their members are requested to attend and report their work. By authority of the Central Circle, MRS. J. MADISON WATSON, State Secretary of New Jersey.

—The Democratic leaders have no desire to prolong this season. Gov. Abbett is particularly anxious that the house shall attend strictly to business and get through with as little delay as possible. What he cares most for is to see a new and equitable taxation law enacted and some legislation passed relieving the farming industry from the discrimination against it which now prevails. Farmers complain. Besides this there will be a reapportionment of the Congressional and Assembly districts and a few other partisan measures.

—All the railroad lines passing though this State give notice that on and after February 2d, 1891, at all stations except the seaside resorts, there will be a minimum charge for the detention of cars of $1 per car per day, or any fraction thereof, if not loaded within forty-eight hours after being placed in position for loading or unloaded within forty-eight hours after arrival. The amount thus charged is not collected as a source of revenue, but to protect the immediate detention of cars and to promote their active use in the service.

—Few taxpayers will agree with Governor Abbett's recommendation in regard to the establishment of the poll tax. If a man isn't willing to pay $1 for his citizenship, and all the benefits he receives through the taxes of others, he should not have the right of suffrage. If it was made the prerequisite of voting, there would be no difficulty in collecting this tax. It is the only State tax levied that all should be compelled to pay it, or be deprived of the right of voting some of money for others to pay. No tax, no vote.—Sussex Register.

A Saloon Keeper Dead.

Patrick Day, died at his home on West Third street at about six o'clock last evening after an illness of nine days with pneumonia. Mr. Day had been a resident of this city for about twenty years, having been engaged in the liquor business for about eighteen years past and was well known in the vicinity in which he lived. Two sons survive him.

The funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow morning at 8.30 o'clock and from St. Mary's church at nine o'clock. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

THE FIRST A SUCCESS.

THE "PYRAMUS AND THISBE" AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Their Performance Last Evening at the Casino.—A Very Swell Affair —The Proceeds for Charity.

The "Pyramus and Thisbe" Amateur Dramatic Association, a new organization of Plainfield people, has just right to feel exultant over the success of its private theatricals at the Casino of the Union County Country Club last night. It goes without saying that the occasion drew within the four walls of the Casino an audience made up of the best known society people of Plainfield. Evening dress was the rule and the beautiful costumes observed in every row of chairs lent an air of quiet elegance to the occasion that was eminently characteristic of the gatherings at the home of the Union County Country Club. The applause which greeted the many happy hits of the performers was in no case perfunctory. It was spontaneous, and in several instances was more demonstrative than we have observed at any of the other performances given in this city, even by artists of national reputation.

Before the curtain rose, the good taste of those having the matter in charge was made apparent by the choice character of the music. "Elliot" had been chosen to furnish this important feature of the evening's entertainment.

"The First Mate" was announced on the programme as the first event. It proved to be a delightful comedy in two acts in which there was unusual scope for the display of the histrionic powers of its dramatis personæ. In several instances, the lines were rendered with such power of pathos as to cause the exhibition of handkerchiefs in numbers suggestive of the Chinese Exhibit. Of course, however, as in most dramas of the kind, the comedy element prevailed.

It would be invidious to call special attention to the merits of the individual performers. It is sufficient to say that it is seldom that so little of the amateurish appears in private theatricals as marked the production of the two plays given last night by the "Pyramus and Thisbe."

"A Box of Monkeys" was the farce with which the evening's entertainments was concluded. In this, the acting was fully up to the high standard which marked the first production. The laughter evoked was uproarious, and when the curtain fell on the last act the rounds of applause which greeted the efforts of the performers were genuine and hearty.

The programme was unique in the new rustic in material, design and finish, of any that have been seen in this city. They bore unmistakable evidence of the artistic touch of Mr. George Wharton Edwards.

The proceeds of this entertainment will furnish a handsome contribution to the worthy cause in the interest of which the Pyramus and Thisbe arranged, the event, viz:

The Boys' Club, Muhlenberg Hospital and the Children' Home, among which the net proceeds will not fall short of $400—will be divided.

The cast of characters is given below:

"FIRST MATE."

In two acts.

Farmer Braddock (a Nautical Agriculturist, at Sea).....Mr. Wm. F. Pelletier.
Jack Braddock (our Son, First Officer on a Merchant ship, at Sea).....Mr. Edward Bloodgood.
Mr. Brogden (of Brogden & Sons, at Sea).....Mr. Daniel Gunn.
Watts (a Messenger).....Mr. George W. Edwards.
Fred Finch (a Limb of the Law).....Mr. Edward Bloodgood.
Silva (a Messenger).....Mr. Percy Stewart.
Mrs. Braddock (Farmer's Wife).....Miss Lizzie Van Bokkerck.
Letty Landell (Jack's Sweetheart).....Miss Daisy Stewart.
Rhoda (a Rustic).....Miss Maud Van Bokkerck.
Deborah (her Father's Sister).....Mrs. George Wharton Edwards.

Followed by the farce in two acts,

"A BOX OF MONKEYS."

Characters represented.

Edward Ralston (a promising young American, half owner of Sierra Gold Mine).....Mr. Thomas M. Van Vliet.
Chauncey Oglethorpe (his partner, second son of Lord Doncaster,) Mr. Edward C. Perkins.
Mr. Dodge-Johnson (an Admirer of Miss Ralston).....Mrs. George C. Evans.
Sierra-Bengaline (her Niece, a Pretty Rose).....Mrs. Charles F. Brooks.
Lady Guinevere Llandpoore (an Ingenious princess, daughter of the Earl of Pay, naught).....Mrs. J. Parker Mason.

Mr. George Wharton Edwards was the stage manager, and also personally designed the parlor scene in the farce. This scene was in pink, white and gold, and was conspicuously beautiful.

Mr. Wm. T. Pelletier gave a most finished rendering of the character of "Farmer Braddock," and was ably assisted by Misses Bloodgood, Gunn and Stewart.

Miss Stewart was a charming "Letty" and Mrs. Edwards's old evidently carefully studied the character of "Deborah."

The acting of the Misses Van Bokkerck was also highly spoken of.

In this farce Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Mason were also capital. Mr. Van Vliet was sufficiently lurid, while Mr. Perkins created much laughter as the bashful Chauncey.

Killed by the Newspaper Train.

Henry Smith, a mason and plasterer who was killed at High Bridge by the Central Railroad paper train early Wednesday morning, was a resident of Perryville, Hunterdon county, and was well known and highly respected here, while crossing the track he became confused at the approach of the newspaper train and was instantly killed.

A Plainfielder Injured.

John V. Beakman, a resident of West Third street, who is employed in a factory at Westfield, met with a painful accident this morning. He was engaged with his duties when a heavy piece of iron fell and struck him over the eye, knocking him down. In falling he narrowly escaped striking a buzz saw which was in motion. He was badly injured about the head.

THE ELIZABETH GLEE CLUB.

To Appear in Concert in Plainfield.

At the suggestion of many residents of Plainfield, the Elizabeth Glee Club, a society of male voices, has consented to give a concert at the Union County Country Club Casino, the advertisement for which will appear within a few days.

This is the fourth season of the Club's success in Elizabeth, and will be the first concert given away from home.

The conductor of the Club, Mr. Arthur D. Woodruff, is well known as having led the Mendelssohn Glee Club during the absence of Mr. Mosenthal in Europe last season.

The soloists will be Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano, and Miss Lilian Parsloe, violinist. Tickets will be $1 each.

PATRONESSES.

Mrs J L Anthony,	Mrs F J Kuhne,
" R L Barnett,	" J K Myers,
" S E Barnett,	" G S Mellick,
" G A Chapman,	" C Matthews,
" M Cooley,	" E O Perkins,
" G P Dunn,	" W T Kautman,
" C E Brooks,	" C Lawson,
" W Bloodgood,	" J E Murphy,
" I H Brown,	" J P Smith,
" C H Cox,	" F Mason,
" B Cox,	" D W Pond,
" W Edwards,	" W P Smith,
" M E Edgerton,	" W H Sterling,
" S A Haines,	" C Thomas,
" B A Haines,	" M Tyler,
" B A Hegeman, Jr	" G W Vanbokkerck,
" M E Hand,	" W H Wadsworth,
" G Hyde,	" W Eastwart,
" H Fleming,	" H Stockton,
" G Goddard,	" J E Tracy,
" W Hart,	" H F Talmadge,
" J F Harmon,	" C D Wadsworth,
" S Huntington,	" G V Waring,
" F O Hyer,	" O T Whittenpoon,
" D C Irvin,	" C J Ames,

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.

A T Pendleton, T T Johnson, Jr.,
J C Elliott, J H Moore,
H H Foote, W E Knapp,
H E Duncan.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Barrows, has returned to his home in North Plainfield, from an extended eastern tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan S. Taylor are expected to return to their home on Rockview avenue to-day from the south.

Capt. George Mehl of West Second street entertained a number of his friends at a turkey supper at his residence on West Second street.

Mr. Martin I Cooley is having his house on Rockview avenue remodeled and expects that it will be ready for occupancy early in the Spring. Another paper reported that Mr. Cooley intended to move to New York, but this, we are glad to say, is not so.

Mr. Charles A. Read of this city has just received from the Chancellor of the State the appointment as Special Master of Chancery. This is a very high compliment to Mr. Read, and substantial proof of his excellent standing as an equity lawyer, as the office is given only to men of recognized ability. Mr. Read was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Geo. W. Rangon.

General Michael Butt Hawson, formerly a resident of the State of Mississippi, who has resided for the past two years in Washington, died at Providence Hospital in that city yesterday of Bright's disease. Gen. Hawson was chief engineer of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad when that road was being constructed, and also chief engineer during the construction of the Mississippi levees. He also held the post of Adjutant General of that State for a time. The body was brought to this city for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. William French of Westfield are shortly to leave for Colorado. Previous to their departure, the Mystic Circle, an organization composed of young men, decided to give a reception in their honor. Last evening was the time set and Arcanum Hall, Mrs. Jackson Parson's Wife's residence, was appointed as the place chosen. At the time appointed a large number of friends had assembled to wish Mr. and Mrs. French a pleasant journey. After the usual preliminaries dancing was indulged in and continued until an early hour this morning. The affair was one of the most enjoyable that has taken place in Westfield for a number of years past. The committee in charge of the affair comprised Mr. Chas. W. DuGraw of this city and Messrs. Eugene Wilcox and W. H. Ward of Westfield. Among those who attended were: Brooklyn—Mr. Richard Atkinson. Miss Gertie Hyer. Elizabeth—Mr. Geo. Dougherty, Miss Sadie Bryant, Mr. Albert Earl and sisters. Plainfield—Mr. F. R. Poye, Jr. and lady, Mr. A. Carpenter and lady, Mr. A. W. Ten Eyck and lady, Mr. Simon Maurer and lady, Mrs. Doris Mantz and lady, Mr. William Van Sckaic. Mr. I. H. Boehm and wife, Mr. G. Houseman and wife, Mr. J. Baily and wife, Mr. C. W. DeGraw and lady. Westfield—Mr. W. Smith and wife, Mr. Charles Cox and lady, Mr. W. Cutsper and lady, Mrs. C. Gaskill, Mrs. Geo. Baffman, Mr. J. J. Schmidt and wife, Mrs. Martin Kelly, Mr. Albert Wilcox, Mr. John Frazee, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. C. Farrington and wife, Mr. W. W. French and wife, Mr. A. R. Wilcox and wife, Mr. H. B. Kurshan and wife, Mr. C. H. French and wife, Miss Hattie French, Miss Hattie Person, Mr. Samuel Hetfield and Miss Jessie Wilkinson.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The W. C. T. U. has issued a new year greeting to the editors of the land, thanking them for "Everything good and pure and true, everything that has tended to lift humanity 'onward and Godward' that has appeared in these columns during the past year."

Accompanying the greeting and kind words are the statistics of the national Union, including the following:

Membership (based on treasurer's report), 244,955; loss during the year, 7,621; total gain, 5,886; receipts (for dues, Nebraska fund, temple, etc., and by donations), $40,000; membership of Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, over 18 000; amount raised by Y. W. C. T. U., $24,500; companions of Loyal Temperance Legion, 5,892; membership, 240,000.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and speediest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

FREIGHT TRAINS TELESCOPED.

Train Hands Escape, but a Tramp Injured.—The Wreck Takes Fire.—Cars Hurled Into the air.—Loss $20,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 23 (Special).—Two freight trains collided on the east side of the railroad bridge last night.

The speed at which both trains were going was such that several cars were instantly telescoped, others were crushed to splinters, and three or four thrown twenty feet into the air, adding in their fall to the general wreck.

The hot coals from the wrecked locomotives set fire to the debris and soon the heaped cars were blazing.

The engineers and firemen of the trains, seeing that a collision was inevitable, sprang from the cabs and escaped injury.

A tramp who was stealing a ride had his arm fractured.

The fire engines of the town were brought out and with great difficulty put out the fire.

The estimated damage is $20,000. The cause of the accident is unknown, but it is supposed to have been a misunderstanding of orders, or a misplaced switch.

FOUND FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Defendant Will Move for a New Trial.

The case of William Ubrshahn, the North Plainfield blacksmith who sued Dr. Monroe B. Long, for alleged improper diagnosis of an injury to his hip joint, for which the plaintiff claimed $10,000 damages, was finished yesterday in the Union county court after a trial lasting three days. The jury was out eight hours and gave a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $250

The counsel for the defense says that Dr. Long, after attending Mr. Ubrahahn for about three weeks was requested to discontinue on the ground that he did not wish to incur a heavy bill, being a poor man, and that it was eight weeks after the accident before another physician was consulted. The counsel for the defense will apply for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the weight of the testimony and on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Testimony was given by Plainfield physicians. One physician called the other a liar, and that they did not come to blows is said to be owing to the fact that the physicians retired from the court room. There is too much quarreling going on for the good of this town, in our opinion.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW JERSEY.

An Increase of Twelve Per Cent. in Valuation in Fifteen Years.

The statistics collected by the State Comptroller and the Labor Bureau show the assessed value of New Jersey real estate has increased about twelve per cent., or about fifty-five millions, in the past fifteen years In 1875 it was $464,230,724; in 1888 it aggregated $519,106,972. This is mainly due to the advance in seashore and city property, as the advance in the counties, mainly rural, is only one per cent. The valuation in Monmouth county has more than doubled itself; in 1875 it was rated at fourteen millions, and in 1888 at thirty-one millions. Judged by these figures, the years from 1880 to 1885 were prosperous in this State. In the five years preceding 1880 there was a decrease in values of six per cent.

In the counties of Burlington, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren, which are classed as largely rural, the increase has been one per cent., or about one million. This has occurred since 1880, as before that time there was a marked decrease in the valuation.

In Bergen, Cumberland, Mercer, Middlesex and Morris, partly urban and partly rural property, there is a decrease of five per cent. In Mercer county there has been an increase of thirty per cent Omitting Mercer from this class of counties, the other four will show a decrease of fifteen per cent. The valuations of Bergen are $5,000,000 lower than they were in 1875; those of Middlesex, $4,000,000; Morris, $2,000,000, and Cumberland several thousand dollars.

In the counties largely urban, such as Essex, Hudson, Camden, Passaic and Union, values have gone up sixteen per cent., although during the first five years of this period there was a loss of five per cent. Union sustains a loss of $4,000,000, while Camden shows a greater increase than any other county of the State. Since 1875, values have grown from $6,240,000 to $23,279,000. In Hudson there has been an increase of upward of $17,000,000, and in Essex upward of $10,000,000. The seashore counties, consisting of Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May, have increased eight per cent.

The secretary of the Board of Labor Statistics has made an estimate of the mortgage indebtedness in this State, and puts it at $350,000,000, or about seventy per cent. of the assessed property. This, however, is not claimed to be exact, but merely an approximation.

Officers Installed.

At the regular convention of Plainfield Assembly No. 43, Non-Secret Endowment Order, held Jan. 21st, the following officers were installed by P. D. D., A. B. Biggins, assisted by President Chas. Schermerhorn:

President—Charles Schermerhorn.
Vice-President—Horace J. Martin.
Secretary—J. B. Biggins.
Treasurer—Lewis R. Blackford.
Conductor—E. L. Bolce.
Guardian—W. H. Warner.
Counsellor—Walter L. Hetfield.

—An observer says the frost is coming out of the ground.

SOUTH ORANGE'S WATER SUPPLY.

Turned on To-Day for the First Time.

The water supply of South Orange was turned on to-day. The contractor is nearly two months late in completing the work, which was to have been done on Dec. 1st. The Commonwealth Company will supply the water. The stand pipe from which the water will be taken is at Feltville, the deserted village, near Scotch Plains, about six miles from South Orange. It will be supplied with water from artesian wells. The system will be the Holly force system, with a pressure of 375 feet above tide-water at the village line, which is 200 feet above tide-water, leaving a throw of 175 feet.

There are six miles of pipe in the village, mains are ten and eight inch, and the laterals six and four inches. At the village line there will be two meters, one on the outside for the Company and one on the inside for the village, and the amount of water consumed will be estimated at the average of the two meters The Company will put in 225 fire hydrants and guarantees to take 25,000 gallons a day. The contract is made for six years from Nov. 1 last. A number of the citizens of South Orange are taking water from Orange. They have laid their pipes to the South Orange Village, and will take water from the village as soon as the pipes are connected. Their contract with Orange expired on Dec 1, but they got an extension to Feb. 1.

A PUBLIC INSTALLATION.

The Officers of Mispah Lodge to be Sworn in Monday.

A public installation of the officers of the Independent Order of Odd Ladies will take place in Rowell Division Hall, East-Front street, this coming Monday, at eight o'clock. The United Order of Independent Odd Ladies originated in East Boston, July 14th, 1845, with six members. At that time there were no organizations composed entirely of women, in the United States. It is therefore the oldest sisterhood order and the only one that is not a branch of or in any way auxiliary to some brotherhood. It was however patterned somewhat after the Odd Fellows. It requires a good deal of red tape to become an Odd Lady, and it requires a good deal more before the candidate is in good and regular standing and qualified to wear the purple insignia which signifies membership on the Government Board. The applicant for Odd Ladyship must reveal her secrets to the committee. The committee must confess to some age between 18 and 60 years, when that is done the worst of the preparatory work is over. She must advance $2 before her request for admission is acted upon if everything goes well the candidate is then initiated into the mysteries. The order holds out the emergency of a full fledged Odd Lady. A white regalia is placed over her shoulders and she gets a seat in the lodge room, but she is not eligible for office until she has taken the second and third degree. There are grips, pass words and signs for each degree. The lodge pays a sick benefit of $3 a week and pays a benefit of $100 at death.

Mispah Lodge, No. 1, of Plainfield, N. J., was organized Aug. 28th, 1888.

The Bunco Men.

The trial of Charles Shortells and John H. Martin, the bunco men, was originally set down for yesterday, and the attendance at the Union county court was greatly increased. The civil cases have crowded the criminal cases over till next week, and the swindlers will be arraigned probably on Tuesday. Their counsel, Lawyer Daly, of Jersey City, was in attendance at court yesterday morning.

—The tremendous downpour of rain yesterday interfered with the harvesting of ice on a number of the ponds of this section. The ground being frozen the tremendous fall of water all ran into the ponds raising them so high that the ice was loosened all around the shores and floated. About all of the private ice houses of this section were filled, and about all were once interfered with were the big harvesters.

Died.

DAY—Jan. 23d, Patrick H. Day, aged 54 years, 10 months.

Funeral from his late residence West Third street, Saturday, Jan. 24th at 8.30 a. m., at St. Mary's church 9 a. m., where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Friends are invited to attend.

MOONEY—Suddenly at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 21, William Mooney, in the 53 year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, No. 124 Grove street Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Interment private.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's 4-cent-a-word warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-tf

COOK wanted, 32 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

FOR SALE—A nice lot of plants to make room for new business. Bargains. Call at No. 89 Madison avenue and see them. 1-23-2-c a w.

FOR SALE—Special bargains in real estate. One nice house and lot—16 rooms, all improvements, located in Washington park. Others given upon application to Isaac Brokaw & Son, 32 Duer street. 17-tf

LOST—Thursday, a small Italian gray Lhoodel. Please return to L. I. Van Arsdale, 67 Webster place. 22 2

SEMI-automatic tensions attached to old sewing machines. Old machines repaired. Joseph M. Harp r, 75 Park avenue. 17 6

TO RENT in thirteen block, on and after April 1st next, the three-story brick store now occupied by Another Lodge F. & A. M. Apply to W. M. Stillman on the premises. 15-1w

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A parlor room for Tuesday and Thursday afternoons for music purposes. Address P. O. Box 329. 22 2

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 32 East Fifth street. 1-5tf

R. W. RICE & CO.

Dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries,

CORNER EMILY and DUER STREETS.

"When mules toward none," and ally welcome that competition which is the life of trade. They seek to deserve the share of the patronage of the public by offering goods of the **Best Quality at Lowest Possible Prices**, and by a determination to continue their efforts to so conduct their business as to keep and preserve their right to be known as the

Public's Obedient Servants.

TELEPHONE CALL 75b

DRINK THE FAMOUS

STRAWBERRY CRUSH,

At RANDOLPH'S, the DRUGGIST,

21 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

"Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours."

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, **The Plainfield Produce Co.**, 29 and 31 North avenue, WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making the change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our Hay, Grain Produce inspected and bought direct from the Producer for Cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample the usual way.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts, of which with us, greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay those larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for CASH, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very Respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON,
Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 13, 1890. 11-tf

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains

At the 5 and 10c Store

In PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who age to the store Thursday evening, will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them.

Two thirds of regular price will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good ones left.

We guarantee to save you money on Crockeryware.

Though times have been hard, and McKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We still and all sizes in lamp chimneys at 5c., and will use people need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold as close. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. House-furnishings of all kinds.

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that this drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. P. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

Lodges.

America for Americans!

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Thursday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Jr O. U. A. M. Hall, corner Front street and Park avenue.

H. M. DUNAVAN, Councilor.
W. N. MARTIN, Secretary. 23 1m

Fraternity and Protection.

1873. Membership, 130,000. 1890.

Death benefits paid over $20,000,000 since organization. Membership 140,000. 2401.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets First and Third Thursdays, at 8 p. m. In Rand's Building, West Second street, Plainfield.

E. C. FRASE, Dictator. W. ADDIS, Reporter. 12 30 1y

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the Congregational Church will give a SOCIABLE AND SUPPER in the parlor of the church, **TO-NIGHT.** Supper served from 6.30. **Price 25 Cents.** 22-2

Marsh Brothers,

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

As Edward Love's wall paper and art store, corner of North avenue and Grove street, call your attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Pressing a specialty. Jobbing attended to with dispatch. Charges for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.

A. A. MARSH, T. B. MARSH.
(late of Marsh & Ayers.)

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not so at My Store.

It is my business to keep FINE FANCY GOODS.

And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

80 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,

Invites the public to inspect the merits of his newly added steam vibrating mechanical screen for nut coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

Upon it LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for Turning, Planing, Scroll Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

ISAAC BROKAW & SON,

REAL ESTATE

and Insurance

Brokers. Money to loan on first mortgage.

NO. 30 DUER STREET,

North Plainfield, N. J.

Painter and Decorator

First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by

Alonzo T. Ayers,

(Successor to Marsh & Ayers.)

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY,

Fine Custom Tailoring, 45 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire.

Plainfield Evening News,
THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.
E. H. HOUGHTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, $5.00 PER YEAR.
ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX I. TELEPHONE CALL 68.

There is nothing in this world worth losing your temper about.

New Jersey has likewise enlightened the world on what a common scold is. "The habit of scolding, resulting in a public nuisance," will lay a woman liable to be dragged before the bar of justice and incarcerated in a prison cell, there to meditate.

Still there are strikes innumerable in various parts of the country. They might all be avoided by a thorough good understanding between employers and employed. If workmen could trust employers to do the best they could for the labor interests, if employers could trust workingmen to be reasonable when hard times came, if each knew the other to be just, honest and kindly disposed, there would be no strikes. But those will never cease till each mutual confidence is established.

Farmers' Views.

The Springfield (Mass.) Agricultural Press *and a number of other agricultural* papers, both east and west, have made a tolerably thorough canvass of the rural sentiment on leading questions of the time, and particularly on the question of who shall be the respective Republican and Democratic nominees for president.

The farmers have had such hard times in the last half dozen years that they grasp at anything they think will help them. Therefore they demand that government shall give aid to agricultural education, and encourage in all ways the teaching of agricultural science in colleges, in order that, if there is any way of farming so as to make money, the rural population may find it out for themselves; the ruralists want power to speak up for government supervision of railroads, and many declare for out and out government ownership of the roads. On the tariff question the farmers seem all split up in their minds.

Their opinions on the question of presidential candidates are the most interesting of any perhaps. Some believe that we should have a new party all around, with new issues and a distinctively agricultural man like Secretary Rusk for presidential candidate. But as showing the inherent clinging to the old or the rural mind, it may be said that the favorite candidate of the Democratic farmer is Cleveland, of the Republican farmer, Blaine. The Republicans are more divided on the question than the Democrats, however.

Cause of the Indian Rising.

Elaine Goodale has been among the Sioux Indians seven years, teaching them and trying to lead them into civilized ways, *except as to their dress.* She thinks the red race is far ahead of the white one in the matter of comfortable and convenient dress. Elaine knows the language of the Indians intimately. She has lived among them familiarly, and knows what the Indians themselves are thinking to tell about their troubles.

She writes a letter to The New York World setting forth the influences that have been at work among the savages since her advent among them. We have had disgrace and suffering enough over this last Indian outbreak. Once for all, the wisest, most upright and unselfish persons in the country ought to be selected to deal with the Indians, those left in charge to deal with the desire to help them, to be honest with them, and not to make money off them. If the savages are easily cheated, all the more will a decent white man abstain from cheating them. The commercial and political way of dealing with Indians is bearing fruit now, and bitter fruit.

Miss Goodale says:

The present crisis in Indian history is certainly unprecedented in many ways. No white man has ever intimately acquainted with the Sioux for the past four years [which? Ed.] can at least say for myself that I have felt strongly my own conflicting currents of feeling. There has been a growing, desperate fear of the hideous, dead hand of our civilization to offer—a desire for the best education, as the purest teaching of Christianity. Indians have learned to recognize that under all our professions of love when it appeared to them in the person of a woman or a man of the hitherto hated and rejected white race, and even when the agents, usually missionaries, have gained their respect and loyalty. But there has been a powerful undercurrent of distrust, of bitterness, of resentment and a taste of despair.

Civilization has been to the people what it promised to be. The food it brought was usually vapid and immaterial. The misery was real and constant. The happiness was unreal and rare. It was a rarity. The low minded, sensual, greedy, overruling and utterly selfish white man was too commonly over them and in their midst as master or agent. Most unwillingly they relinquished a third of their domain and saw none of the promised good. Their subsistence was reduced by an unrelenting climate and an ungenerous soil. Hunger was frequent and sickness universal, and finally became a familiar guest in almost every house.

Especially was the mortality among little children sad and fearful, and it is noticeable that in the songs and ceremonies of the ghost dance religion manifold references are made to the dead. Thus, by continual brooding over the old, free, healthy natural life, a sort of revival of old customs, resulting in the ghost dance religion and story of the new Messiah, a savior, has come to the Indian.

How actual warfare was brought about was another question, and one upon which there must have been much difference of opinion. My personal conviction is that there was no deliberate intention to do so on the whites; that the Indians are clinging to the miracle of self-defense felt by any unarmed creature themselves to be bound to do so.

THAT SILVER SCANDAL.

Men Who Swear That a Pool Existed

TO BRIBE THE REPRESENTATIVES

What Was the Object of the Scheme's Alleged Promoter, but No Evidence Is Given That Congressmen or Senators Were Tampered With.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Stewart, who had been referred to as having made statements that a silver pool existed, appeared before the silver pool investigation committee to make a statement in regard to the remarks that had been attributed to him. He had opposed, in the senate and *elsewhere*, legislation for the purchase of the 12,000,000 ounces of silver said to be accumulated in New York on the ground that it would have the appearance of passing a special act of congress to relieve those who had speculated in silver. His witness had frequently said that those who had gone into the speculation must take *care of themselves*, and what he insisted on was permanent legislation which would stop speculation by keeping the prices steady. Free coinage, he thought, would prevent future speculations. He had made no reference in his conversations to any members of congress. He knew nothing with regard to who had speculated in silver. *As to himself he had never bought* or sold silver bullion, except years ago when he was a miner. He had not for several years been interested in silver mining directly or indirectly. He had no knowledge of the existence of any silver bullion by a pool or association.

Members Not in It.

Witness had no knowledge of any conferences at hotels in Washington between silver men to influence silver legislation, and he also had no knowledge of the ownership of the 12,000,000 ounces of silver said to be now in the vaults of the association any silver for sale. In conclusion Senator Stewart said he knew of no connection, direct or indirect, between members of congress and outside parties to influence silver legislation.

A Newspaper's Man's Testimony.

E. N. Hill, of Washington, who said he was a lawyer and a newspaper writer, was the next witness. He said he had answered an advertisement that appeared in a Washington paper in March last for a journalist who could write on the silver *question. He met the advertiser—a man* from Chicago named Hedenberg—and agreed to make an arrangement to write articles on the silver question. The arrangement was not made and in April the witness met Hedenberg in the corridor of the Capitol. Hedenberg said that the silver legislation as it stood then pleased "us." He always used the plural, said the witness, and said that *he* did not want the articles written.

Hedenberg took from his pocket some engraved slips of paper which he said were silver pool certificates to be disposed of at a margin of $120 apiece, and he asked the witness to try and sell some of them to members of congress. The witness did not examine the so-called certificates and paid little attention to what Hedenberg said. He did not take any of the certificates to dispose of and he had no knowledge that silver pool certificates were offered to members of congress.

To Bribe Southern Members.

James A. George, of Washington, a provision dealer, said he had boarded at the same house in this city with Hedenberg. He had understood that Hedenberg was in favor of free coinage and was surprised when Hedenberg told him the day he spoke to Mr. Hill in the Capitol that he was in favor of the house silver bill of last session. Hedenberg said to him:

"The house bill suits. We've got a pool organized and have almost a million ounces of silver on hand and can get more, and I want to place these certificates among some of the members of congress." The witness had indignantly refused to lend himself to such a scheme. He had told Hedenberg that he (George) was a free coinage man and that he would expose southern members who could be bribed in this way. Since that time Hedenberg had avoided the witness on all occasions.

He Thought Some One Was "Fixed."

The witness had no knowledge that any senator, member of congress or other officer of the government had speculated in silver while the legislation was pending. He thought Hedenberg was a retired real estate broker of some means. *Hedenberg had told the witness that he* (Hedenberg) would look after the Illinois members. The witness remembered telling a newspaper correspondent that from the way some members voted on the silver bill it looked as if they had been fixed, but he did not tell the correspondent positively that members had been fixed.

Colorado Senators Testify.

Senator Teller was sworn at his own request and testified that as he had been active in silver legislation he thought it just to himself to state that he never knew or heard of any silver people to buy, sell or handle silver in any state. He himself had never owned nor owned an ounce of silver nor speculated in the metal. Senator Wolcott also denied any knowledge of any silver pool or of any persons connected with such an association. Since he had been in the senate he had not speculated in silver. He owned some non-producing mines, but they amounted to nothing.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the senate Mr. Aldrich called up consideration of his *resolution to amend the rules.* A point of order was made by Mr. Harris that the question before the senate was the approval of Tuesday's journal. After an extended debate the point of order was overruled and the cloture resolution was brought before the senate. Discussion on this resolution continued until 6 o'clock, when the senate took a recess until 11 o'clock this morning. The day was one prolonged filibuster was broken by a brief session.

Mr. Gorman then called up the unfinished business of the legislative appropriation bill, the consideration of which was begun on Tuesday, and the pending question was on the point of order, Mr. Gorman proceeded to give a general review of the situation. He contended that Mr. Plumb had attempted to make it appear that the Democrats were delaying matters. The Democrats would stand and fight the attempt to violate the constitution of the United States to the fullest extent of their power, and would ask the American people to sustain them.

Mr. Gorman asked Mr. Edmunds if he did not consider it a highly important question of privilege before the senate to correct the journal before anything else was done. "No," answered Mr. Edmunds, and he added that the journal was disposed of by taking up any other matter. (*Incredulous* laughter on the Democratic side.) Mr. Gorman said that at no time during this congress had there been any obstruction of public business and there would not be any now if the majority would allow a full discussion of pending measures.

Senator Carlisle's Contention.

Mr. Carlisle contended (and he supported his contention by the remarks of President Garfield and others) that when any parliamentary law attempted to annul its rules it must proceed to do so in accordance with rules already existing. At the conclusion of Mr. Carlisle's remarks the vice president overruled the point of order made by Mr. Harris. The chair, he said, did not find any rule bearing on the question of approving any other journal than that of the preceding day.

The chair had no private consistency or desire to do otherwise than to administer the rules of the senate as he understood them. Mr. Harris appealed from the decision and the appeal was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 35. Messrs. Stewart, Teller and Wolcott, Republicans, voted with the Democrats. Mr. Ingalls was paired against the motion.

Vote on the Cloture Rule.

The vice president stated that the question then recurred on the consideration of the cloture rule resolution and Mr. Gorman demanded that it be laid on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered and the result was—yeas, 35; nays, 35. Messrs. Stewart, Teller and Wolcott voted with the Democrats. The vote was then taken on Mr. Aldrich's motion to proceed to the consideration of the cloture rule resolution and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 32; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Carey, Casey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Plumb, Power, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Stanford, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn and Wilson (Ia.)—36.

Nays—Messrs. Barbour, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Eustis, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenna, McPherson, Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walhall and Wolcott—32.

The pairs were—Allison and Ingalls, Blair and George, Chandler and Blodgett, Cameron and Butler, Pettigrew and Call, Dawes and Colquitt, Squire and Hearst, Mobley and Voorhees.

Mr. Hoar Embarrassed.

The resolution was then laid before the senate and was read. Mr. Harris asked what had become of his point of order made on Tuesday last to the effect that the notice to amend the rules was not properly signed. The vice president said it was his opinion that the point of order came too late, but he subsequently overruled the point of order on the ground that the notice was sufficiently explicit. Mr. Faulkner appealed from decision and Mr. Harris began to argue the appeal. He was interrupted by a point of order by Mr. Blair that the appeal was not debatable. The vice president ruled that it was debatable and the ruling was applauded in the galleries. In the course of a long speech Mr. Cockerell read in full Mr. Hoar's article published in The Youth's *Companion as to the importance of in*sisting that in the senate it be said that he would move to have it printed as a public document, with a wide margin, to enable its being framed and hung up in parlors and libraries for the education of the young.

Some of the leading points in the article Mr. Cockerell read more than once and with *much emphasis, particularly the sentence* that the previous question and every device to cut off debate was unknown to the senate proceedings. Mr. Hoar said that on Aug. 11 last he had introduced in the senate a rule, the same in substance as that now pending. Early in November last he had read the proofs of the article which he had written with that rule before *him, and had examined the rule to see* whether there was any inconsistency in the two statements. It did not seem to him that there was any such inconsistency. (Mocking laughter on the Democratic side, and with the remark from one Democratic senator, "Oh, give us a rest.")

Like the "Rebel Congress."

In the course of his speech Mr. Hoar said that "the object of the silver scheme of the people, expressed through congress, by the process of long debate and taking up time, as we have seen it at this very session, was such a conspiracy against the constitution and against the national authority as was the rebel congress that sat in Richmond."

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the house the journal of Tuesday last was finally approved. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was then passed without further difficulty, and the house in committee of the whole considered the naval appropriation bill, but adjourned without action.

Relyea Got Away with $20,000.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Several additional notes bearing evidence of John J. Relyea's forgeries have come to light. Three of them aggregating $800 bore the signature of Solomon Wells, and one for $1,000 contains the name of Senator Hendrix. D. Darrow. It was also discovered that *just prior to his hurried departure Relyea* made from collections and borrowed money to the extent amounting to over $2,000. His delinquencies, genuine and forged, will reach $30,000.

Crushed Flat as Paper.

BOONTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Thomas Northwood, a boss roller in the iron rolling mills here, was caught between the rollers while making some repairs and was drawn through, his body being crushed out as flat as a sheet of paper. The rollers turn out wrought iron plates half an inch in thickness, and Northwood's body passed through. His flesh and bones were crushed to jelly. Northwood was 36 years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

Old Soldiers Want Ingalls.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 23.—Huge petitions from the old soldiers and laboring men in various counties of western and central Kansas have been sent out for signatures asking Alliance representatives to vote for Ingalls' re-election to the senate. Thousands of names will be secured by Saturday, when delegations of old soldiers will take the documents to Topeka and present them.

SHE IS NOT MRS. JOSH MANN.

Eva Loses Her Fight for Hamilton's Money.

BUT SHE WILL APPEAL THE CASE.

Surrogate Ransom Decides That She Was the Wife of Joshua Mann and Can Claim No Dower Interest in Estate of the Late Robert Ray Hamilton.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—It is "Eva Mann." Surrogate Ransom has so decided, and Eva Steele-Mann-Hamilton has met with a crushing defeat in her desperate attempt to claim a wife's dower interest in the estate of the late ex-Assemblyman Robert Ray Hamilton. In the course of his clear-*ing argument before the surrogate* Col. Fuller, Eva's counsel, said that there was not a particle of evidence to show that she had not been a true wife to Robert Ray Hamilton. "He knew her whom he intended to and did make his wife, and was better acquainted with her history than any other man. He is responsible for her *position here, and will your honor say, on* the evidence adduced, that she shall be thrown back to the life from which he took her?"

After the counsel had made their respective closing arguments Surrogate Ransom gave his decision.

The Surrogate's Decision.

He said the law in this state was well settled, and therefore he was necessary to apply the law to the facts adduced. That there was a ceremonial marriage and that that marriage would be effectual there could be no dispute, if both parties were competent in law to marry. If she were incapable in law at that time that marriage was void and a nullity. The question as to whether the marriage was brought about by fraud did not enter into this question. Assuming that the relations were meretricious, was it likely that such relations would be continued beyond a certain number of years? "I believe," said the surrogate, "that the contestant's declaration to the witness, Mrs. Badger, *were evidently made to impeached*; that she would not get a divorce because Mann had been a good husband to her, was the declaration of an honest and affectionate nature."

Not Hamilton's Wife.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I have no doubt, if the relations between Mann and the contestant were in the beginning meretricious, they subsequently became matrimonial. I regret that duty prevents me from criticising her conduct, and I shall content myself with saying that I do not believe her. She is unworthy of belief. I hold and decide that on Jan. 7, 1889, she was the lawful wife of Joshua M. Mann, and that the marriage to Hamilton was void, and that she has no standing in this court to contest the paper propounded as the last will of Robert Ray Hamilton."

Eva Will Appeal.

Col. Charles W. Fuller, counsel for Eva Steele, alias Mann, alias Hamilton, told a reporter that he would appeal his client's case to the general term of the supreme court. "I really expected the surrogate's decision would be against us," continued Mr. Fuller, "but I am going to fight this case, and also the divorce case of Joshua Mann, and I will eventually get from the supreme court a decision that she was never married to Joshua Mann. I am convinced as ever that she is the widow of Robert Ray Hamilton. There is no doubt of it. *I telegraphed Mrs. Hamilton today* the surrogate's decision, also telling her she had better remain where she was, as there was no necessity for her return at present."

Hamilton's Death Not Proven.

After recess formal proof of the execution of the will was put in, preparatory to admitting it to probate. Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., one of the executors, testified as to Robert Ray Hamilton's death. He and C. D. Rhoades left this city on invitation of Hamilton to visit his ranch near Yellowstone park. When they reached Moffat lake, in Idaho, they heard for the first time of Hamilton's death. They pushed on to the ranch and upon their arrival learned that he had left it on Aug. 22 to hunt and fish at the foot of the lake. He did not return the next day, and two days later a search party was organized. On Sept. 1 the body was found in Snake river.

Mr. Spier saw the grave but did not see the body. He produced a gold watch which, it was declared, had been found on the body and which he identified as Mr. Hamilton's. The witness had also seen the decedent's saddle, horn and watch seized.

Mr. Moore corroborated Mr. Spier's testimony. Surrogate Ransom said the facts in the case had been completely established, and it seemed to him that Hamilton's death had not been proved. He reserved the case until conclusive evidence of death could be presented. Mr. Root said that two men could give such testimony, having both seen the body. One was John D. Sargent, who is now on the ranch, and the other is a son of Dr. Horatio Green. Young Mr. Green is in Europe. An order for a commission will have to be issued in order to take the testimony of one of these two witnesses.

A SALESMAN'S BIG STEAL.

Gone with $30,000 Worth of Diamonds and Other Stones.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—William C. Duncan, a city salesman for the diamond house of Lewesohn & Co., 41 Maiden lane, has disappeared with $30,000 worth of loose diamonds and pearls. The bulk of the property is in diamonds. Yesterday he started out for uptown with about $30,000 worth of goods to sell. On his return he said he had left part of the goods for approval with different firms, accounting for each stone carefully.

Friday and Saturday passed without concluding the trade, so Duncan said, and on Saturday he left the office again at 11 o'clock to consummate the sales. He was to come back at 2 p. m. He did not appear, and at 6 o'clock Mr. Meyer, another salesman, learned that Duncan had not been near any of the stores where he had professed to have left the stones. Inspector Byrnes is working on the case.

Nine Reported Lost.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—News of the foundering of the American ship Aggie L. Grey and the possible loss of her captain and crew of eight men has reached this city from Baltimore. The vessel sailed on Dec. 17 from Grand Cayman for Baltimore with a cargo of salt. She was under the command of Capt. Johnson. Nothing was heard of the schooner after she sailed until pieces of wreckage, identified as coming from her, were picked up near Grand Cayman.

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MISS JEANNETTE MATTISON, Teacher of pianoforte. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. No. 347 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Scribner and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 Lafayette avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The Remarkable Story of Countess Virginie Szirmay.

FROM A PALACE TO A DANCE HOUSE

Abducted by a Woman Her Father Had Wronged, Schooled in Dissolute Ways Out of Revenge, and Now Known as "Hungry Jinny" in a New York Dive.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Two years ago last June Virginie, the only daughter of Count George Szirmay, of Hungary, disappeared from her father's palace at Buda Pesth. She was 16 years old and a beautiful girl, a blonde, with long wavy hair and blue eyes. A few days later the count's mistress quit his palatial roof because he would not marry her, and the count then became convinced that it was she who had abducted his child for revenge. She was a fascinating Hungarian woman, about 25 years old. He got an extended leave of absence and started out to find his daughter. After a search of two years, during which time he has traveled in almost every country throughout the world, he located her in this city.

But during those two years she had become irreparably lost to him and he was compelled to return to his palace across the sea a heartbroken man. He could not even trust himself to see his young daughter, but left a letter, blurred with tears, begging her to lead a better life.

Looking for His Child.

More than a month ago Dr. von Politschek, the Austro-Hungarian consul general, sent for Deputy United States Marshal Bernard and asked him to make an inquiry in this city for some tidings of the young countess. The marshal searched the books at the barge offices and learned that she had arrived on the steamship Aurania in July, 1888.

She was registered as Jennie Szirmay and came over in the steerage. She had for traveling companions an English girl and a German named Wunsch, who afterward became disgusted in love in Newark, Jersey and shot himself. No trace of her father's mistress could be got, however, and if she came over on the same ship she sailed under another name.

She Went to the Bad.

On July 22 Jennie was engaged by Mrs. Lowenson, of 851 Seventh avenue, as a servant. While in her employ she went to Coney Island, and in that way began her downward career. She went to the bad fast, and before the summer was out had to be sent to the Charity hospital on Ward's island. Mrs. Roesler, of 168 East Third street, was a nurse in that institution then, and she took more than a passing interest in the pale, haired young girl.

When Jennie was discharged, six months later Mrs. Roesler took her to a Catholic institution in the city, but the sisters wouldn't keep her because she cast a bad influence upon all the inmates, and she was discharged, and naturally drifted down the wayward stream. She brought up at Charity hospital a second time. She stayed there about five months on this occasion.

Her Confession Estranged Him.

Upon leaving the hospital she became acquainted with a young man named Locasch. He knew nothing of her past and fell in love with her. They became engaged to be married. The day for the wedding arrived, and just before the time for the ceremony came she made a semi-confession and flew from her lover. She went directly to Mrs. Roesler's house, 168 East Third street, where she spent the night. From that time until about a week ago all trace of her was lost.

He Hid Her Shame.

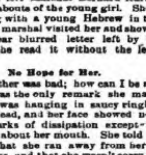
Marshal Bernard reported these facts to Consul General Von Politschek, and he in turn informed Count Szirmay that his daughter was probably in New York. He didn't tell him, however, of the ignoble life she was living. The count was at Hamburg when he got the news, and the tramp steamer Bohemia sailed that day, and the count took passage on her because she was the first to leave. He was kept on the water for eighteen days through his haste. He arrived here on Jan. 3. In the meantime Marshal Bernard had found the count's mistress. She, too, had come to New York and was living with a sailor in a wretched apartments up town. The marshal met the count and conducted him thither, thinking this was the best way to break the sad news to him. The meeting between the two was a remarkable one. The man and woman shook hands and stared coldly at each other for a moment.

"Where is My Daughter?"

"Where is my daughter whom you robbed from me?" he finally asked.

"I know nothing of your daughter, father of my child," she replied. Seeing a scene imminent, the marshal stepped between them and hustled the count out.

He then gently broke the news to the father. It was all the doings of his mistress, he said. Marshal Bernard led the count through the dens of iniquity where the girl had lived, and five days later he went aboard the Umbria and sailed for his home a broken hearted man. After the count had left Marshal Bernard learned the whereabouts of the young girl. She is now living with a young Hebrew in this city. The marshal visited her and showed her the tear blurred letter left by her father. She read it without the least emotion.



No Hope for Her.

"My mother was bad; how can I be any better?" was the only remark she made. Her hair was hanging in saucy ringlets from her head, and her face showed none of the marks of dissipation except the hard lines about her mouth. She told the marshal that she ran away from her father's house, and that she wasn't sorry she did it. She would not implicate the count's name, however. She had a companion from the time she returned from the convent where she was being educated until she quit her father's house, and they were friendly still.

Known as "Hungry Jinny."

For some time past, the marshal says, Virginie has been an inmate of dance houses and a frequenter of disorderly halls. Exactly where she is now he is unable to say. During the count's stay here he visited the dance houses and disorderly places in the foreign quarters of the city.

"And where is 'Jinny' to-night?" inquired the marshal.

"Why, 'Jinny,' 'Hungry Jinny,' is over on Coney Island or will be some young man," came one of the replies. Cold and almost lifeless, Marshal Bernard conveyed the count to his hotel in a carriage.

"We had not a scrap of evidence against the abductress," said the Marshal yesterday, "so I was glad when the count said: 'I will not prosecute the woman. We have both sinned. You did not understand what she said to me in Hungarian. She said, "It is a child for a child. You sent my boy, who was yours as much as ever was the Countess Virginie, to a foundling asylum, and I do not even know his name or whether he be alive or dead." And it is quite true I did. We have both sinned, and God will judge us both.'"

Marie Polska's Revenge.

And so it happens that the broken hearted Count Szirmay has re-entered his joyless palace with its magnificent view of the Danube and the gay scene which the Archduke Ludovic unfolds every hour of the day to his tear dimmed eyes, alone and without an heir. And so it happens that a beautiful girl of the noblest station, born to court life and royal revels, dances in the disorderly houses of New York, and is known as "Hungry Jinny." The revenge of Marie Polska, the rejected mistress, is indeed complete.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Random from Various Places.

Parliament reassembled and Mr. Parnell gave notice that he should call attention to the administration of the crimes act in Ireland.

A cabinet crisis exists in Brazil. The entire ministry have resigned, and Minister of War Benjamin Constant is dead.

After robbing the Rio Grande express train of $20,000 Mexican bandits imprisoned the train officials in box cars and set fire to them.

The Rev. Father Matthew, C. P., a young Passionist priest of the south side, Pittsburg, has been appointed secretary to the general of the Passionist order at Rome, the head of the Passionist churches in the world. He will start on Jan. 31 for Rome.

Mrs. Mary Rinane died at Jessup, Pa., aged 109. She is survived by nine children, twenty-one grandchildren and thirty great-grandchildren. The deceased was a native of Ireland and was active until nine years ago, when she became blind.

Col. George Lea Febiger, retired assistant paymaster general of the United States army, died at New Haven Jan. 22 of heart failure.

Julius Lundell, a Swede employed as furnace man in the residence of Collis P. Huntington at New York, committed suicide by shooting himself in the cellar of the house while Mrs. Huntington was entertaining a party of friends in her parlors. Mr. Huntington was informed of the suicide and had the body removed without the knowledge of his wife or guests.

"Old Hutch" Leaves the Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Journal says that Hutchinson, the veteran board of trade man and boldest speculator the Chicago board of trade has ever known, has withdrawn from speculation. "He is estimated," says The Journal, "that Mr. Hutchinson has lost about $19,000,000 within twenty years. In 1870 he was reported to have a fortune of $20,000,000. Ten years ago his wealth had dwindled to $10,000,000, and now there is but $1,000,000. It was to save this from following the rest of his money that Mr. Hutchinson's family insisted upon his retirement." The Journal says that some time ago Charles Hutchinson, Allison and also president of the board of trade, had a talk with his father and told him that unless he would close up his deals quietly and give up all speculative business, the matter would be taken into the courts and a conservator applied for Mr. Hutchinson, Sr., was very angry for a time, but finally consented to the terms and at once severed up his trades and closed his books.

Pension Business Booming.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The pension office from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15 inclusive issued 10,277 pension certificates, the greater part of them being granted under the dependent pension law. This is said to be the largest number ever issued during a like period. Commissioner Raum also said today that the inquiries received from congressmen regarding the status of pending cases has thrown a great deal of additional work upon the bureau. As an instance, one day last week 3,088 inquiries were received. The entire force of the adjudicating division, numbering about 600 clerks, was put on the work of answering these communications, and at the close of the day there were 311 inquiries still unanswered. The daily average of such inquiries, the commissioner says, ranges from 500 to 1,500.

The Third Party Men Meet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The conference of delegates of various organizations suggested by the Ocala (Fla.) Farmers' Alliance convention last December to secure united action and form a semi-political confederation, met here last evening. Delegates representing the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union, Messrs. Powderly, Ralph Beaumont, John W. Hayes and A. W. Wright, of the Knights of Labor, and Mr. J. D. Holden, of the Citizens' National Alliance, of Washington, and the colored Farmers' Alliance, were present. Ben Terrell, of Texas, presided, and it was decided to form a confederation. The meetings will probably continue for several days. The preliminary work in the way of organization has been easy, but difficulties are expected when matters of national policy are brought before the delegates.

To Relieve Mr. Westinghouse.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—Mr. Westinghouse said yesterday that the sum of $600,000 was not enough to relieve his companies without the aid of stockholders and creditors. He exhibited a new circular to stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric company which extended the time of subscribing to the preferred stock from Jan. 26 to Jan. 31. Mr. Westinghouse said that 39,260 shares had already been subscribed for on assurances given which would bring the total amount to 75,000 shares. Some of these subscriptions are conditioned on at least 40,000 shares being taken, and all subscriptions are now taken subject to that condition. The placing of these 40,000 shares will relieve the company of all financial difficulties and place it in a position to push business.

A Doctor's Life for His Patient.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 23.—Dr. Pierson Rector, a prominent Jersey City physician, died yesterday of pyæmia. A few days ago he was called to attend a charity case—a poor colored woman in accouchement. To save her life a surgical operation had to be performed. The life of the patient was spared, but it was at the sacrifice of the life of the physician and infant. He cut his hand. It was a trifling cut, but it absorbed the poison and efforts to neutralize its power failed.

The Scotch Strikers Beaten.

GLASGOW, Jan. 23.—The railway companies have much improved their position, and the strike is virtually lost.

Weather Indications.

Slightly colder and fair, followed by a slight rise of temperature.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 B'DWAY

BUY THE

GARLAND AND BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Dencklau's,

76 WEST FRONT STREET

S. R.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and hot-water work done at short notice.

For Gentlemen.

Fine Neckwear,

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Silk and Woollen Mufflers,

Cardigan Jackets,

Silk Umbrellas,

Silk Suspenders.

Fine Dress Gloves,

Fur Caps,

Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

46 WEST FRONT STREET.

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON, Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, cor. corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.

J. HERRMANN, } PETERSON, } 15 Somerset place. 10-10-1y

JOHN ABBOTT, Practical Carpenter and Builder. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,

Practical Mason and Builder

All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 33.

P. V. SAUMS,

Carpenter and Builder,

Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Stony Brook. P. O. Box 1258. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,

MASON AND BUILDER.

Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 942.

G. R. Musgrave,

Carpenter & Builder.

Jobbing promptly attended to at

66 West Front st.

Opposite M. E. church,

RESIDENCE, 52 Madison avenue.

PARMLY & GAYLE,

Carpenters & Builders

P. O. BOX 461.

W. J. Fenton, No. 15 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 15 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,

130 Somerset Street.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.

Mantles, Counters,

Cabinets, Shelving,

Book Cases, Offices

Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & BULICK,

CARPENTERS

AND

General Jobbers.

SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.

Storm doors and weather strips a specialty Jobbing promptly attended to.

We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the

EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.

The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & BELL,

Practical and fair cutting parlors, at

FORSYTH HOUSE, 9 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J.

Children's hair cutting a specialty. Best black stand connected with the shop.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE

45 North avenue.

Jos. Vail,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

49 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ABEL S. TITSWORTH,

Life Insurance

procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.

In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Parvin iron wagon. John F. Wolfe, Rose street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,

NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY

21 1-2 West Front street, ETC

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS can be purchased at Edgewood Park, somerset street. Address

E. F. R. CHASE,

Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 50 feet above the sea level.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of those $8 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $6 each. Came's Hair Plaid Dress Goods, inches wide, at 25c., worth 35c., three styles of colors. Ladies' all wool Cashmere, 36 inches wide, at 25c., worth 35c., three styles of colors. Ladies' 12 lb. Children's plush caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

Goods heavy, Scotch Cable Linen at 39, 77 and 87c.; 58 inches wide.

Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 39, 35, 45 and 50c. Good toweling 4c. per yard. Extra fine Huck Towels 12c. each.

We can save you money on Clothing, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front street.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect on and after Dec. 1, '90.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.34 & 6.25, 8.03, 7.05, 7.40 & 7.45, 8.03, 8.15, 8.37, 9.03, 10.03, 11.03 a. m., 12.03, 1.03, 2.03, 3.03, 4.03, 5.03, 6.07, 6.54 7.03, 8.30, 9.25, 10.12, 11.55 p. m. Sunday, 3.37, 5.34 & 6.25, 8.03, 9.03, 10.03, 11.03 a. m., 12.03, 1.03, 2.03, 3.03, 4.03, 5.03, 6.07, 7.03, 8.30, 9.25, 10.12, 11.55 p. m.

Leave Newark at 4.15, 6.12, 7.10, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m., 12.00 m., 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.45, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m., 12.00 m., 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.45, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.15, 7.10, 7.50, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6.40, 10.05, 8.07, 9.45, 11.00, 11.58 a. m., 1.58, 2.32, 3.45, 4.35, 5.30, 6.06, 6.30, 8.08, 10.45, 11.45 p. m. Sunday, 9.45, 11.00 a. m., 1.58, 3.45, 5.30, 6.06, 8.08, 10.45, 11.45 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 7.10, 8.07, 9.45 a. m., 1.58, 4.35, 5.30, 6.06, 8.08, 10.45 p. m. Sunday 9.45, 10.45 a. m., 8.08 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.45, a. m., 5.30 p. m.

SOUTH AMBOY.

5.45 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Catasauqua, Bausch Chunk, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

7.30, a. m. for High Bridge and Easton. 8.07 a. m. for Flemington D. L. & W. R. R. Foster Bausch Chunk, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. 9.45 a. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Reading, Harrisburg, Bausch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Catasauqua, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, Binghamton, Elmira, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Elmira, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg. 4.35 p. m. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Bausch Chunk, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. 5.30 p. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch. 6.06 p. m. for Easton, Bausch Chunk, Catasauqua, Reading and Harrisburg. 6.30 p. m. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Bausch Chunk, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. 8.08 p. m. for High Bridge Branch. 10.45 p. m. for Easton, Bausch Chunk, Catasauqua, Reading and Harrisburg. 11.45 p. m. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Bausch Chunk, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 8.06, 11.09 a. m., 12.35, 5.36 p. m. Sunday at 8.06 a. m. For Ocean Grove at 8.06 a. m.; 5.30 p. m. For Perth Amboy at 7.37, 8.06, 11.09 a. m., 12.35, 5.36, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.06 a. m., 5.30 p. m.

Leave Elizabeth at 7.27 a. m., 1.09 p. m. For Freehold 7.37, 9.00, 11.09 a. m., 1.01, 2.34, 5.36 p. m.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at 5.45, 7.10, 8.07, 9.45, 11.00 a. m., 1.58, 4.35, 5.30, 6.06, 8.08, 10.45 p. m. Sunday at 9.45, 11.00 a. m., 1.58, 5.30, 6.06, 8.08, 10.45 p. m.

For Bound Brook at 7.10, 8.07, 9.45, 11.00 a. m., 1.58, 4.35, 5.30, 6.06, 8.08, 10.45 p. m. Sunday at 9.45, 11.00 a. m., 1.58, 5.30, 6.06, 8.08, 10.45 p. m.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

On and after June 29, 1890, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:

9.35 a. m. FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland and St. Louis, daily, except Sunday for Cincinnati and Chicago.

7.28 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars, daily for Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8.05 p. m. PACIFIC EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars, daily for Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cincinnati.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1.05, 6.57, 9.05, a. m.; and 1.00, 9.20 p. m. On Sunday at 1.05, 6.57 9.05 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

For Richmond and Norfolk at 6.57, 7.50, 9.05, 11.07, a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 2.54, 5.15, 9.20 p. m. Sundays at 1.05, 6.57, 9.05, 10.41 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

For Washington at 6.57, 7.50, 9.05, 11.07, a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 2.54, 5.15, 6.57, 9.20 p. m. Sundays at 1.05, 6.57, 9.05, 10.41 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

For Lambertville, Philadelphia and Belvidere at 7.45 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

For Lambertville and Philipsburg only—1.20 p. m.

For Flemington—7.50 p. m.; 2.54 p. m.

For Jacobstown, Hartford and Meadow Brook—Trent 8—7.50, 9.20, 11.07 a. m.; 1.40, 2.54, 5.15, 7.45 p. m. Sundays at 10.41 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.

A full line of tickets are on sale, and sleeping car accommodations can be secured at the ticket office at Elizabeth.

For further information, see time tables to be had at the ticket offices.

CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line

FARE FIVE CENTS.

To any point along the route within the limits of the village.

Will take passengers in time for morning train and will meet afternoon and evening trains.

All I want is encouragement to give a thorough first-class stage line.

New routes will be established as rapidly as the business justifies.

My present route is from the depot along Somerset street to Washingtonville. Beyond the borough limits no cars run.

Connect with the 7.30 and 9.37 a. m. trains for New York.

Connect with the 8.37 and 12.35 p. m. and 4 p. m. return trips to direct to Washingtonville. Leave Washingtonville for New York at 11 a. m. and at 5 and 6 p. m.

Leave corner Somerset and Front streets.

Comrade E. K. Allen.

PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE

5-9-tf

Higgins' Stage Line

TO AND FROM THE FOLLOWING SUBURBAN BRANCH OFFICES:

First trip from Middle ave. and Broad way, 7.30 a. m. Second trip from Park ave. and Front, 8.30 a. m. Third trip from Park ave. and Hillside ave. and Broadway, Dunellen, 9.30 a. m. Fourth trip to Crescent ave. to Park ave., to Depot.

1st trip	8.15 a. m.	to	depot	8.30 a. m.	going
2d trip	9.00	"	"	9.15	"
3d trip	10.00	"	"	10.15	"
4th trip	11.00	"	"	11.15	"
5th trip	11.45	"	"	12.00 m.	"
6th trip	1.15 p. m.	"	"	1.30 p. m.	"
7th trip	2.00	"	"	2.15	"
8th trip	3.00	"	"	3.15	"
9th trip	4.00	"	"	4.15	"
10th trip	5.00	"	"	5.15	"
11th trip	6.00	"	"	6.15	"
12th trip	7.00	"	"	7.15	"

Stages will also leave Plainfield avenue and Front street, Plainfield, and Park avenue and Front street, Plainfield, and make connections with the above trips, and make connections with the above trips, and make connections with the above trips

FOUGHT FOR THE QUEEN.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES ABROAD OF AN IROQUOIS INDIAN.

As a Sailor and Soldier in the British Service He Visited Many Climes, Participated in Egypt and Rounded in India. Ten Years Absent from Home.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

REMARKABLE family reunion has just taken place in Arkansas City, Kan. The participants were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Garen, of Anadarka, I. T., their two sons from the Chilocco Indian schools and an older son, Peter Garen, who has been absent in foreign lands for ten years. This family belongs to the historic nation of the Iroquois, and though the members have associated much with white people, they still retain many characteristics of their race.

In 1880 they were living in a little hamlet called Caughnawago, on one of the Canadian Indian reservations. That year Peter Garen, a lad of 14, started with an uncle on a peddling trip. The two sold fancy articles of Indian manufacture and traveled through a number of states, making a long stop at Denver, Colo., and then going on to San Francisco via New Mexico and Arizona. The boy was ill used by the uncle on many occasions, and resolved to run away at the first opportunity. When they reached San Francisco an English fleet was lying in the harbor.

Peter boarded one of the vessels and enlisted. The squadron soon sailed for home, and during the voyage the little recruit suffered sea sickness, kicks, cuffs and many other disagreeable things incidental to becoming a sailor. He went on several cruises, touching at Liverpool, Philadelphia, Halifax, Portsmouth and London. At the last named place he was transferred to a training ship, and sailed for Hamburg, Germany, thence to New York and again back to London. A wound he had received from a Mexican while crossing the plains began to bother him, and, having served

PETER GAREN.

three years with the navy, he enlisted in the royal artillery and was stationed at Hilsa barracks for eight months.

Then the troubles in Egypt began, and young Garen volunteered to go with Maj. William's draft to the land of mummies and pyramids. He served as a mounted trooper in the Seventeenth lancers, and ascended the Nile with Gen. Wolseley. His father fought under this same general in Manitoba in 1867, when the halfbreeds defied the Canadian government. Peter was in several battles with the natives of Upper Egypt, and saw many English soldiers perish from wounds or disease. When Gen. Wolseley returned to England young Garen was among those detailed as an escort.

After a brief time spent on English soil he was assigned to duty in the East Indies. He was placed in the field artillery, and stationed first at Calcutta and then at Bhygapore. His description of life in that country is very interesting. The temperature, he says, is uniformly high, and the air is like a breath from an oven. The soldiers do their drilling before sunrise, and during the day lie in the barracks and have natives swing large fans over them. The natives receive two cents a day for this service. The inhabitants of the lowlands are small of stature and wear very little clothes. Europeans are often attacked with cholera in that country. From the draft of 400 men to which Garen belonged over half perished with the dis-

THE GAREN FAMILY.

ease. It is a remarkable fact that during all his service in the army and navy the young American Indian was never sick an hour.

From Singapore he went with the troops to Burmah, where he was stationed for some time. The horses used by English soldiers in India are obtained from Australia or New Zealand, and one day Peter was sent to those colonies for remounts. Returning to Burmah he received a medal for honorable service and was ordered back to England. Arriving there he obtained classification as an able seaman, and sailed on the royal yacht Adelaide to Russia. He afterward visited Spain, Italy and Malta and cruised in Scotch waters.

A few weeks ago his time expired, and securing his discharge he took passage for America. At Quebec he learned from an old family friend that his parents had removed to Indian Territory. He thereupon started west, and on arriving at Anadarka was royally welcomed by his father and mother. The three then went to Arkansas City to meet the two brothers who are at school. The reunion was a happy one, and the family spent a number of days together. They are fine looking people, and few would take them for Indians.

The story of Peter Garen's wanderings is remarkable, considering that he is but 24 years old, and that he belongs to a race which has been considered incapable of education or of self sustenance under conditions of civilization. Having passed through experiences equaled by few, if any, white men of his age, he also enjoys the distinction of being the only American Indian to serve as a sailor on the high seas. During his ten years absence he never divulged the secret of his birth, and his old officers and companions are today ignorant of the fact that an Iroquois served the queen faithfully on all the seas and on three continents.

Young Garen says that he has had enough of foreign lands, and that he will spend the rest of his life in America. He leaves in a few days for New Mexico and Texas, where he expects to find employment on some of the immense cattle ranches.

FRED L. WENNER.

A NEW GALLERY OF ART.

Soon to be Built at Cleveland—Some Munificent Bequests.

The city of Cleveland will soon rank high as an art center. By the will of the late Horace Kelley, one of her citizens, property valued at $500,000 has been left for the purpose of founding and maintaining a national art gallery there. About $150,000 of this is conditional upon the rejection of another bequest by the city, that of the privilege of opening a street through some of Mr. Kelley's most valuable real estate. As the opening of the street would benefit but a few, while the art gallery will be of general value, the city will doubtless decline the lesser gift in the interest of the greater. Mr. Kelley was left an orphan at 10 years of age with a modest fortune consisting of Cleveland real estate. His inheritance grew into a million dollars with the growth of the city and by the judicious investment of his savings. He was reticent and unassuming, a great lover of art, though not a collector of art works. He spent most of the later years of his life in Europe, and the picture here given is from a photograph taken in the Austrian Tyrol a year ago, and shows him wearing a Tyrolean hat.

MR. HORACE KELLEY.

The munificent bequest for the incorporation of a society for the promotion of the fine arts under the name of the National Gallery of Fine Arts and College of Instruction of Cleveland, O., and directs that a suitable fireproof building be erected for the reception and exhibition of fine paintings, drawings and sculpture, either purchased, donated or loaned. A school of design and painting is to be established in connection with the gallery and supported in good measure from the bequest.

THE KELLEY HOME.

The munificent present is made more valuable by the ways in which it is given. In not striving simply to erect a monument to himself, Mr. Kelley has left the way invitingly open for other great gifts to the gallery. The late H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, divided in his will that after the death of his widow a large part of his estate, including his paintings, should be devoted to the founding and maintenance of an art gallery. He was a man

THE HURLBUT HOME.

of fine judgment, and gathered the works of art now in the keeping of his widow with such a bequest in view. The collection has been further increased by Mrs. Hurlbut, and includes a number of old masters, besides many modern paintings of merit. There are no difficulties in the way of uniting these gifts, and it is understood the Hurlbut collection will be given to the public as soon as the fireproof building provided by Mr. Kelley's bequest is finished. With what accompanies it this collection is valued at $500,000. It is now housed in Mrs. Hurlbut's residence on Euclid avenue.

Besides the Hurlbut donation, there is one by Miss Mary A. Warner, of Painesville, by which the city receives $5,000 in money and a number of art works approximating $25,000 in value. It is also understood that several other Cleveland people intend leaving their collections to the gallery.

The board of trust named in Mr. Kelley's will have as yet only begun to plan for the building. The site will be as soon readily accessible point in the east-ern part of the city, where there will be as much freedom as possible from smoke.

How Peruvians Keep Their Cows.

The Peruvian cow "lives high." When a householder purchases a calf he has it conveyed to the roof of his residence, and there she remains until she is brought down as dressed beef. The reason for this peculiar style in dairying is the lack of confidence with which each one regards his neighbor. The old maxim of "what is mine is mine" is thoroughly appreciated by Peruvians.

HISTORIAN BANCROFT'S BUSY LIFE.

Notable Events That Marked His Career as Statesman and Student.

In the recent death of Hon. George Bancroft America lost a statesman and a student who was an ornament to his country and his age. During a long life, which began in 1800, he either himself or participated in many notable events. He was a student at Harvard when the battle of Waterloo ended Napoleon's career, and from 1817 to 1822 an eager and intelligent traveler through Europe. Returning home he began the

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

course of literary work which was to culminate in his famous history of the United States. He entered politics at the age of 38 as collector of the port of Boston. Later on, when President Polk's secretary of the navy, he founded an enduring monument to his name, the Annapolis academy. As acting secretary of war in 1846 he initiated the Mexican conflict by ordering Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande. The same year he became minister to Great Britain. After his return in 1849 he spent nearly two decades in labor upon his history. A new interruption came in 1867, when he was sent as envoy to Berlin. Eight years at the German capital ended his public career, and thereafter his life was that of a student and enlightened man of wealth. Always fond of outdoor exercise, he kept up his horseback riding until within a year, and took his last pedestrian excursion on the streets of Washington but three days before his death.

WORLD'S FAIR LADY MANAGERS.

Opinions Divided About the Woman's Exhibit—The Missouri Delegation.

There are people who carp and kick to use the vernacular, against anything and everything under the sun: not because they have any particular objection to it, but simply for the sake of kicking, and therefore it is not surprising that the request made by the president of the board of lady managers, Mrs. Palmer, for a separate building on the Chicago Lake Front in which to display a portion of the woman's exhibit has encountered a veritable storm of opposition. Singularly enough, however, the majority of the opponents of the proposition are themselves women. The women's board took the lead when by a narrow majority it put on record its positive and unqualified protest against any form of separate or special exhibit of woman's work, and this little leaven threatens to leaven the whole lump of feminine co-operation.

It is now contended that it is neither right nor just to separate the women from the men in the matter of exhibits; that such a scheme would be a species of class, or rather sex, legislation; that the women have an equal right with the masculine portion of humanity to a part and parcel of all the buildings, and that distinctions of sex should be unknown. Others characterize the proposition to enlist the sympathies of royal and noble ladies of the European monarchies as decidedly undemocratic and lowering to the dignity of the working women of America, a large majority of whom are humble wage workers. Nevertheless, Mrs. Palmer proposes to proceed on the line that she has marked out, and if she

MRS. SWART. MISS BROWN. MRS. LOGGINS. MRS. MOORE.

is successful it will only be another illustration of the fact that when a (Chicago) woman says she will, she will, and that's the end of it.

Missouri's lady representatives on the World's fair commission have achieved distinction in various fields of woman's work. Miss Phoebe W. Couzins, LL. B., is well known as a lawyer and lecturer. She was admitted to the bar of Washington in 1871, and was afterward admitted to practice in the courts of Arkansas and the United States district court of St. Louis. Her devotion to the cause of suffrage gained her a national reputation, and her appointment as United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri was hailed as a significant recognition of the rights of women.

Mrs. G. G. Moore, or Mrs. Patty Moore, as she is familiarly named by her friends, is the alternate for Miss Couzins. Mrs. Moore is a Kentuckian by birth, and a Missourian by adoption and choice. She resides in Kansas City, where she holds the position of matron of the police department. She is also an honorary member of the Woman's exchange, the board of refuge directors and the Humane society of Kansas City, and is an earnest and tireless member of the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

Mrs. Annie L. Y. Swart, who is also an alternate delegate, is a resident of St. Louis. She has been remarkably successful in several business enterprises, and originated The Chaperone, a new literary magazine.

The fourth member of the delegation, Miss Lilian M. Brown, is also well and favorably known in connection with every movement for the advancement of women.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

An Important Meeting Soon to Be Held at Washington.

The first triennial meeting of the National Council of Women of the United States, which will be held in Washington from Feb. 22 to 25, is expected to bring together the largest representative body of women ever assembled. The

MRS. LATHROP. MRS. CLYMER. MRS. HOWELL. MRS. THOMAS.

National Council is the outcome of the International Council of Women held in Washington in the spring of 1888, which was composed of delegates from fifty-three national societies in seven different countries, and was attended by 2,000 women from all parts of the world. Its officers are Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ills., president; Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, N. Y., vice president; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, Ind., corresponding secretary; Miss Mary F. Eastman, of Newburyport, Mass., recording secretary, and Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, of New York, treasurer. The object of this meeting is to complete the work of federation.

A great deal of the immediate interest of the assemblage will be the personality of many of the participants. Among those who signed the call are Harriet G. Hosmer, Clara Barton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Kate Tannatt Woods, Mary H. Krout, Kate Field, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Jennie C. Croly (Jennie June) and Julia Holmes Smith, who are all well known in woman's work.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, who will represent the Woman's Christian Temperance union, has devoted her life to temperance and evangelical work. She lives in Detroit, and for years has held a local preacher's license from the Methodist conference. Her sermons are noted for their persuasiveness and eloquence.

The National American Woman Suffrage association will be represented by Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, whose work before the New York state legislature has given her a national reputation. She is an effective and entertaining speaker.

Another influential delegate is Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, president of Sorosis, a woman of singular attractiveness and marked poetic abilities, who has won an enviable reputation in the domain of literature and education. Miss Anthony and Miss Willard are everywhere known as earnest and persistent workers in the cause of women, and will be among the most conspicuous figures in this remarkable gathering.

Old Men and the Senate.

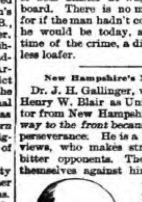
The senate has a way of keeping the old men and clinging to the old customs that makes it in many ways a link between the present and the past. In addition to Capt. Bassett, who commands the pages, there are about the senate, in one capacity or another, a score of very old men, some of whom must have been here forty or more years. Now and then one will come upon a senate employe who has been here since he was big enough to work, and whose father, and possibly his grandfather, were here before him. Such a case is that of Charles McDonald, one of the assistant sergeants-at-arms. He entered the service of the senate when he was a small boy. His father spent all his life in and about the senate chamber, and his grandfather was a senate clerk when congress sat in Philadelphia, and also when the first sessions were held in this city.

A Peculiar Route to Success.

At least one Nevada Indian has risen to success, and that by a most remarkable route. In 1881 he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for killing a Chinaman, and was set to work in the quarries. The other day the governor pardoned him, and now he fills the place of boss blaster at wages of $3.50 and board. There is no moral to the story, for if the man hadn't committed murder he would be today, as he was at the time of the crime, a dirty, vicious, aimless loafer.

New Hampshire's New Senator.

Dr. J. H. Gallinger, who will succeed Henry W. Blair as United States senator from New Hampshire, has won his *way to the front because of energy and perseverance.* He is a man of decided views, who makes strong friends and bitter opponents. The latter arrayed themselves against him in the recent



DR. GALLINGER.

contest at Concord, but were routed after a hot fight. In his speech of acceptance the nominee declared himself in favor of protection and opposed to the free coinage of silver.

Dr. Gallinger is a native of Canada and a printer by trade. After working at the case for some time he studied medicine. He began the practice of his profession at Cincinnati in 1858, but in 1860 he removed to New Hampshire, where he has resided ever since. His political career has been uniformly a successful one, and includes several terms in the state legislature and in congress.

PICKING UP DOLLARS

Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering goods at rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:

Plush rocking chairs from $4.70 up.
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.
Mags from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up

Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard.
Folding beds, building and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

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SAY

'TIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

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Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.
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Prices That Make Trade!

New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 40c. Gallon; Royal Baking Powder, 45c. lb.; Best Cocoa 35c. lb.; Pure Country Lard, 10c. lb.; Sugar Cured Hams, 11c. lb.; Best Corn Starch, 4 for 25c.; Ca ifornia Apricots, 20c. can; Fancy Creamery Butter, 18c. lb. up; New Tomatoes and corn, 10c. can; Pillsbury's Flour, Best, $6.25 bbl.; Best Kerosene Oil, 150 test, 10c. gal. Standard Granulated Sugar, 7 lbs. 45c.; Imported Macaroni, 2 for 25c.

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Men's Rubber Boots	*from*	*$2.25 up.*
" *Buckle Artics*	"	*1.10* "
" *Rubbers*	"	*.43* "
Boys' "	"	*.35* "
Ladies' "	"	*.28* "
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	"	*.15* "

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Joseph Krewson
Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

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No. 2 Park Avenue,
2d and 3d floors, Box 1588.

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and 23 Park avenue
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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE FATHER OF METHODISM.

An Interesting Talk by Dr. Hartbut Last Evening.

Vincent chapel was filled last evening by the members of the Epworth League, and their friends. It was the regular "Epworth League" meeting night, and that, coupled with the announcement that Dr. Jessie L. Hartbut was to give a lecture entitled "In the Footsteps of John Wesley" to be illustrated by stereopticon views, was sufficient to draw out a larger number of people than usual.

The stereopticon illustrations, which were numerous, were admirably shown upon the canvas by Mr. Taft.

The lecture began with Mr. Wesley's birth, traced the growth of Methodists up from the beginning when it was a little society to its present standing of almost ten millions; sketched the Wesley family; the village of Epworth and Epworth rectory in which John Wesley was nearly burned to death; followed John Wesley through his school years, told of his trials and final success, and ended with his death.

It was, like all of Dr. Hartbut's talks, filled with interesting anecdotes, and held the closest attention of the audiences from beginning to end.

JOTTINGS.

—The funeral of the late Patrick Day took place from St. Mary's church this morning at nine o'clock.

—They say that a new discovery in the way of incandescent lights reduces the cost of some matters $310 a pound.

—On Monday next Edsall will begin his annual special bargain sale of muslins, house cottons, etc., etc., for particulars of which read his advertisement.

—It is rumored that a large tract of land on Forest avenue, Fanwood, is being negotiated for by a number of Brooklyn families for the purpose of erecting houses thereon.

—Judging by the energy with which the young ladies of the present day are cultivating athletics, the mother-in-law of the future will be an individual to be carefully conciliated.

—It is reported that ice sells for 25 cents per cwt. in Plainfield. The dealers would be coining money if they could close out their entire stock at the present time.—Somerset Messenger.

—A small fire occurred in Barnett's grocery store at Westfield at about ten o'clock last evening. An alarm was sounded but the flames were extinguished before the fire department arrived.

—The last entertainment which will take place in Amphion Hall will be the one given by the Young Men's Club, an organization composed of popular young men of this city. Admission will be by invitation.

—A peculiarity about the year "1891" is that adding the first figure to the second makes the third, and subtracting the fourth figure from the third gives the second. Adding the four figures together gives us the number of the century.

—The 18th annual meeting of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture will be held at the State House in Trenton, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 27th, 28th and 29th. The session opens on the first day at 10 o'clock a. m.

—James Buckley was installed as Master at Arms of Goodwill Lodge, No. 101, K. of P., of Scotch Plains last evening. Acting Grand Chancellor J. E. Flannery and Acting Grand Prelate Edward Bowman were the installing officers.

—A member of the Hunterdon County Historic Society says that at the October term of court in 1838 no bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury. After the lapse of 52 years the same thing occurred at the December term of Court.

—An illustrated church building service will be conducted by Mr. Horace F. Robinson at the Warren Mission chapel Sunday evening. Mr. Robinson is very highly recommended by a large number of pastors, the Y. M. C. A., and the Rev. Mr. Schenck of this city, who had him at a service in the Fourth Reformed church of Philadelphia when he was pastor there four years ago.

—The entertainment in the Cedarown church came off last Tuesday. The programme was good from start to finish. The "fan drill," by Miss Capt. Tillie Kirch and twelve young ladies was grand. The receipts were $31. Rev. A. Harted made a stump speech, and over his usual hits everybody had a good laugh. The committee wish to express their thanks to Dr. P. J. Zeglio, Miss Mamie O'Connor, Jos. Zeglio, Mrs. John Cooper, Misses Mamie Bowers, Jennie C. Blosier, Bessie Austin, Emma Austin, Cora Spencer and Bertha Spencer, for their assistance.—Correspondence to Somerset Messenger.

—The regular meeting of the Plainfield Reform Club held in their hall Thursday evening was well attended. President Spencer was in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Honeyman conducted the devotional exercises and delivered the opening address. He was followed by Dr. Barnett and Mr. Geo. Angleman, with very appropriate remarks. The choir under the leadership of Mr. Vanderbeek, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. King and Miss Hawkins, rendered some fine selections, after which short and stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Gillies and Whitney, and Mrs. Ford of New Brunswick. An earnest appeal was made by the president for signers to the pledge which was promptly responded to by twelve persons placing their names on the roll to the music of "Bringing in the Sheaves."

From the Visitor.

Mr. Henry R. Hatfield has returned to his home in Evanston, Ill.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Powell, 37 Grandview avenue, fell on the ice and broke his arm a few days ago.

Mrs. F. T. Gaddis, who has for a period much time to labor among the Indians, will be present and address the Woman's Home Missionary Society next Tuesday at 3.30 p. m., the regular meeting of the Society.

THE MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

A Meeting Last Evening.—Certain Changes in the Design Discussed.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Committee held a large and interesting meeting last evening in the headquarters of Winfield Scott Post, on East Front street.

It is probable that there will be some further changes made in the design of the monument as a result of the discussion relating to it at the meeting. Objection has been made to the female figure at the top of the monument. Even if it was desirable to have a female figure there at all, the one in the design is not considered a good type.

Then it appears that the sailor has been overlooked in the preparation of the design, and to remedy this it has been suggested that a sailor be substituted for the female figure. Some of the Grant avenue church people are credited with suggesting this change as more appropriate. It is they expect to contribute a large portion of the fund it is deemed only fair that their wishes should be consulted in the matter.

The contributions are to be all paid in three installments before Oct. 1, 1892. Winfield Scott Post has had for the past eight months the nucleus of a fund in the hands of the treasurer. It was contributed by members of the Post, though the balance at present is but $100.

When the design is decided upon as it is to be finally adopted THE NEWS will endeavor to give a picture of it that will do credit to its extraordinary beauty. The change of course will not affect the general character of the monument, except to improve it.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Trust of Brantzor, Pa., is visiting friends in this city.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Clara Fowler of East Orange, N. J., to Mr. Frank Freeman Baynon of this city.

Mr. William Lindsay died at Wishaw, Scotland, January 1st. Deceased was a brother of Mr. John Lindsay of West Front street, this city.

Mr. William Mooney, a New York architect, who resides on Grove street, North Plainfield, died suddenly in Peoria, Ill., Thursday afternoon. He was sitting in the rotunda of the National Hotel and was seized with a fit of coughing, fifteen minutes after which he died. Mr. Mooney was well-known in this city. His family reside here. His sudden demise will cast a gloom over a large circle of friends. He was in the fifty third year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 124 to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

The first of a series of parties to be given throughout the Winter was held last night at the residence of Anna M. Call, of Greenbrook. The committee consisting of W. C. Hains and Miss Call, the funeral will take place from his late residence, 124 to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

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A member of the Hunterdon County Historic Society says that at the October term of court in 1838 no bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury. After the lapse of 52 years the same thing occurred at the December term of Court.

An illustrated church building service will be conducted by Mr. Horace F. Robinson at the Warren Mission chapel Sunday evening. Mr. Robinson is very highly recommended by a large number of pastors, the Y. M. C. A., and the Rev. Mr. Schenck of this city, who had him at a service in the Fourth Reformed church of Philadelphia when he was pastor there four years ago.

The entertainment in the Cedarown church came off last Tuesday. The programme was good from start to finish. The "fan drill," by Miss Capt. Tillie Kirch and twelve young ladies was grand. The receipts were $31. Rev. A. Harted made a stump speech, and over his usual hits everybody had a good laugh. The committee wish to express their thanks to Dr. P. J. Zeglio, Miss Mamie O'Connor, Jos. Zeglio, Mrs. John Cooper, Misses Mamie Bowers, Jennie C. Blosier, Bessie Austin, Emma Austin, Cora Spencer and Bertha Spencer, for their assistance.—Correspondence to Somerset Messenger.

The regular meeting of the Plainfield Reform Club held in their hall Thursday evening was well attended. President Spencer was in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Honeyman conducted the devotional exercises and delivered the opening address. He was followed by Dr. Barnett and Mr. Geo. Angleman, with very appropriate remarks. The choir under the leadership of Mr. Vanderbeek, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. King and Miss Hawkins, rendered some fine selections, after which short and stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Gillies and Whitney, and Mrs. Ford of New Brunswick. An earnest appeal was made by the president for signers to the pledge which was promptly responded to by twelve persons placing their names on the roll to the music of "Bringing in the Sheaves."

From the Visitor.

Mr. Henry R. Hatfield has returned to his home in Evanston, Ill.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Powell, 37 Grandview avenue, fell on the ice and broke his arm a few days ago.

Mrs. F. T. Gaddis, who has devoted much time to labor among the Indians, will be present and address the Woman's Home Missionary Society next Tuesday at 3.30 p. m., the regular meeting of the Society.

LAWS AND THE LAWYERS.

An Opinion by Vice-Chancellor Bird. Other Matters Contested.

In the case of Bacon, Admr., vs. Kiezel et al., Vice-Chancellor Bird Monday morning filed an opinion.

Joseph T. Brown had obtained a policy of $5,000 upon his life in the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark and had assigned it to the defendants as collateral to secure the amount due on two judgments. The bill was filed by Brown's executors to obtain the balance claimed to be due after payment of the judgments aforesaid and merely calculated. The defendants reside at Bridgeton, N. J. The cash value of the policy when assigned was only $300 or less. The Vice-Chancellor says:

I think the rule is most reasonable which holds that where property is transferred by a debtor to his creditor in consideration of an existing indebtedness, and the indebtedness continues to exist such transfer cannot be regarded as a sale. The fact that the assignment is absolute upon its face is not controlling. I am persuaded that this was held as a security only and that Brown could at any time have redeemed."

The decree advised was that the defendants are entitled to the amount of principal and costs upon their judgments with interest and the balance must be paid to the complainants.

FRAUDULENT DIVORCES.

Since the multiplication of divorce suits in this State, the Chancery Court, which is responsible for the dissolution of unhappy marriage, has taken double precaution to see that the court is not imposed on. There have been during the last three months a number of petitions which the court has refused to consider because of the appearance of collusion. One was so in the case of Dr. Crostell, and Vice-Chancellor Green has decided that Gottlieb Kuebler of Newark is not entitled to a divorce because he and his wife Wilhelmina went to separate jails.

It was shown that Kuebler's affections had been alienated from his wife by a young woman, and that in order to get his wife out of the way he had her placed in the insane asylum. A week later she was discharged from the institution by Dr. Hickey, the superintendent, who pronounced her sane.

A RAILROAD CASE.

A few years ago the Central Railroad Company built a new bridge over the North Branch of the Raritan river, near the North Branch station. Its old bridge had become unsafe; but instead of building the bridge on the site of the old one the company erected it about two hundred feet west of the old one, where it spanned dry land.

The company there continued its embankment and filled in the stream where it crossed by the old bridge and diverted the channel so that the water flowed under the new structure. Mr. Beekman, in partnership with ex-Sheriff Tunison of Somerset county, owns the old flour mill at North Branch which, driven by the water of the North Branch, has ground the grists of the surrounding farmers since 1761. The embankment diverted the stream from its natural channel and backed the water upon Beekman and Tunison's mill so that it injured their output to the extent of eight barrels per day.

It was for this damage that they brought suit against the railroad, and after a bitterly contested legal battle, they obtained a verdict for $1,200, being the profit of eight barrels per day for eighteen months. Mr. Beekman was opposed in the suit by ex-Chancellor Williamson.

New England Insurance Exchange.

The new President, Mr. A. C. Adams, called the regular meeting of the New England Insurance Exchange to order last Saturday, and then surrendered the chair to Vice President Emerson. The resignation of Mr. Adams was then read by the Secretary and accepted. Mr. Adams gave as his reason for resigning the strong objections the managers of the company had to his accepting the presidency of the Exchange. Mr. Emerson then resigned the chair to second Vice President Fitch and in turn tendered his resignation, for reasons similar to those advanced by Mr. Adams. The resignation was accepted, and the choosing of officers to fill the vacancies was deferred until the following Saturday (to-day.)

The Executive Committee then reported the appointment of Mr. C. M. Goddard to be Secretary, succeeding Mr. Oliver P. Clarke, resigned. The appointment was ratified. Mr. Goddard has been electrical inspector of the Exchange for the past year. As such he has proven himself a man of exceptionable ability, and has shown qualifications which seem to fit him for the important duties devolving upon the office of secretary.—The Standard. Mr. Goddard was a former resident of this city.

To Build Powder Magazines Near Dover.

The project announced by the Government some time ago of building a number of powder storage magazines near Dover was thought to have been abandoned until Wednesday, when several Government officials arrived there and made a preliminary examination of the property on which it is supposed the buildings will be erected. Among the number were: Commodore W. M. Folger, of the United States Navy, and Captain C. S. Smith, of the United States Ordnance Department. The gentlemen themselves arrived at from remarks dropped by these officers, would denote that the magazines are soon to be erected, and that the transfer of the land under consideration will be made immediately.

—There are 635,333 Odd Fellows in the United States and 208,873 in Europe, making a total of 1,232,808, being a quarter of a million more than that reported by the next largest secret society in the world.

—There were 357 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 366 in the preceding week and 294, 321, 299 and 346 in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888, 1887 and 1886 respectively. The total number of failures in the United States January 1st to date is 1,369 against 1,342 in 1890.

STARVING THE LUNGS.

Common Sense Talk for Flat Chested Young Women.

"It is possible for a woman to improve her complexion, brighten her eyes and increase her strength, without the expenditure of a nickel or the loss of ten minutes' time a day, if she will do as I say."

This was the declaration made by a rosy, well rounded matron, form a group of women friends who had been discussing ills and aches for an hour or more in her boudoir. Two of them were married women, and they both looked worn and dragged. One was childless, the other the mother of four children. The rest of the party consisted of one 30-year-old girl, pale, narrow chested and weak; another girl about the same age, whose labored breathing was partly accounted for when we looked at her wasp waist and the rigid casing plainly visible under the dress.

Then there was a third, possibly half a dozen years older than her companions, of better physique than they, but dull eyed and languid. The hostess was in direct and striking contrast with all five. Her eyes sparkled, her cheeks glowed, her step was light and there was a subtle magnetism in her healthfulness that attracted you while it made you envious.

A LECTURE.

When Nellie's headaches, and Emma's tired back, and Gertrude's weak lungs had been fully discussed, pitied and sighed over, and when the childless wife had explained about her own ailments and those of her pug dog, and the mother of four boys told of her daily routine indoors, the symposium had nearly reached the verge of tearful sympathy. It was then that the one healthy minded, healthy bodied woman spoke. It was a rather rude shock to have one's ailments so suddenly set at naught, but the very novelty of the thing made them listen.

"The trouble with you girls," she said, and she included the two wives in this category, "is that you are starving."

There was a murmur of surprise at this, and the young women looked at each other. "I don't mean that you are starving your stomachs," continued the matron, "but you are starving your lungs. You don't fill them with pure air, and what you do take in you take in improperly. Now what I want you all to do is to try to imitate my manner of breathing for one month, and take this lung exercise not less than four times a day for the first week, and a dozen times a day thereafter. Now, all stand up—hands at your sides—let them hang naturally—throw up and mouths shut. See how I do it."

THE LESSON.

The teacher threw her shoulders back and slowly took a deep inhalation through the nostrils. The well rounded bust filled out, and the veins in the neck swelled. A tape measure taken in hand by the speaker before she began to talk was placed under her arms and around the chest. It showed a measurement of 38½ inches. When the air was expelled from the lungs, and the tape was drawn taut at 33 inches, showing an expansion of 5½ inches.

"It is important," said the instructor, as she threw her shoulders back, "that while exercise should be taken in the open air, and to gain the benefits I have mentioned you must observe these rules:

"First—Wear no corsets at all, or if you must wear them have them looser than you ever wore them before.

"Second—Breathe through the nose and keep your mouth shut. This is of vital importance.

"Third—Take a breath with every step as you walk, and continue this until the lungs are full. Then exhale the air more rapidly than you took it in and empty the lungs completely. Most important as breathing through the nostrils, because it empties the lower lobes of the lungs, that are rarely called into action except during violent exercise, and consequently are increased and strengthened by use. Follow out these rules for a month and report results."

The instructions were faithfully carried out by four of the party. One of the girls became ill and was unable to make the test. Of the four who carried it out the most noticeable improvement was that of the young woman with the weak lungs. She had gained three pounds in weight, her appetite was good, her eyes brighter and the muddy complexion showed signs of clearing.

IMPROVEMENT.

"It was really the first time I ever took a deep breath before in my life. I loosened my corsets as directed, and the first deep inhalation gave me a pain in the upper part of my right lung. It seemed, too, that all the blood rushed to my head while I held the air in my lungs, and when I exhaled it all my head began to ache. This continued for three days every time I tried it, but after that it passed away, and then I seemed to get new life. I have kept on the big bridge and took in the air from the river twice a week. At the end of ten days my appetite began to increase. I ate more, and let out another inch of corset. After that the pain in the right lung disappeared, and I didn't feel such a rush of blood to the head. The chest expansion is 2½ inches, an increase of half an inch."

The languid young woman made a report later in the day that she could hardly be called languid. She had her own examination itself, and declared her intention of continuing the treatment indefinitely. The mother of four boys reported progress. She had, to tell the truth, forgotten her instructions for days at a time because there was "so much to do at home." The childless wife was as lively as a 16-year-old school girl, and her chest measurement had increased from 31 to 31½ inches uninflated.

"We will form a society," said the matron, "and call it 'The Society for the Expansion of the Lungs.' There will be no officers, no dues and no meeting place, but I hope every woman in Society in New York will become a member and strictly observe the rules."—New York World.

The Baroness Alibes Salvador, whose letters from Paris to American newspapers have made her quite well known, is an accomplished musician, and her salon is one of the most delightful in Paris. She is a tall and slender blonde, quite pretty and always elegantly dressed. The baroness is an American girl, and a descendant of an old New Hampshire family.

Buying Right of Way.

The Fort Wayne Railroad Co., which has surveyed through Somerset county, has bought the right of way through the farm of Cheney Pyrchaker, Henry Garretson of New Market. He will be compelled to move both house and barn, as the survey passes between them.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

What Will be Done by Religious Societies To-Morrow.

[Notices of religious services are published under this head free of charge, but it is necessary that they be furnished before noon of Saturday to insure insertion the same day.]

At the Crescent avenue Presbyterian church to-morrow services are at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Richards. Seats free at the evening service.

First Unitarian church, Second place. The Rev. Horace Clark, the pastor, will preach service as at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 11.45 a. m.

In the Trinity Reformed church to-morrow at 10.30 a. m. the Rev. W. R. Richards will preach in exchange with the pastor. In the evening at 7.30 p. m. Rev. A. Stern, the Rev. Dr. Nevin's colored pastor, will preach. Subject: "Things not Pertaining." With special reference to proposed raises and trust legislation.

Methodist Episcopal church. The pastor, Rev. Chas. H. Mitchell, will preach at 10.30 a. m. Subject: "The Incredible Thing in Life." Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. Evening service, by pastor at 7.30 p. m. Subject: "Sinful Carelessness."

Mr. H. P. Musser will speak at the Memorial chapel at Washingtonville on Sunday evening.

Members of the Salvation Army will be present at the Women's Temperance and services at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. Everyone welcome

Service will be held in the German church to-morrow at 10.30 a. m. There will be no evening service. Weekly service Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m.

Services in the First Presbyterian church at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. K. P. Ketcham. Subject in the morning: "When is a Christian Consistent?" In the evening: "Thought and Feeling in Christian Experience."

Services will be held in St. Mary's Catholic church to-morrow at 8.30, 9.45 and 10.55 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Services in the Park avenue Baptist church to-morrow. Preaching by the Rev. A. H. Lee, D. D., at 10.30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. All are welcome. Seats free.

Early Edsall leads the Y. M. C. A. meeting next Sunday at 4.15 p. m. There will be vocal solos, singing by the boy choir and brief remarks by young men.

The meetings of the Women's Temperance Aid Society at Reform Hall every Sunday at 3.15 p. m. and every Thursday a gospel meeting for women at 3.30 o'clock. An invitation is extended to everyone.

The Scandinavian Bible class will meet as usual at 4.30 p. m. Sunday at the Park avenue Baptist church. Preaching by Rev. A. P. Eckman of New York.

The First Church of Christ at Plainfield Mr. Charles W. Ball, by request, preach on "The Difference Between the Baptist and Christian Religion." Evening theme: "Elected." All are welcome at these services.

The Congregational church, West Seventh street. Rev. C. L. Goodrich pastor. Morning service at 10.30 a. m. Sunday at 2.45 p. m., Christian Endeavor at 4.15 p. m.

The evening meeting in the W. C. T. U. rooms will be held at 7.45 o'clock. The usual Sunday number. What is this service else should be taken in the open air, and to gain the benefits I have mentioned you must observe these rules:

The church of the Holy Cross. The Rev. T. Lea Murphy rector. Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening song at 4 p. m.

Stewart Union Mission Sunday school at 2.30, and service led by Mr. Dunham at 7.30, at 8 o'clock Mr. Horace F. Robinson of Baltimore City, Md., assisted by sixteen little boys and girls will build up with the assistance of wood cut built upon Christ and his apostles with symbolic scripture texts, appropriate remarks in connection with each piece of work, quotations from the Holy Bible. Christian Endeavor meeting Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. Mission prayer and conference meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire to attend these services.

—"What's a dead wire, papa?" "My son, a dead wire, strangely enough, kills every living thing it touches."

Died.

HEWSON—In this city Jan 20th, 1891, Elizabeth Hewson, aged 70 years.

Funeral from the Church of Our Saviour, Netherwood, Sunday at noon, Jan. 25th, at 4.15 p. m.

HEWSON—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 20th, 1891, Michael Butt Hewson, aged 70 years. Funeral from the Church of Our Saviour, Netherwood, Sunday Jan. 25th, at 4.15 p. m. T&C*

MOONEY—Suddenly at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 21, William Mooney, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, No. 124 Grove street Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Interment private.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's storage warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-24-tf

COOK wanted, 33 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

FOR SALE—A nice lot of plants to make room for new business. Bargains. Call at No. 53 Madison avenue and see them. 1-23-2 T & W

FOR SALE—Special bargains in real estate. One nice house and lot—14 rooms, all improvements, located in Washington park. Others given upon application to Isaac Brokaw & Son, 32 Dunellen street. 17-0*

GENERAL housework girl wanted. Family, two. Reference required. Country girl preferred. Address "Girl," care of Evening News. 1-24-tf *

LOST—A silver card case, Friday morning containing cards of Mrs. W. L. Patton, who will kindly leave for return of same to 16 East Ninth street.

LOST—Thursday, a small Italian greyhound. Please return to L. L'Van Alleyne 67 Webster place. 23 2

SEMI-automatic tensions attached to old sewing machines. Old machines repaired. Joseph M. Harp-r, 75 Park avenue. 17 6

TO LET—A house, 9 rooms. For particulars enquire 36 West Second street. 24-2t

TO RENT in Skillman block, on and after April 1st next, the handsome store now occupied by Anchor Lodge F. & A. M. Apply to W. M. Skillman on the premises. 16-1w

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No. 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A parlor room for Tuesday and Thursday afternoons for musical purposes. Address P. S., this office. 22 3

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 32 East Fifth street. 1-16tf

R. W. RICE & CO.

Dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries,

CORNER EMILY and DUER STREETS.

"With malice toward none," and ally welcome that competition which is the life of trade. They seek to deserve their share of the patronage of the public by offering goods of the **Best Quality at Lowest Possible Prices**, and by a determination to continue their efforts to conduct their business so as to keep and preserve their right to be known as the

Public's Obedient Servants.

TELEPHONE CALL 75b

DRINK THE FAMOUS

STRAWBERRY CRUSH,

At RANDOLPH'S, the DRUGGIST,

21 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

"Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours."

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

SAY

THIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the same and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Loggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. F. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who be conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

Lodges.

America for Americans!

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 81, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Thursday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, corner Front street and Park avenue.

L. M. DUNAVAN, Councilor.
W. N. MARTIN, Secretary. 23 1m

Fraternity and Protection.

1873. Membership, 130,000. 1890.
Death benefits paid over $2,000,000 since organization. VETUSTICA Lodge, 3401, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets First and Third Thursdays, at 8 p. m., in Hand's Building, West Second street, Plainfield.
S. C. FRASE, Dictator. W. ADDIS, Reporter. 12 30 1y

FOR ONE WEEK:

Monday, January 26th,

Special Sale of

MUSLINS,

WHITE GOODS,

HAMBURGHS, ETC.

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN, "Pride of the West," "Wamsutta," "Langdon G. B."

"Fruit of the Loom," "Utica," "Utica Nonpareil," "Cooley Homestead," "Dwight Anchor," "Lonsdale," "Hill."

SHEETINGS, Utica Bias, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
BOSTON Bias, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
FRUIT Bias, 42in, 45in, 50in, 54in.
Boston Bias, 42in, 45in, 54in.
Utica Bias, 45in, 54in.
BOSTON Unbias, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
BOSTON " 40in, 42in, 45in, 54in.
ALL THE STANDARD Brands of 4-4 unbleached muslins from 6c up.
NEW HAMBURGH EDGINGS.
TABLE LINEN from 28c. to $1.35 per yd.
New Ginghams and checked and plaid.
Nainsooks, etc., etc.

EDSALL'S, 20 West Front street.

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP

of

North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law, the taxes on their property remaining unpaid

January 31, 1891,

will be recorded by the County Clerk as Somerville as the first day upon which interest will accrue, after which interest and costs will be added, and the names of said delinquents will be published. H. M. SPENCER, Collector.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

80 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly added steam vibrating mechanical screen for cut coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH and HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for Turning and Scroll Sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

ISAAC BROKAW & SON,

REAL ESTATE

and Insurance

Brokers. Money to loan on first mortgage.

NO. 32 DUNELLEN STREET,

North Plainfield, N. J.

Home Comforts

AT SMALL COST.

The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in

PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood.

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle.

27 North Avenue.

YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE,

Opposite Electric Light Station.

Big Discount.

MEN'S and BOYS'

Mackintosh and Rubber Coats,

LARGE STOCK.

U. B. Crane,

HATTER and FURNISHER,

21 Park avenue.

Plainfield Evening News.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4.00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

S. W. NORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $2.50 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 62.

Andrew Johnson's Eloquence.

If there is anything which in the light of history will become clear to the American people it is that the memory of Andrew Johnson has not had justice done to it. He was one of the strongest, most patriotic men America has produced, in spite of the clouds of discord and bitterness that obscured his later days and shortened his brave life. One is glad to see in The Magazine of American History a paper by Charles Aldrich, recalling to us the splendid oratory of the great Tennessean. Some extracts are given from one of his speeches when he was in the United States senate.

It was on March 2, 1861, just before Lincoln was inaugurated. From Maine to Texas public excitement was seething and boiling. Congress was expiring. It was known that Johnson desired to speak. The Confederate sympathizers determined that he should not if they could help it. Wigfall, of Texas, had said in open senate: "Gentlemen of the Republican party, the old Union is dead. The only question that concerns anybody now is as to its burial. Shall we have a decent Christian funeral or an Irish wake?" Senator Lane, of Oregon, had purposely tried to use up all the time, so none would be left for Johnson. Known senators and those who upheld the old Union had been freely taunted with being cowards. At length, in spite of interruptions, Johnson got his chance and used it. He had not a scrap of paper or note of any kind. What he said was the outburst of a born orator's patriotic heart. His spoke of the taunts as to lack of courage that had been flung in the teeth of Union men that day. He said:

> There are men who talk about cowards, and say, for all that I have spoken of tonight, an in that connection I want to say, not boastingly, that these two eyes of mine never looked upon any thing in the shape of metal man that has been feared.

It was the truth, too. Andrew Johnson, single handed, once cowed and backed down a whole mob of roughs who were trying to kill him.

The speech against Lane and for the Union was of the greatest ever uttered in that old senate house. As he warmed up and went on he carried the packed galleries with him completely. The excitement vented itself in wild applause that the officers of the senate could no more restrain than if it had been a raging torrent. There are young Americans who will be interested to know what a patriotic speech just at the outbreak of the civil war was like. Senator Harlan said that this speech of Johnson's had never been equaled in the country. The applause did not subside till some minutes after he had finished. The order was given to arrest those who were making the noise. Mr. Aldrich heard some of them declare with oaths that the sergeant-at-arms might arrest, that they were ready to go now.

Johnson closed as follows:

> The people of this country ought to be aroused to the condition of things. They ought to buckle on their armor, and as Tennessee has done (God bless her!) by the unanimous vote of the elective franchise, by going to that ballot box under a new set of leaders, repudiate and put down those men who have perverted their trust and who have created a government over their heads. I trust in God that the old flag of the Union will never be struck. I hope it may long wave here, and that we may long hear the national air sung:
>
> "The star spangled banner, long may it wave
> O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."
>
> Long may we hear old "Hail, Columbia," that good national air, played by our national martial instruments. Long may we hear and never repudiate the old tune of "Yankee Doodle!" Long may we hear the ballad, old as the revolution through the Revolution, and which was borne by Tennessee and Kentucky at the battle of New Orleans upon that spot she right to navigate the waters of the Mississippi now which is now denied. Upon that ballad as a national air she marched to victory and triumph, and in the language of another, the Goddess of Liberty hovered around when "the rocket's red glare" were forth, indicating that the battle was raging, and watched the issue; and the result, when gallant Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, and his brave soldiers perched upon our stars and stripes, it was then on the plains of New Orleans that the Goddess of Liberty made her flight and perched upon the banner of the States of secession. Will Tennessee ever desert the grave of all who bore it in triumph, or desert the flag that was waved with shouts of victory? No! We were in the Union before some of these states were spoken of existence. We were inland to no sea, and insist upon—as we have the same—the right we shall get—all our constitutional rights and privileges under the Union and under the administration of the country.

Many attempts have been made from century to century to toughen glass. Joseph Martin, a glassblower of New Castle, Pa., believes that at length he has succeeded in solving the problem. He claims to have made a piece of glass as strong that a blacksmith could not break it with a hammer when it was laid upon his anvil. If this be true lamp chimneys will no longer break, everybody can have beautiful glass dishes for common table use, and half the fun of the world will be gone for bad boys, because they can no longer sly stones through the windows of empty houses.

The German government will not take hold of the manufacture of lymph for Dr. Koch, and so he will continue to make it himself in his laboratory. He will only furnish it to hospitals in America hereafter, because he says there are so many failures with it in private practice.

SILVER FOR A SENATOR.

Witness Littler Says Hon. Don Cameron Bought Bullion

BEFORE THE BILL WAS PASSED.

The Senator, He Says, Asked Him to Purchase It and He Bought About $100,000 Worth—Mr. Cameron's Alleged Profits—The Battle Raging in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The special committee of the house charged with investigating the alleged silver pool continued its investigation. David T. Littler, of Springfield, Ills., whom Senator Vest had named as the purchaser of silver, was examined. Mr. Littler said he had purchased silver for himself and Senator Cameron while the silver bill was under discussion. He had bought between $60,000 and $50,000 worth of silver on his own account. He said he bought about $400,000 worth of silver for Senator Cameron. This was shortly after Senator Sherman had given him a call and before the silver bill passed the senate.

Not to Influence Legislation.

He had never bought any silver for any other senator, representative or other government official. When he spoke to Senator Cameron and talked with him about matters in general, and during the conversation the subject of silver came up and he told the senator that he had purchased silver and thought it was a good investment. He had also talked with Senator Vest and with other persons about the silver question, but denied that he had *talked with these gentlemen with a view* to encourage them to purchase silver or to influence legislation with regard to it, the silver he purchased for Senator Cameron was in the form of exchange on Calcutta, the same as his own individual purchase.

He Referred to Newspaper Men.

*The witness denied attending any con*ference on the silver question while in Washington. Mr. Littler said he was very much provoked by some of the published reports to the effect that he was in Washington to influence silver legislation and denounced them as unqualified lies. Referring to the published statement that he had promised to come to Washington and "show the rascals up," he said he might have made the statement, but if he did he referred not to congressmen but to the newspaper men who were sending these reports throughout the country. He denied having any connection with or knowing of any silver pool, and he did not believe that one existed.

Mr. Cameron's Alleged Profits.

His silver purchases had paid him between $6,000 and $7,000. Senator Cameron's gain, he thought, was between $1,000 and $1,500. Replying to a question, he said, that his impression now was that Mr. Dewey (who gave the information on which Correspondent Stevens based his article in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat), was limited, and he did not know whether he had been able to reply to a question as to whether he had asked Senator Cameron to let him purchase silver for him, or if Senator Cameron came to him on information with the latter. Mr. Littler said that, as he recollected it, the senator had come to him and said, "Dave, *I want you to buy me some silver.*" In conclusion the witness said that he had talked to Senator Vest about the silver question in the same manner he had talked to others. He did not think while he might have expressed the opinion that silver would advance, he had never tried to induce any of them to purchase silver. The committee then adjourned for the day.

Mr. Hoar's Defense.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The senate passed the entire day discussing the closure rule. Mr. Cockrell and Mr. Gray addressed the senate in opposition to it, and without action the senate at 6 p. m. took a recess until 11 o'clock today.

In denying the charge of inconsistency between his present attitude and that of his article for The Youth's Companion, Mr. Hoar said that he regarded the pending proposition as he should if the case had arisen in the supreme court of the United States. There was no one who would not recognize the importance of absolute, free and untrammeled discussion in the senate. There is no necessity of that court should be curtailed in stating his opinion to his brethren or in suggesting any modification of any judgment expected to be rendered.

But if in the case of some controversy affecting the interests of large portions of the American people the members of the nine should undertake to read opinions at tremendously, day after day, night after night, and week after week, and in that way prevent the action of the court altogether or to postpone it until the judgment could cease to be effectual, would anybody doubt that it would be the duty of that great tribunal to interpose and to adopt some rule that would put a limit to the length of opinions, or to the number of arguments that should be made by the minority?

Mr. Morgan's Charges.

When Mr. Hoar had concluded his statement Mr. Cockrell resumed his speech against the closure rule. He yielded the floor to Mr. Teller, who asked Mr. Aldrich how long a time he proposed to allow for debate of the closure resolution, remarking that it was rumored that some arbitrary means, in the shape of a caucus or otherwise, were to be resorted to to force a decision of the question. Mr. Aldrich said that he took it for granted that there could be no closing of debate, *except by the action of the* senate itself, and he asked unanimous consent that the vote should be taken on the resolution at the conclusion of the 5 o'clock today. Mr. Gorman objected and declared that the step taken by the senate yesterday was one which had overturned the whole history of this body. Under the decision of the presiding officer and the vote of the majority were in direct opposition to every rule of the senate and of the general parliamentary law.

Charged with Inconsistency.

Mr. Cockrell then read the following sentence from Mr. Hoar's Youth's Companion article: "If any citizen has the right to feel impatient under this restraint of the will of the majority let them remember that it was in that way that our fathers laid the foundation of the government to follow the frost." He commended that sentence to the prayerful consideration of the distinguished senator from Massachusetts in his wild and reckless impatience to do the thing proposed. He (Mr. Cockrell) almost felt humiliated at the position of the senator from Rhode Island in bringing forward his resolution, which he must have done without the advice or approbation of the senator from Massachusetts. He also expressed his astonishment at Mr. Hoar's statement that the proposed rule contained a provision for offering amendments to a pending measure, because that statement showed that he was proposing a rule, the contents of which he did not understand. The rule was given by Speed-ed, Lodge-ed, Davenport-ed and Hoar-ed through the senate just as measures had been through the other house, without consideration and without any knowledge of what they were.

Mr. Teller Wanted to Know.

Mr. Cockrell yielded to Mr. Teller, who inquired of Mr. Aldrich how long a time was to be given to debate. He made the inquiry because he desired to submit some remarks on the question. There was a rumor that there *was to be a stage of the* proceedings on the resolution at which debate was to be cut off arbitrarily and when there would be no opportunity to proceed beyond that. He supposed the senator in charge of the measure did not make a pretense of denying that there was to be a new and dangerous plan adopted for the purpose of bringing the debate to a close. He had sworn to the constitutional duty of the senate to fix a rule, but it was just as much their constitutional duty to proceed on the elections bill and to dispose of it. He wanted to know when the debate would close. He should like to know when the plan to close debate was to be put in force. The senator could not tell him of course he would have to go on in the dark until that superior mind which controlled the senate would give the information.

Mr. Aldrich said it was not his intention nor the intention of any Republican senator to press a determination of the question in any manner such as would be recognized as proper and correct by any person who had a properunderstanding and appreciation of the situation. He intended to use every reasonable effort to secure an early disposition of the resolution. Mr. Aldrich again asked unanimous consent to have a vote taken at 5 o'clock today. Mr. Gorman again objected. He said *the proposition now pending, coming as it* did under peculiar circumstances, made it necessary to proceed with caution and with proper deliberation.

Only One Favored It.

Mr. Gray next spoke against the bill. He said that out of ten daily newspapers in Philadelphia which was called the *stronghold of the Republican party in the* country (at least so far as the great cities were concerned) but one supports the elections bill. The fact that there was not after all, deep seated in the American heart, that love of American traditions and free local self government which had made the United States the republic of *republics on this continent. Party lines,* he was glad to say, did not go below the surface. Mr. Gray went on to say that the same thing was true of the great metropolitan city of New York. They were daily pleading that the elections bill might be laid aside in order that the great interests of the government, the country and the people might be properly attended to by appropriate legislation. So, too, with the west.

Senator Gray's Appeal.

Mr. Gray mentioned among the western Republican papers that opposed the elections bill, The Denver Republican. Mr. Teller said it was the leading paper of Denver, and Mr. Wolcott added that its proprietor (Mr. Hill) was the gentleman whose name had been sent to the senate by the president as one of the monetary commissioners, and who, he hoped, would be confirmed at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Gray, quoting from the resolutions adopted at the convention of the Farmers' Alliance protesting against the passage of the elections bill, Mr. Gray said the language of those resolutions was the language of dignified, sober and patriotic men. He appealed to the Republican senators to pause and consider the situation in which the senate found itself in respect to this measure brought forward, this gag law or this cloture resolution. He said "Cloture," because he liked that foreign word better than the American paraphrase.

Mr. Gray said he did not want such a phrase to be Americanized, and cloture, this foreigner, who had not the accent of liberty on its tongue, came knocking at the door of the senate asking to be taken in. It might do for France, Austria or Germany, but would not flourish on American soil, and he predicted that it would wither and die before another year had rolled around.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the house, on demand of Mr. Breckinridge, the journal was read in full, and after some debate was approved. There was some sharp passages between the speaker and Mr. Cooper (Ind.) growing out of a point of order by Mr. McKinley (O.) on a resolution offered by Mr. Cooper directing the committee investigating the pension bureau to report the resolution to the house. The resolution was finally reported and referred to the committee on rules. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the appropriation bill, but without action on it adjourned.

AN ASTROLOGER ACCUSED.

It Is Said He Caused the Brockton Poisoning Cases.

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Anderson, who took poison and gave it to her three children, died after suffering great agony. The oldest child is still in a deep stupor and is not expected to live. Another, Edith, is dead.

George H. George, better known as M. George, the astrologer and seer, has been arrested on complaint that he was an accessory before the fact to Mrs. Anderson's suicide.

George is said to have told Mrs. Anderson that her husband was unfaithful to her, which information caused the tragedy George was sent to jail in default of $20,000 bail for his appearance next Tuesday.

Hubbard Must Deed It Back.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The supreme judicial court has rendered a decision which held that Mrs. Sarah Chase is entitled to have reconveyed to her about $30,000 worth of property which she had conveyed to George L. Hubbard, of Boston. This decision sustains the finding of the lower court that the defendant improperly procured a conveyance to himself from the plaintiff, who is an aged widow and in feeble health.

Hanxbrough for Senator.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 24.—Congressman H. C. Hansbrough will represent this state in the United States senate for the next six years. On the seventeenth ballot last evening he was elected by 79 votes, but five of the twenty-three Democrats rallied to his support. Senator Pierce takes the defeat coolly and gracefully. He leaves early in the morning for Washington.

Run Down and Killed.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 24.—Anthony Gemnitch and Joseph Cantis were run down and killed on the trestle bridge across Saucon creek by the fast express on the North Penn road. Joseph Smodji, who was of the party, escaped injury.

BUFFALO'S BAD BLAZE.

Two Gallant Firemen Killed by Falling Walls.

THE LOSS OVER HALF A MILLION.

Fire That Started in L. Marcus & Sons' Wholesale Clothing House Spread to Adjoining Buildings and Caused Great Damage—Gleason's Big Store Wrecked.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—Fire about 9 o'clock last evening was discovered in the cutting room of L. Marcus & Son, wholesale clothing, in the building owned and occupied by Warner Bros. & Co., at the corner of the Terrace and Pearl street. The flames rapidly spread into Zingsheim & Harris' wholesale clothing, next door, and Darling & Scholes' clothing house adjoining. All of the above places were totally destroyed. The total loss is estimated at between $400,000 and $500,000.

Several Firemen Killed.

Foreman Fisher and Fireman Jacob Snyder, both of Engine No. 4, were caught by falling walls and instantly killed. Fireman Murphy had his leg broken; Fireman Hart, of Engine 12, received a fractured skull and will die. Fire Commissioner Glenny was struck in the face by flying beams and seriously injured. Five or six other firemen are known to be seriously injured and it is thought that two or three men are buried under the walls.

Glenny's Store Imperiled.

In an incredibly short time after the fire was discovered the northern half of the stately building was a mass of flames, the entire five stories burning fiercely and illuminating the adjacent streets for blocks around. No attempts were allowed to cross the Terrace, owing to the many lines of hose lying across their tracks, and soon the entire Terrace was monopolized by the blockaded trains. Directly opposite the Warner building on Pearl street is the five story brick building, owned by the Glenny estate, and occupied by Glenny's Sons & Co., as a grocery warehouse; Desbecker, Weil & Co., clothing manufacturers, and Weil Bros. & Co., also manufacturers of clothing. During the early progress of the fire the Glenny building appeared to be doomed, as the fire increased in fury a thousand fold and the flames leaped half way across the street.

Saved by the Elevator.

The heat was intense, and a dozen streams, together with the stream from the water tower, were kept at work wetting down the Glenny building. The heat and water broke in the windows, and although the building was saved from destruction by the fire, the costly stocks of the clothing manufacturers was badly damaged by water and smoke. North of the Warner building is the fine five story brick block owned by Meyer Geismer and occupied by Meyer, Adler & Gerstle, clothing manufacturers. This building caught fire, but by hard work it was saved, although the contents of the building were greatly damaged by water and smoke. Next the window in the stores occupied by Warner Bros. & Co. began to break and huge clouds of smoke rolled therefrom. However, the men were kept at work fighting the fire, and by hard and good work this part of the structure was saved from the flames. At 10 p. m. *the fire was,* we understand, under control and from that time on it was slowly but surely quenched.

Caught by Falling Walls.

At 9:30 o'clock when the fire was at its height the north wall of the clothing exchange had partly fallen in, several of the floors had given way, and the crashing of *safes and other heavy articles could be* heard above the din caused by the fire engines and the crowd. Shortly afterward a portion of the upper front section of Marcus' store fell to the pavement, and the spectators and firemen fell back a considerable distance to escape the fusillade of bricks and flying beams. The daring firemen immediately resumed work in front of Zingsheim & Harris' store. Shortly after 11 o'clock, when all thought of further danger by fire or falling walls had apparently passed and the chief was dispersing what men were not needed, the firemen from Engine 4 were stationed in front of the Marcus building and several streams played upon the ruins.

Chief Hornung and Assistant Chief Murphy were standing just behind the pipemen, directing the work. Suddenly the wall was seen to totter and before the men could move to escape the danger it was upon them.

Fisher was taken out of the ruins dead and Snyder, of the same company, was taken out *fatally injured.* Theodore M. Kranss, George Whitner and Anthony Keller dragged themselves out. They were taken to the hospital, where their wounds were dressed. Snyder died shortly after reaching the hospital. He was 27 years old and leaves a widow and two children.

DOWN ON DUBLIN'S INSUPPRESSIBLE

William O'Brien Wishes His Name as Editor to Be Removed.

BOULOGNE, Jan. 24.—Mr. William O'Brien makes the following statement: "The publishers of The Dublin Insuppressible have sent me a letter pressing me to become responsible for the continued publication of that paper. My cablegram from America only authorized the continued publication of United Ireland on lines distinctly laid down in cabled instructions.

"Since I became acquainted with the tone of The Insuppressible that I was only restrained by motives of national policy from at once dissociating myself publicly from any responsibility of its writings, I regret to be obliged to request that my name be no further used."

Parnell Must Resign.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—Timothy Healy presided over a largely attended meeting of the McCarthyite section of the Irish parliamentary delegation here. In his address Mr. Healy said that Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton had left for Boulogne to meet John Dillon and William O'Brien, the object of their visit being to bring about a settlement of existing troubles in the parliamentary party. Mr. Healy further said that the negotiations would be conducted on the basis of Mr. Parnell's retirement being a condition precedent to an arrangement. On no other conditions, said Mr. Healy, would there be a settlement.

One of McCarthy's Plans.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—In the house of commons today, Mr. Webb, anti-Parnellite, gave notice that, a month hence, Mr. McCarthy would call attention to the crimes act, and move a resolution.

Braidlaugh Has a Relapse.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Bradlaugh has had a relapse, and his friends are anxious.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE BAUDOUIN.

The Populace Enraged at the Blundering of the Doctors.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24.—The death of Prince Baudouin, heir to the throne of Belgium, has taken the place of the duke of Brabant's suicide as the reigning sensation. Everybody is talking about the strange coincidence of fatality that pursues all who were connected with the attempted conquest of Mexico. Maximilian, brother of the Austrian emperor, and Napoleon's puppet on the Mexican throne, was executed by the Mexicans, and Price Rudolph, his nephew, heir to the throne of Austria, committed suicide on account of an intrigue. Maximilian's widow, Carlotta, is hopelessly insane, and her nephew, Prince Baudouin, heir to the throne of Belgium, is believed by many to have died a victim of the same curse.

PRINCE BAUDOUIN.

The death of the prince has caused a tremendous sensation and creates consternation in all classes in Brussels. There are all sorts of rumors circulating, as the public was entirely unaware that the prince was ill. The official bulletin issued by the court physicians states that Prince Baudouin died of congestion of the lungs, caused by a chill, which he contracted *while watching at the bedside of his sister,* the Princess Henrietta. The remains of the prince now lie in state on the bed in which he died, surrounded by tall wax candles in golden candlesticks. The body of the prince is attired in the handsome uniform of a captain of the Royal Belgian carabineers.

In one hand the dead prince grasps his sword, and the other hand holds a handsome rosary, from which is pendant a golden cross.

The populace are enraged at what they term the blundering of unsuspecting doctors. It is asserted that the prince was upon the point of being betrothed to his cousin, Princess Clementina, the third and youngest daughter of his uncle, King Leopold. The Princess Mary was born here at the castle of Laeken on July 20, 1872.

Prince Baudouin Leopold Philippe Marie Charles Antoine Joseph Louis, son of King Leopold's brother, the Count of Flanders, was born in Brussels June 3, 1869. He was a captain in the Belgian carabineers and also captain in the Prussian cavalry attached to the Second regiment of Hanoverian dragoons.

King Leopold's only son, the Duke of Brabant, died in 1869. His daughters do not under Belgian law inherit the throne. They are Princess Louise, wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Princess Stephanie, widow of the crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and Princess Clementine, unmarried. Prince Albert, second son of the Count of Flanders, who is 15 years old, now becomes heir apparent to the throne.

Gould Gets Richmond Terminal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—It is reported in Wall street that a block of 50,000 shares of the Richmond Terminal was transferred to Jay Gould yesterday, which gives him absolute control of the property.

This Date in History—Jan. 24.

1620—Death of Sir Henry Yelverton, judge; born 1566.

1639—The Connecticut colony in connection with Hartford adopted a liberal written constitution, the people not to take oath to the king.

1712—Birth of Frederick the Great; died 1786.

1720—Birth of Beaumarchais, dramatic writer; died 1799.

1766—Death of James Ralph, political and poetical writer.

1807—Schleswig and Holstein incorporated with Denmark by decree.

1859—A Chinese embassy, headed by Hon. Anson Burlingame, an American, received by the French emperor at Paris.

1870—Prince Arthur presented to President Grant.

1870—United States corvette Oneida sunk by collision with British P. and O. steamer Bourbay.

1871—Jules Favre, on the part of the French, opened negotiations with Bismarck.

1875—Death of Rev. Charles Kingsley, English author and canon of Westminster, in London, England.

1884—Fire damp explosion at Crested Butte, Colo.; fifty-seven miners killed.

1886—Death of Frederick C. Brightly at Philadelphia; born 1814.

Serial Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale, with 2 teams, 2 street water from race-way. No name needed. For particulars address of F. M. French. 1-15tf

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE work done with first class results, 8-year apprenticeship, call at 37 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. References in Plainfield, and testimonials from principals of Plainfield High School and others. U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legation, etc., etc. Lessons also write to Prof. L. Viroux, Plainfield Post Office, Box 283, and for German lessons to Mr Geo. Tubbe, Plainfield, 473 Third avenue, New York. 1-3-1m

GLENNY'S Condensed Milk is the best. Glenny's New York Preference (Hanover-lane) pure, rich cream. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families where it is used. Delivered to any part of the city. Address Geo. Tubbe, 473 Third avenue, New York. 12tf

H. N. SPENCER,
Grocer and Provision Dealer, 76 and 78 Somerset street, Plainfield, keeps constantly on hand, choice groceries and provisions, white granite, stone, earthenware and glassware, flower pots, etc., pure cider vinegar, fine grade ammunition.

ROGERS GROUPS,
Bronzique etchings. Artists' materials and frames. 32 West Front street.

TEACHERS, BRASS BANDS, VIOLINISTS, or any one wishing to buy musical goods, or to sell same and to learn how to play, send for catalogue to LYON & HEALY, Chicago. Publishers of the unsurpassed Method for Violin, Guitar, Mandolin and Banjo. Sent free. Mention this paper. 1-3-1m

Marsh Brothers.

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,
Edwards Lane's residence and store, corner of North avenue and Peter street, call attention to the fact that they are thoroughly prepared to do all work in their line promptly. All work attended to with dispatch. Give us a trial. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.

A. A. MARSH, T. B. MARSH.
Date 1 March 6, 1891.

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So at My Store.

It is my business to keep
FINE FANCY GOODS.

And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE
No. 9 East Front street

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent* a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as *well as for persons in health.*

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ON EXHIBITION AT
Randolph's Drug Store,
21 West Front street.

A FINE
Assortment of
GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sweet as its Name
implys,

HONEYCOMB
Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by

N. H. Guttman,

(Amphion Segar Store,)
12 W. SECOND ST.

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beatiful Brand of Soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

☞ Don't miss this chance.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Dealer in BEST
QUALITY COAL
YARD AND OFFICE
SOUTH AVENUE.
P. O. BOX 1467.
Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

Messenger Service

B. & O. Telegraph Co

Money Transferred by Telegraph.
Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Manager.

FRANK LINKE,

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

Wholesale Wine AND Liquor Dealer.

BOTTLER OF BALLENTINE'S CELEBRATED
EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,
Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer
AND DEALER IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER
And Bass Ale for hotels and private families
No. 43 West Front street, 179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.
All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.
Telephone Call 157.

BOOKS, CARDS and NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

SPECIAL
REDUCTION
in Prices!

Shrewsbury tomatoes $1.30 doz., Burbank & Morrel's sugar corn $1.50 doz., Hamburg asparagus beans $1.30 doz., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 25c., viz.—Egg plums, Bartlett pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapples.

A choice lot of California dried apricots.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,
Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

To have your eyes fitted to
SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES
properly, call at
DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler
13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

A FINE
Assortment of
GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

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All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.
Telephone Call 157.

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS, MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks and Bags.

GEO. A. HALLOCK JAS. W. DAVIS.
19-18-tf

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Having Purchased *from C. A. Brown* the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved manner. The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Lace curtains finished equal to new. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
14 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marsball,
PROPRIETOR.

Kline's Extracts.

Pure Fruit Flavors.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves

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Othello Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnace, Range and Stove, repaired and lined.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING

A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

THE BEE HIVE

Black hare caps, satin lining, reduced to $2.00.

Black hare muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.

Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, reduced to $1.

Nutria muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Rack wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 25c., 35c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE LATEST STYLES

of

Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

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Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

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16, 18, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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Fine Custom Tailoring. 45 North avenue, opposite C. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire.

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the involuntary expression of all when looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of 30c. Window Shades. Shades shaded entire with best Scotch shading, at very low figures.

ON GLOVE, PICTURE MOULDING AND WINDOW GLASS.

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OPPOSITE DEPOT, 47 NORTH AVE

(Chotola Building.)

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STONE ROOFING PAINT

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Arrive—7:00, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:00 p. m.
Close—7:30 and 9:30 a. m., 1:45, 5:30 and 7 p. m.

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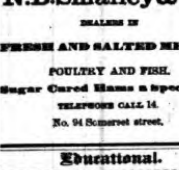

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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Berliner and Miss Norton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 Ledyard avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890

WHAT THE TOILERS ASK.

Free Coinage and Government Control of Railroads

TWO OF THEIR MANY DEMANDS.

Business of the Great Confederation Formed by the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor and Other Bands of Laborers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Confederation of Industrial Organizations was formally named and adopted a list of demands and will now proceed in the work of educating the laboring masses in the principles of political economy as they are understood by the Farmers' Alliance, white and colored; the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, the Knights of Labor and the Citizens' Alliance, the organizations which up to this time are in the confederation. All the organizations above named were present at the meeting. T. L. Gantt, the secretary, had been suddenly called home, and J. J. Rogers, of the Colored Alliance, took his place. Col. L. L. Livingstone, from the committee on business, made a report suggesting that the first thing to be done was the adoption of the following list of demands:

The Confederation's Demands.

First—We demand the abolition of national banks or banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent. per annum upon non-perishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

Free Silver Coinage Wanted.

Second—We demand a free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Third—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

A Graduated Income Tax.

Fourth—Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation—national, state or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

Fifth—We demand all revenues—national, state or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered. Sixth—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated taxation on incomes.

Some Nationalistic Ideas.

Seventh—We demand that the most rigid, honest and just state and national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not secure the ends now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

Eighth—We demand that the congress of the United States submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people of each state, also the president and vice president by a popular vote.

Ninth—We demand that in each state a system shall be provided and faithfully executed which will insure an honest and accurate registration of all voters; a free, fair, secret and effective ballot, and an honest public count; and demand that each state legislature shall make it a felony for any improper interference with the exercise of the registration, ballot or count.

Every one of these planks was gone over carefully and discussed fully. There was no opposition to any of them and the discussion was principally over the wording of them.

Hayes for Secretary and Treasurer.

After adopting the platform the committee proceeded to name the new organization the Confederation of Industrial Organizations, and elected Ben Terrell, of the Farmers' Alliance, president, and John W. Hayes, general secretary treasurer of the Knights of Labor, secretary and treasurer. Messrs. Ben Terrell, A. W. Wright and J. J. Rogers were elected a committee on bylaws. President L. L. Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, was given the privilege of the floor and made a speech, in which he fully indorsed the list of demands. It was decided to form a national committee, which will consist of one member from each organization in every state in which they are organized, and a national chairman for that committee.

It will be the duty of this national committee to attend to the details of the best way to carry on the work of organization and education on the lines of the list of demands given above.

It Means a Third Party.

Nearly every one of the delegates admits that this is the practical formation of the new party, but there seems to be a question as to just when it will come. A consensus of opinion puts the position thus: Every effort for the next twelve months will be devoted to the discussion of principles and forming a compact, homogeneous organization. A convention will be held a year from now, the delegates to which will be elected on the distinct issue of third party or no third party, with the power, if deemed advisable, to make nominations.

In the meantime the list of demands will be discussed and modified if it is deemed proper. They will be presented to the Republican and Democratic parties with the request that they be adopted as a whole. If either party so adopts them there will be no third party. If not, a third party is inevitable.

The "for" Cases Go Over.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Owing to delays by attorneys and other causes the decision by the state supreme court of the Brandford election case, involving the solidity of the "for" votes, has gone over to the next term of the court. The effect is to undoubtedly delay the decision for at least two months.

Clifton Managers Bailed.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Clifton race track managers were arraigned before Judge Hopper on the indictment charging them with keeping a disorderly house. They pleaded not guilty and were released on $5,000 bail each.

YALE ALUMNI MEET.

Chauncey M. Depew's Story of the Yankee Dentist.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The annual dinner of the Yale Alumni Association was held at Delmonico's last night. Chauncey M. Depew presided and made the opening address. Mr. Depew opened his speech with the remark, "Parties come and parties go, but Yales goes on forever." He said the alumni met to extend its annual greeting to the president of the university. "They greeted old Yale and welcomed young Yale. It was the peculiarity of the university that, though 191 years old and the second oldest college in the United States, yet its spirit and progress she was the youngest of them all. Her conservatism preserved all things experience taught to be valuable and she did not move to the right or the left by any sudden cyclones of theory.

Speaking of college men generally, Mr. Depew said their ability guided the millions, substantially controlled the transactions of the country.

Continuing, Mr. Depew told a story of his trip abroad last summer. At the six hundredth anniversary of the University of Montpelier all the European universities were represented. A representative of the United States applied at the last moment and asked for a front seat, which was granted him. An American present was much pleased to see the representative of the American universities so energetic and asked him what college he graduated from. "Well," said the Yankee, "I thought it too bad that America should be left out of the show, so I waded in on the strength of a diploma from the College of Dentistry of New York." Mr. Depew concluded with congratulating Yale on its athletic success, in which the blue occasionally lets Harvard or Princeton win with the ball or oar in order not to destroy college athletics.

INGALLS MAY YET WIN.

Thirteen Alliance Men Favored Him on a Vote Yesterday.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—There was a very exciting discussion in the house of representatives, aroused by the presentation from the ex-Union soldiers of Topeka asking that Senator Ingalls be returned to the United States senate. The memorial recited that Senator Ingalls had always been loyal to the old soldiers and asked that no one be selected to succeed him who would not do as much for them in congress as he would do. Mr. Lupfer, of Pawnee county, moved that it be placed on the table.

This brought Judge Webb to his feet to earnestly protest against such an insult to the old soldiers. Mr. Lupfer then moved that the memorial be referred to the committee on agriculture. This pleased the Alliance members immensely.

After various other motions one was made to refer it to a special committee of old soldiers to be appointed by the chair. Thirteen Alliance members voted with the Republicans, when the motion was lost. The resolution was finally referred, the vote being 87 yeas and 38 nays. Thirteen Alliance members voted with the Republicans, while eight Democrats voted with the Alliance.

This vote is taken as a possible indication of the vote on senator. In joint session it will require 83 votes to elect a senator. Should the thirteen Alliance men who stood by Ingalls vote for his reelection, and should the Democrats vote for their own candidate, the ballot would stand: Ingalls, 76; Alliance candidates, 80; Democratic candidate, 9. It is by no means a certainty that on the first ballot the Alliance strength will be concentrated.

Sarah Must Pay Duty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Collector Erhardt has received a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding in which he says that the department is advised that Messrs. Abbey, Schoefel and Grau, managers of Sarah Bernhardt, propose to import to New York certain scenery properties and costumes for the ballot which are the property of the managers. He suggests that for the purpose of determining the proper construction to be placed on the provision in paragraph 680 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, for "professional books, implements, instruments, etc." that duty be levied on such scenery and costumes, leaving the importers to their remedy by protest.

The Glass Tableware Trust.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—The formation of a glass tableware trust, including most of the Pittsburg tableware manufactories, has been completed and is in working order. The combination, with one or two exceptions, includes the Pittsburg, Ohio and West Virginia factories. The first thing that will probably be done by the new combination will be the closing down of about 50 per cent. of all the tableware factories. The factories are to be closed about 10 days. If such time as the condition of trade will warrant resumption. The shutdown will throw several thousand men out of employment.

Jesse James' Slayer Wounded.

WALSENBURG, O., Jan. 24.—Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, and J. D. Harden, a saloon keeper, engaged in a shooting scrape here. They were so close together that each man was trying to knock the other's gun out of the way. Harden was shot in the shoulder and in the hand and Ford was hit in the foot, besides being badly burned about the face with powder. Both are under arrest.

The Pope to the Emperor.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The pope has written to the kaiser thanking him for his assistance in bringing to an end the troubles between the state and the church, and saying that religious sentiment is the only means of the existing terrible social problems. "Our mutual conviction of this is a bond between us, although divided by faith."

The Lymph Cures Consumption.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Twenty-three patients are now under treatment with the Koch lymph at the Massachusetts General hospital. The patients are reported as being in a comfortable condition, and marked signs of improvement are to be noted in nearly every case.

A New Way to Fight the "Force Bill."

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 24.—A resolution was introduced in the house opposing an appropriation to have Texas represented at the World's fair, should the elections bill become a law. The resolution was referred, and should the force bill pass it will certainly be adopted.

Tanner's Libel Suit Withdrawn.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Dr. Tanner has abandoned his libel suit against Parnell after mutual apologies. Parnell, in a Kilkenny speech, said Tanner was of being a sort of surgical butcher. They still remain politically opposed.

Weather Indications.

Warmer and partly cloudy, followed by rain.

COAL LUMBER

And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 B'DWAY

BUY THE

GARLAND AND BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Denckla's,

76 WEST FRONT STREET.

S.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

For Gentlemen.

Fine Neckwear,

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Silk and Woollen Mufflers,

Cardigan Jackets,

Silk Umbrellas,

Silk Suspenders

Fine Dress Gloves,

Fur Caps,

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HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, rear corner of Grand and Regent street, North Plainfield, N. J.
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Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

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All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 81.

P. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evans P. O. Box 1228. Jobbing attended to. Job rates given cheerfully on all kind of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 923.

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Jobbing promptly attended to at
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Opp. site M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 52 Madison avenue.

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Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 481.
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ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Counters, Counters,
Cabinets, Shelving,
Book Cases, Offices
Fitted up on short notice and at reasonable prices.

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General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & HILL.
Plaining and hair cutting parlor, in FORCE'S HOUSE, NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Boot black stand connected with the shop.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt, Neat, Cheap.

A trial order is Solicited.

EVENING NEWS Job Department.

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45 North avenue.

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On and after June 21, 1890, trains leave Plainfield as follows:

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AND

INSURANCE,

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

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M. M. Dunham,

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INSURANCE,

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff,

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Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

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ABEL S. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows, &c. Call and see the improvements on the Parvin iron wagon. John E. Wolfe, Rear street, North Plainfield.

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NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. ETC

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
for sale or to be purchased at Edgewood Park, homerest street. Address
E. F. H. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 50 feet above the sea level.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!
We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.
There are a few of those $5 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $3 each. Cutting in Hats Plain Dress Goods, 1 inches wide, at 25c., worth 35c., these are all new, fresh goods. 14 oke stock. Ladies' all worsted Leggings 19c. Ladies' all worsted Hose 10c. Cutting in Ribbons at reasonable prices. Ties and Bows. Children's plush caps, in all colors, 75c. each.
Good, heavy, Scotch ribbed Linen at 22, 27 and 37c.; extra heavy 50c.
Turkey Red Table Linens at 25, 30, 35, 45 and 50c. Good towelling 4c. per yard. Ladies' fine Black Hose, 10c. each.
We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.
I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front street.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J.
In Effect Nov. 9, 1890.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 28th, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK

Leave Plainfield for New York, 6:00, 7:00, 7:35, 7:45, 7:50, 8:00, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 (noon), 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night. Sundays at 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 (noon), 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.

Leave New York, foot Liberty street, for Plainfield, 12:01, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 (noon), 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night. Sundays at 12:01, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 (noon), 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:00 night. Express trains for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 5:05, 6:30, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 a. m., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 p. m. Sundays at 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 a. m., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 p. m. Connections for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:15, 8:00, 9:40, 11:25 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 5:20, 6:50, 9:25, 11:00 p. m. Sunday at 9:45 a. m., 4:45, 6:20, 8:00, 10:45, 11:50 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 8:00 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Sunday at 9:45 a. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9:45, a. m., 3:45 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS

8:45 a. m.—Express for Harrisburg, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Clarville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

7:10, a. m. for Hackettstown, Belvidere, Delaware Bridge, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Bangor, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Milton, Northumberland, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Milton, Northumberland, Pittsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Drifton, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Milton, Northumberland, Pittsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Drifton, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Milton, Northumberland, Pittsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Drifton, Williamsport, 1:30 p. m. For Allentown, Easton, Belvidere, Delaware, Bridge, Manch Chunk

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Rapid Recoveries from the Use of Fluorphorus in Treating Fractured Bones.

A Hanover medical student recently carried on a series of experiments to ascertain the effect of using various forms of phosphorus for patients suffering from fractures. As reported in The Lancet he broke the bones of dogs and fowls and put the limb up in splints. He then divided the patients into two groups, the first group being treated with phosphorus in various forms, the second being left without medication. The result was that the callus was more abundant and firmer in animals treated with phosphide of zinc than in those treated with phosphate of lime or than in those not treated at all.

These results were confirmed by observations made in the hospitals, where it was found that patients with fractures who took from a quarter to an eighth of a grain of phosphide of zinc daily made exceptionally good and rapid recoveries. The only unpleasant effects produced by this treatment were that one out of the eighteen patients on whom it was tried suffered from slight diarrhœa, and in one the pulse became slow and hard.

Improving Upon Nature.

The interesting operation by which a large ear may be made smaller, and a badly formed one improved in outline, has been described by The Medical Review as follows: A long, oval portion of the skin is removed from the posterior surface of the auricle, the cartilage being left bare by the dissection. In the long axis of the oval excision of the skin a long, narrow piece is removed from the cartilage itself, V shaped on cross section like the furrow of a plow. Great care must be taken not to cut through the skin on the anterior surface of the auricle. Stitches of catgut, three or four in number, are passed through the skin on the sides of the wound so as to bring it together.

The edges of the cartilage may also be united with a few catgut stitches, and this seems to be preferable, though the results have thus far been equally satisfactory without them. The operation is attended with few bleeding, which, however, is easily controlled. Antisepsis must, of course, be observed during the operation and in the dressings. The patient may get up and about the next day, but unless the stitches drop out they should not be removed before the tenth day in order to secure firm union.

Curiosities of Monomania.

Some odd facts supplied by a Scotch sheriff, and exemplifying phases of crime connected with habitual drunkenness, and with proclivities indicating insanity, are related by The British Medical Journal: "In Inverness the years 1874 and 1875 a woman was committed to prison 167 times for being drunk, and when drunk it was her invariable practice to smash windows. Then there was a sailor who, when drunk, stole nothing but Bibles. He was an old soldier, wounded in the head; when drunk the objects of his theft were always Bibles. He was transported for the seventh act of Bible stealing. Another man stole nothing but spades; a woman stole nothing but shawls; another nothing but shoes, and there was a curious case of a man who was transported for the seventh act of stealing a tub. There was nothing in his line of life and nothing in his prospects, no motive, to make him specially desire tubs; but so it was, that when he stole it was always, excepting on one occasion, a tub."

When the Playtime Is Over.

"The strict watch that mothers must observe over the younglings of the flock at this time of the year must be redoubled with the children who are old enough to run out of doors. The merry little creatures, absorbed in the delights of sledding, sliding and snowballing, do not notice when the snow with which their feet and leggins are covered has been melted by the warmth of their heated bodies. It would be asking too much of child nature to expect any small boy or girl to make sure that no dampness had penetrated through the outer wraps to the stockings or undergarments. The mother must herself make sure by close scrutiny that the little one's feet and legs are dry and warm when the playtime is over. Many an illness has been averted by such precautions.—Christine Terhune Herrick.

A Limited Power.

At the conclusion of an extended series of experiments in hypnotism Dr. Charcot, who is at the head of the Salpetriere hospital in Paris, recently announced as his opinion that not more than one person in 100,000 is subject to the hypnotic influence.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

The Sense of "the Activity of Life," or Which Is Manners and Which Is Morals.

The virtues are of various sizes. There are big, heroic virtues to which youth is forever leaping, and there are little virtues, which do not make much showing in our private book of martyrs.

To the latter class belongs the virtue of politeness, says Harper's Bazar, in discussing the subject of laughty manners. Some will even deny that it is a virtue. We all know the man who cares for nothing under heaven but Truth—spelled always with a capital T, who looks upon fine manners as he would look upon the seductions of the sirens. Good man! it is only that he lacks the finely working sense of the artistry of life. It is a sense which should awake with the rest of the senses—in childhood. We remember a young woman who had grown up in a small but unenlightened home. She was talented and noble hearted. But many kindly people were forced to say of her, "She is a lady." She herself confessed it one day in a passionate outburst. "I know I'm rude, but I can't help it. I never was taught to be polite at home, and now to remember what I ought and ought not to do is as difficult as walking in ice. When I'm excited I'm sure to say or do something which makes the very people I care most for, and they give me the cold shoulder, and take up with girls who I know are inferior." And the worst of it is, it was true.

The thousand and one points of common good breeding which children acquire in a well ordered, gracious home, under the eye of a refining mother—to be gentle of manner, to walk, stand and sit gracefully; not to fidget, grimace, yawn in conversation to use low and pleasant tones; not to interrupt or contradict or laugh not to assert too strongly or laugh too loudly—all this comes to the children, if at times slowly, still inevitably. Their minds open to the beauty of gentle, graceful living as naturally as to the beauty of the works of art upon their walls. It is very noticeable, if fine manners could be taught to children only by constant nagging, we might well prefer that the poor innocents should be left to their ignorance and their follies. What is demanded is the lifting of the whole family life to a high level, and then the adoption of Proctor's noble motto, "Come and let us live with our children."

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS SURE TO INTEREST WIDE AWAKE MEN AND WOMEN.

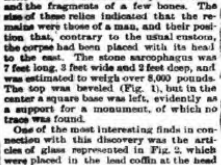
A Notable Archæological Discovery Made in the Capuchin Cemetery, Near Paris, of a Sarcophagus and Coffin Dating from the Gallo-Roman Period.

While digging a modern grave in the Capuchin cemetery of Besan-on, near Paris, the workmen came upon a heavy stone block which proved to be the top of a sarcophagus.

AN ANCIENT GALLO-ROMAN SEPULCHRE.

Inside the stone sarcophagus was found a coffin made from sheet lead about one-quarter of an inch thick, and this inclosed the body of the ancient Roman or Gaul. Much of which remained except two teeth and the fragments of a few bones. The size of these relics indicated that the remains were those of a man, and their position that, contrary to the usual custom, the corpse had been placed with its head to the east. The stone sarcophagus was 7 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and was estimated to weigh over 6,000 pounds. The top was beveled (Fig. 1), but in the center a square base was left, evidently as a support for a monument, of which no trace was found.

One of the most interesting finds in connection with this discovery was the articles of glass represented in Fig. 2, which were placed in the lead coffin at the head and feet of the body. Four of the pieces were perfectly unbroken, and the glass had the peculiar iridescence which is only formed when it has long been buried or exposed to the action of the elements. The two large pitchers still contained a brown liquid, probably some ancient perfume.



ARTICLES OF GLASS FOUND IN THE LEAD COFFIN.

The sarcophagus, coffin and their contents have been carefully preserved, and will doubtless find a place in one of the many museums of Paris.—Popular Science News, commenting on the foregoing from La Nature, says: The fact that the locality has been so long in use as a cemetery is an interesting one, and indicates a greater uniformity in the life of the people than one would believe possible in a country troubled by so many wars as France.

The Bark of the Cork Oak.

In a report of United States Consul F. H. Schenck are given some of the various uses to which the bark of the cork oak is put. He says:

Although what gives most value to cork are the bottle corks, still it has other applications, some of considerable importance, such as plates or slabs for use on boilers, room carpets, the making of rugs, life preservers, cork dust bricks, hats, album covers, picture frames, jewel boxes, bracelets and other objects of adornment; soles for shoes and boots, wheels of small dimensions for railroad cars, and the grease boxes of the wagons, and recently it is applied as "Corcho laminado," or ornamental slabs, the invention of Don Buenaventura Reull, of Barcelona, which are employed to cover place surfaces and curves, employing them as carpets and for other uses. They make, moreover, huts for those who work at cork, and in Turkey they make cork coffins.

In the form of stoppers and crosses, shoes, horse saddles, horseshoes, arms, blacking, fortifications, furniture, soles for shoes, wadding for mortars, and chain lampblack for printing in the United States, and the round or hollow cork is especially employed in the province of Valencia to break rice. It is also used for beehives, pans and pails to deposit and carry milk; in ornaments in gardens, for relief maps to form the elevations, for floats in fishing and for pails where they can keep water with ice or snow, etc. From the imperfect combustion of cork is obtained Spanish black, a product much esteemed for making printers' ink. To this we may add that artists in Italy and Spain carve pictures in relief in cork which have much the appearance of being molded of terra cotta, and that the packers of fruit for export now seem to prefer a coarsely granulated cork to the traditional sawdust packing.

Why Platinum Is Dearer.

Complaints are frequently heard from persons interested that platinum is dearer now than formerly, and all manners of reasons are assigned for the change. Horological Review explains the matter by saying: "The fact is that the price is regulated at the mines in the Ural mountains of Russia. Formerly the metal was considered useless and thrown away, while now the mine owners are beginning to find out its value and to keep it at a good stiff price. Added to this is the increased value of the Russian ruble, which has of late years risen more than 30 per cent., owing to the better condition of the finances of the empire of Russia.

Dyed Diamonds.

The idea of dyeing off colored diamonds with aniline solution has possibly wended its way to Germany. A correspondent tells us one of the German exchanges that he was lately shown by a jeweler buying yellow and brown diamonds colored with aniline which revealed their true color when washed.

Novel Wall Paper.

It is claimed that wall paper can be made in such a way that the passage of low tension electric currents will heat it moderately warm to the touch and diffuse throughout the room an agreeable temperature.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Lamp Shades of All Kinds—Fluted, Gathered or Puffed, Crumpled and Crushed.

Silk shades of all descriptions, fluted, gathered, puffed or plain, with or without lace and generously trimmed with profusion of ribbon bows, are still extensively used. The crushed and crumpled paper, however, seems to be much in vogue, and certainly produces a charming effect. The plain ones, merely plaited, puffed at the top into a huge kind of ruff and tied with soft silk sash ribbon, either as a match or a contrast, are very easily made at home, and instructions or a few hints necessary for their manufacture will readily be given wherever the paper is bought. The paper must be taken, however, in hand back the ruff at the top, so that it does not catch too much heat from the chimney, or the result will be a conflagration.

The paper shades are also made in different colors, and there is a new graduated shade which is very effective. These simple shades are made from tapered pieces lately, and the most dainty paper shades are now to be seen, tempting to a degree—some, for instance, being one mass of yellow single poppies shading off toward, with their slender and delicate centers so fine that they only give the palest green mixture to the whole. These are also made in red and in blue in the same models, the latter being much less effective and rather trying to the best complexions. Another make is of graduated colored paper cut into the shape of leaves, representing autumn foliage in its variegated hues; further a shade of crushed rose leaves, the rosebuds and green standing up to form the ruche round the tops. For these the wire frames are so made that there is no danger from the heat of the lamp. Candle shades are all made to match, and bows of ribbon are the order of the day.

To Clean and Remove Stains from Silver.

For the ordinary purposes of cleaning silver one of the best materials is a thin paste of two parts of alcohol to one of ammonia, with enough whiting to make a liquidlike cream. This should be rubbed or painted over the silver and allowed to stand till dry. If the paste is then brushed off with a very fine brush the silver will appear bright and clean.

In cleaning silver there are but two things to be removed, dirt and the sulphide of silver, which appears as a coating on articles exposed to the air, and is especially noticeable on spoons that come in contact with yolk of egg. In the foregoing preparation the alcohol and ammonia dissolve all dirt and sulphide and the whiting removes them. The whiting must be soft and free from grit.

It is difficult to remove ink stains from the silver inkstands, penholders, paper weights and other articles of the writing table, for which this metal is now so much used. Where ordinary means fail it has been recommended to make a little chloride of lime into a paste with water and rub upon the stains, which will quickly disappear.

Candied Ginger.

Make a sirup of one pound of granulated sugar and a large cup of water. Place over the fire, let come to a boil and skim. Cut a quarter of a pound of ginger root into small pieces, and put in some water to boil for an hour; drain off the water, pour some of the sirup over, enough to cover, and let boil for a half hour to a half. If the sirup cooks away add more when the ginger is tender, take up, drain on a sieve, let cool and dust with granulated sugar; dip again in the thick sirup, set aside to cool, and when cold roll in sugar again. The sirup should be boiled until it will crystallize the ginger.

Chicken Cream Soup.

Three pints of the water in which a chicken has been boiled, with all fat removed, one pint of rich cream, four eggs, one cupful of bread crumbs, salt, pepper and celery salt. Heat the water to the boiling point. Beat the eggs for twenty-five minutes and mash the yolks with the bread crumbs, which should be softened in a little milk. Heat the cream to near boiling, stir it gradually into the eggs and crumbs, pour the mixture into the chicken water and boil five minutes. Season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt and a little onion, if preferred.

Calf's Liver Cooked in Choice Fashion.

Have one pound of calf's liver cut into very thin slices; cover it with hot water, heated in the chafing dish; drain, wipe it dry, put two ounces of butter in the chafing dish, add a teaspoonful of onion juice. When the butter is hot put in the liver, cover the chafing dish, cook about five minutes, turning the liver once or twice. Season and serve.

Egg-Nog.

Six eggs, half a pound of sugar, half a pint of brandy or wine, three pints of cream whipped to a froth. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar together until it is a froth; add the brandy or whisky, then the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and last of all the whipped cream.

A Tempting Hot Dish for Luncheon.

Oysters baked with crackers make an appetizing hot dish for luncheon on a winter's day. Split the crackers and lay one-half in the baking pan, fill each with oysters, season with salt, pepper and butter, and lay the remaining halves on top. Bake and serve hot.

A Decorated Flower Tub.

The beauty of handsome ferns, cacti and large foliage plants of various kinds is often marred by the unattractive way in which they are potted, plain wooden tubs painted a glaring red or green being generally used for this purpose. These wooden tubs can, however, be easily made more harmonious and effective.

OUTLINE DESIGN FOR A FLOWER TUB.

Our cut shows a large tub decorated with a simple outline design painted in black on a light brown surface. The design also looks well on a pale, soft green tint.

A Quickly Made Cake.

Two cupfuls of sugar, two of flour, six tablespoonfuls of butter, two of milk, six eggs, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two of cream of tartar, some lemon peel. Bake in shallow pans in a quick oven.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Legends and Traditions of Many Nations Concerning Dwarfs.

The dwarfs proper are of two kinds—gruesome and kindly, malicious and destructive. Sometimes they do harm to man to preserve their own property, as that "hill man" who bribed the chamois hunter to unwelcome idleness by a promise of a chamois every other week, and then toppled him over the cliffs when, wearied with his inaction, he broke his promise and went out to shoot for himself. And again they do well for the mere pleasure of doing well, just as benevolent old uncles in the fairy tales of social life come down from the clouds called Australia or India, and endow everybody with wealth got by means as magical as the discovery of underground treasures or the seizure of the little people's gold plate and jewels. But, above all, they do ill if mocked at or entrapped.

When the wretched jokers made the rock where the dwarfs were accustomed to sit burning together the unsuitable shepherd strewed ashes under his cherry tree, so that he might discover the shape of the dwarfish feet that came tripping along as light as birds, while the latter, in their turn, did the work of plowmen and husbandmen—then those foolish peepers, worse than Peeping Tom of Coventry, paid for their folly in pence not worth a pin. If, however, the folk received the wee man kindly, or did good service to the wandering messyte, health and happiness, prosperity and preservation became theirs, and the very elements obeyed the small hand of the grateful elf.

Everywhere we find legends and traditions of these wee people. How these legends were first set afloat no one now can tell. What basis of fact is in them is just as much a mystery. That the small races of men have been found—we know something about them now, both historically and ethnologically—they are not close enough to fable to explain and justify. The small Lapps—the small earthmen—the low statured tribes of India, do not account for the traditions of wise and potent dwarfs who can do more than mortal men, though they look so feeble and are so misshapen.

Somehow these wee people have grown out of men's minds in all nations, from east to west, and the difference between them are to be traced to climate rather than origin. The African Yumbos, while in color and in two feet high in stature, are but the Icelandic dwergar in another dress. The brownie of England and the Nis of the farther north are but the Irish leprechaun and the German kobold, like Himselmann of Hildesmuhlen, for example, and the same story is found in various disguises.

Blackmail in Ancient Times.

In the beginning of the Eighteenth century the Scottish Highlands, and part of the Lowlands bordering on the Highlands, were in an extremely barbarous state, enjoying but an imperfect protection under the law. Theft and robbery were not then regarded as they are now; to carry off the cattle of a neighbor was perhaps only wrecking out an old family feud or clan dispute. In these circumstances a class of men rose up who proposed to take upon themselves the duty of protecting the property of individuals on the payment by them of a percentage on their rents, generally 4 per cent. This was known as blackmail.

Now, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all of these men were of good Highland families, there was only too good reason to suspect that they encouraged and profited by robberies in order to make the blackmail a necessity. About 1730 the celebrated Rob Roy was a notable levier of blackmail in the southern Highlands. The levier of the impost held himself bound to pay an equivalent for all cattle which were lost by the payers of blackmail which he was unable to recover. Blackmail ceased to be heard of after the breaking out of the rebellion under the young Pretender in 1745, and the word was gradually identified with the blackmail of modern society.

Meaning of the Word "Doll."

Numbered with other problems referring to small matters is the one why the little mannikin so enjoyed by girls is called a "doll" instead of, as the French do, a "puppet," or, with the Italians, a "bambino" or baby. With a view to setting at rest the minds of little women on this subject Golden Days has investigated the meaning of the word "doll." It says: To explain, it is necessary to go back to the Middle Ages, when it was the fashion all over the Christian world for mothers to give their little children the name of a patron saint. Some names were more popular than others, and St. Dorothea was at one period more popular than all. Dorothea, or Dorothy, as the English have it, means a "gift from God." But Dorothea or Dorothy is much too long a name for a little, toddling baby, and so it was shortened to Dolly and Doll. Then the Dorothea or Dorothy's mother it was an easy step to give the name to the little images of which the babies were so fond.

Fascinating Middle Aged Women.

Fascinating is accepted as over 30 years of age when Antony fell under her spells, which never lessened until her death, ten years afterward. Livia was 32 when she won the heart of Augustus, over whom she maintained her charm until the end. Ann of Austria was 38 when she was described as the handsomest queen of Europe, and when Richelieu and Mazarin were her jealous admirers. Louis XIV wedded Mme. de Maintenon when she was 49 years of age. Catherine II. of Russia was 33 when she seized the empire of Russia and captivated the dashing Gen. Orloff. Up to the time of her death—67—she seemed to have retained the same bewitching powers, for the Napoleons were deeply smitten all those who had known her personally. The famous Mme. Recamier was 30 when Barras was ousted from power, and she without dispute was declared to be the most beautiful woman in Europe, which rank she held for fourteen years.

Youthful Sovereigns.

Alfonso XIII of Spain is the youngest sovereign in the world. His fifth birthday will occur on May 17, 1891. Princess Wilhelmina, the present queen of the Netherlands, under the regency of her mother, is 10 years of age. Alexander I, who has reigned over the Servians for almost two years, is in his 15th year, and stands next on the score of youthfulness.

Rules of Office.

The custom of wearing robes by the justices of the supreme court of the United States was adopted from a similar custom in England. The garment is a long black robe, enveloping the person from the shoulders to the feet. It is made with full sleeves and full body, and somewhat resembles clerical robes.

One Definition of Home.

It was Thackeray who said: Home is the resort Of love, of joy, of peace and plenty, where Supported by the tender mother stands The generous master and the faithful wife.

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

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Plush rocking chairs from $4.70 up.
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.
Rugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 35c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains

At the 5 and 10c Store

In PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them.

Two thirds of regular price will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good ones left.

We guarantee to save you money on Crockery ware.

Though tinware has been McKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We still sell all sizes in lamp chimneys at 5c., and wise people need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold at 5c. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. House-furnishings of all kinds.

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,

Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

Prices That Make Trade!

New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 40c. Gallon; Royal Baking Powder, 45c. lb.; Best Cocoa 35c. lb.; Pure Country Lard, 10c. lb.; Sugar Cured Hams, 11c. lb.; Best Corn Starch, 4 for 25c.; California Apricots, 20c. can; Fancy Creamery Butter, 18c. lb. up; New Tomatoes and corn, 10c. can; Pillsbury's Flour, Best, $6.25 bbl.; Best Kerosene Oil, 150 test, 10c. gal. Standard Granulated Sugar, 7 lbs. 45c.; Imported Macaroni, 2 for 25c.

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SHERWIN'S, 23 West Front Street.

Men's Rubber Boots	*from*	*$2.25 up.*
" *Buckle Arctics*	"	*1.10* "
" *Rubbers*	"	*.43* "
Boys' "	"	*.35* "
Ladies' "	"	*.28* "
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	"	*.15* "

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25 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Cream Puddings, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

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Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

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ELECTRICITY

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DR. GRIFFIN,

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Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies. 68 East Second street, corner of Washington.

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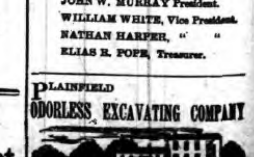

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

THE WIRES DOWN, SUSPENDING TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

No Telephoning.—No Electric Lights.—A Railroad Train Obstructed.—A Horse Killed.—Great Damage Generally.

The storm which began about nine o'clock Saturday evening with rain and changed after midnight to snow, and later to rain, was probably the most destructive ever known here, considering the amount of snow which fell—only about three inches. But it was of the clinging kind, and locked down the electric and telephone wires so that they gave way under the weight, tearing loose from the fastenings on the poles. In many instances they fell, several poles in the Fairwood cut fell across the railroad track, and were struck by a train, but fortunately without serious damage to the train so far as reported.

It is reported that a horse was killed on Madison avenue by a live wire which was dangling in the street, having been broken by the storm.

If such things are liable to occur to horses they are likewise liable to occur to human beings, and as this is the second occurrence of the kind within a few months, it is a matter for serious consideration. The company will probably deem it prudent to arrange to get its wires underground to save itself from paying damages resulting from such accidents. No damages it could pay would recompense for the loss of human life. In fact it is certain the company would not care to take such risk, if it can be by any means avoided.

All telephonic communication was suspended because of the prostration of the wires, and the condition of affairs here seem to have been the same all over the state and the country. In fact, as already stated, so much destruction from so little snow was perhaps never before known.

At the corner of Madison avenue and Second street the large sixty-five foot telephone pole lies at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the wires are broken and dangling in the air. At about eight o'clock a milk wagon became entangled with an electric light wire at that point, and the driver spent several minutes trying to free the wagon. Fortunately the current was turned off or the man would have undoubtedly been seriously injured. From Second to Front streets the wires were sagging and resembled the cables on the Brooklyn bridge. Another large pole at the corner of Peach street and North avenue was also snapped off. The telephone pole at the corner of Liberty and Fifth street is nearly down.

Telegraphic communication with other points was entirely cut off. Mr. P. J. McAndrews, the operator at the depot, said that he could not even get communication with Dunellen or Fanwood. The morning trains on the railroad were more or less late.

Probably the telephone company sustained the severest loss. Nearly all their wires were down, and in several instances poles, house were turned out. The one in Rung on's undertaking room met with the above-mentioned fate, as did also the one at his house. Linemen were engaged all day endeavoring to repair the damage, but they made little progress, and at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Manager Runyon of the telephone company informed a NEWS reporter that it would require a week's time to get the wires in working order again.

The street lighting circuit of the Electric Light Company was entirely destroyed, and had it not been that a bright moon was shining, worshippers would have been compelled to go to church in darkness last night, as not a street light was burning.

It is said that Mayor Gilbert and Chief Engineer Dustin requested the Company not to start up the dynamos, but the manager was compelled to do so in order to furnish lights for some of the churches and private houses. The lights were shut off at half-past seven o'clock, however. And after that hour the telegraph operators and ticket agents at the depot were compelled to use candles.

It is said that there are three hundred telegraph poles down along the Central railroad between New York and Easton.

It was rumored that a wreck had occurred on the Central railroad near Netherwood, but the report is false.

The Postal Telegraph Company suffered their severest loss in Cadmus' swamp. There a large number of their poles are down and the wires are broken and dangling in the air.

The breakmen on the railroad had a terrible experience. The snow was blowing in their faces and several slipped and had narrow escapes from falling under the cars. One of them told a reporter last evening it was about the worst storm he had ever experienced.

While passing along Park avenue at the intersection of North at about two o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Frank Wolff, of this city had a narrow escape from serious injury if not instant death. He was bound for the depot to take the 3:37 train for New York and was in the act of crossing the street when a thoroughfare when he heard a terrible crash overhead. He jumped back just in time to escape a large cross-arm which had become disconnected from a pole and fell, to the ground with a terrific crash.

An Engineer's Mishap.

Mr. Edward Boland, one of the engineers at the Electric Light Works, had a narrow escape from instant death at the plant early yesterday morning. He endeavored to remedy some defect and opened one of the switches. What is known as a short circuit intervened and Mr. Boland received a terrible shock. He was removed for the time being and his left hand was very badly burned.

—An exchange puts it very neatly thus: "It seems difficult for many people who attend entertainments to get enough for their money. To no other ground can be explained the ceaseless demand in the shape of encores for the repetition of every song or dance or part rendered. To the actor an encore has lost its old significance, and to the major part of the audience it is an irritating bore.

THE OTHER HALF.

HOW IT LIVES AND DIES IN NEW YORK.

As Told by One Who Has Been Among the Unfortunates. — Illustrated Lecture by Riis, With Stereopticon.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, a police reporter of the consolidated press of New York, Saturday evening at the Casino, under the auspices of the King's Daughters, gave his lecture on "The Other Half; How it Lives and Dies in New York."

The lecture was fully illustrated by views thrown by flashlight in the slums of New York, showing the tenement-house alleys, stale beer dives, Italian quarters, the Chinese quarters, the dock rats and growler gangs, scenes on Blackwell's Island, the morgue and potters field, also views of Mulberry street bend, Murderers' Row, Five Points, House of Industry, Newsboys' Lodging House and other charities.

The lecture was very sad. One of the most salient points of the speaker was that it was not the child, but the surrounding circumstances which made it a criminal or a useful citizen. He laid special stress on the fact that these poor children were benefitted by the contributions from the charitably inclined, in giving them fresh air excursions, and outdoor pleasures which they never receive in any other way. The interest thus manifested in the children gave them courage to try to do right, and then with the helping hands of Christian people their efforts tended toward success.

The speaker is deeply interested with the Daughters in the work of aiding the children, being a prominent officer in the order, and he spoke as only one can speak who has seen for himself whereof he speaks.

There was much satisfaction with the lecture, and many resolves expressed to help on the good work of reclaiming the other half as much as possible from its misery.

JOTTINGS.

—The "Wide Awake Circle" will meet in the W. C. T. U. rooms to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. Mrs. Krom will give a lesson in mending and darning.

—Weather permitting, the members of the Enterprise Circle will entertain their friends at Amphion Hall, Wednesday evening. Admission will be by invitation.

—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Warren Mission chapel will hold a meeting in the parlors of the chapel tomorrow evening at eight o'clock.

—The Edison Electric Light Company of North Plainfield has recently put up over 400 poles in the borough, and only Saturday a force of workmen were engaged completing the work of stringing the wires upon them. They were just in time to catch the effects of Saturday night's storm. The new building for the electric light station is about ready for occupancy and by the time the machinery is running it is expected to have everything else in readiness.

—It seems to be pretty well established that out-voting elections, commonly known as "Town Meetings," will not be conducted under the Watts election law, except in so far as they will necessarily be effected by the County Board of Registry, as the new law does away with the election of election boards by popular vote. The use of booths, the official envelopes, and the registration are not required. In short, the March elections will be held just as heretofore, except as to the one feature of the election boards. This substantially and briefly Senator Watts' own interpretation of the provisions of the law in response to an inquiry from the Dover Index. So we don't have Ballot Reform all through after all. Would it not be well to amend the law to include the booths and absolute secrecy of voting, thereby perhaps insuring conformity and ease of registration?—Exformality and ease of registration?—Ex.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James H. Force of North avenue is confined to the house with rheumatism.

Mr. Lewis Levy of New York spent yesterday with his sister, Mrs. I. H. Boehm of West Front street.

Night Baggagemaster Smith has resigned his position at the depot and accepted one at the Pond Machine Works.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis VanLoan, formerly of this city but now of New York, spent yesterday with friends in North Plainfield.

Mr. James Casey of New York has been confined to the home of his father corner of Third and New streets this city, for several days past by illness.

Assistant Superintendent McClurg of the Elizabeth Light Works, has returned to his home in this city from a week's stay at Pittsburg, Pa.

The funeral services over the remains of the late William Mooney took place from his late residence, 124 Grove street, yesterday afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

The League of American Wheelmen have issued a book of by-laws to all its members. Among the prominent officials named are Councilman Townsend Rushmore, Captain Frank L. C. Martin and Mr. G. W. Hilman, of Plainfield, N. J.

General Michael Butt Hewson, who died at the Providence Hospital in Washington, D. C., Thursday, was buried from the Church of Our Saviour at Netherwood at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Deceased held the position of Adjutant-General of Mississippi for a long time and was the Chief Engineer at the time the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was being constructed. He also erected the same especially during the construction of the levees in that State. Deceased was seventy years of age. A singular co-incidence connected with his death is that his mother died about two hours previous to his demise. At the time of her death she was residing at Netherwood and was ninety-three years of age. The funeral of both mother and son took place from the above named church at the same hour yesterday.

A CHICAGO MYSTERY.

A PLAINFIELDER'S NAME DRAGGED INTO IT.

Conflicting Accounts.—Aaron Kline of Plainfield Denies That He is the Person Referred to.—The Sun Says it was a Frank Kline.

The mother and sisters of Mr. Aaron Kline of this city labored under a generally prevailed Saturday afternoon by the following published in the Evening World:

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Drummer Aaron Kline, an employe of a cigar salesman for Arnold, Constable & Co., of New York, was lying apparently dead in a Chicago morgue the other night.

To-day he is on a New York Central limited train on his way to Gotham as fast as steam will take him.

The story of Mr. Kline's resurrection is a queer one.

Last Monday evening he was found lying on the sidewalk unconscious, at the corner of Lasalle and Adams streets.

Thinking him dead, the officers of the patrol wagon took him to a morgue.

After he had been upon one saw signs of life in the body and Kline was put in an ambulance and conveyed to the County Hospital.

The authorities at this place refused to receive him, saying that he was dead and he was carried to the Presbyterian Hospital.

On close examination there it was found that Kline was showing faint signs of returning consciousness.

The application of a stomach pump revealed the fact that the man had been drugged with snuff.

From 8 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock the next morning the doctors labored vainly to restore him to consciousness.

A battery of twelve cells was frequently used, producing no results save momentary contractions.

At 5 o'clock Kline gave distinct evidence of life, and a few minutes later he was able to talk.

He said that Monday evening he had met a woman on Clark street and had gone with her to a disreputable house on Fifth avenue.

That was the last he remembered.

He had been robbed of a few papers and $70 in money.

The cigar store department of Arnold, Constable & Co., in New York, supt. Hookridge said that Kline had been a salesman there for six years.

He is twenty-nine years of age and bears an excellent reputation.

His people live in Plainfield, N. J.

A telegram to him, dated at Chicago, was received yesterday, in which he said he was going to leave for South Bend, Ind.

He left New York Dec 16.

A NEWS reporter proceeded forthwith to investigate the matter so far as possible. He met Mr. Barton Kline, who will be remembered as formerly a ticket agent at the depot, which position he resigned to engage in the coal business, his present occupation.

In reply to the reporter's inquiries he exhibited telegrams, of which the following are verbatim copies:

(Telegram received by Mrs. H chridge at 6 p. m., from W. G. Hookridge, Supt. Arnold Constable & Co., New York.)

"Tell Barton the whole thing is a fabrication. Have just received telegram from Palmer House that Aaron is all right and well."

Another from Aaron Kline received 9 p. m. Saturday, and dated Chicago, Jan. 24, says: "Newspaper report does not refer to me. I am all right."

Mr. Barton Kline further said: "The report says that thing occurred Monday, Jan. 19. As a matter of fact my brother was not in Chicago until Jan. 20. A letter received yesterday says: "Doing good business and am well. Going to South Bend, Ind. Will be home Wednesday or Thursday."

"He does not drink porter nor associate with dissolute women.

"It looks to me as if some one has been starting this yarn as a practical joke. It is not a very amusing thing to do."

The Sun of Sunday of Saturday had the following account of the affair, giving the name of "Frank" Kline. Barton's brother's name is Aaron:

SENT ALIVE TO A MORGUE.

A NEW YORK DRUMMER HAS A BIG SPREE AND WAKES UP FINDING HIMSELF SCREENED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Frank Kline, a salesman for a New York dry good house, has had an experience which he thought that he was to see. He was laid out as a corpse in the City Morgue, and he was restored by an electric battery. Kline has a large sale for cigars, and his first few days in this city on this trip were taken up with business, after which he fell into a large diamond with his surplus cash. He went out for a stroll on Monday afternoon, and stepped into a saloon. The first glass of the drink which the bartender gave was made him forget all about his big stakes and his diamond. A girl in the saloon, under the pretence of a caress, put her arm about his neck and removed $75 from his pocketbook and a New York Central railroad ticket, and also took the big diamond.

When Kline showed signs of reviving he was thrown into the street, where he fell into a stupor. A few minutes later he was picked up by Detectives Hogan and Sergeant, and placed in a patrol wagon. Dr. McNamara of the County Hospital staff happened to be in the place, and seeing that Kline was dead, he believed there was still life in the man. A stomach pump and an electric battery did the work and in half an hour Kline walked out. He is now on his way to New York.

Officers Installed.

At a meeting of Catholic Benevolent Legion held last evening the following newly-elected officers were installed:

Chaplain—Rev. P. E. Smyth.
President—P. Casey.
Vice President—Hugh McDonald.
Orator—Rev. J. A. Stafford.
Secretary—T. A. Mc Carthy.
Collector—J. J. Keeney.
Treasurer—John O'Rourke.
Marshal—Cornelius Reagan
Guard—Edward Kline.
Trustees—Henry Lutz, John J. Keenan and John Harding.
Chancellor—James Conneely.

Killed on the Rail.

Arthur C. Quarrell, a member of the United States Marine Corps, was fatally injured early yesterday morning at Waverly by being struck by a train. He died some hours after being removed to the hospital in Elizabeth. He was about twenty-five years old, and from letters found in his pockets was an Englishman, and had a wife and father living in Worcester, England. What he was doing at Waverly walking on the track when hit is not known.

—Read the new advertisement of the United Tea and Coffee Growers' Association.

—Mr. H. E. Robinson of Baltimore, Md., is to address a meeting at the Hope chapel this evening. All are welcome.

CHURCH FINANCES.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH FOR 1890.

Read by the Rev. Father Smith, the Pastor, at Yesterday's Services.

The Rev. P. E. Smyth, the pastor of St. Mary's church, read the following financial statement to his congregation at all the services yesterday morning:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	$67 85
Pew rents	4,767 20
Sunday collections	1,79 14
Easter and Christmas	1,025 00
Fair	1,3 0 00
Bequest of Mrs. Barry to the priest	1,0 0 00
Bequest of Mrs. Barry for vestments	1,7 0 00
Insurance on fire and lightning	47 00
Insurance on fire and tornado	2,9 2 00
Insurance Co. for tornado	75 0 00
Church Debt society	93 75
Monthly collections	7,6 12 00
Cemetery	234 00
Diocesan collection	14 0 00
Dominican	83 0 00
Money on Deposit	30 00
Total receipts	$15,510 16

EXPENSES.

Rector's Salary	$1,000 00
Assistant Priest	600 00
Rent of Chaplain's house	1,400 00
Organist	36 00
Sexton	480 00
Insurance and Insurance	1,463 32
Repairing Rectory	3,361 91
Furnishing Rectory	1,0 2 30
Maintenance of Horse	543 14
Flagging sidewalks	769 00
Coal	45 97
Gas	1,0 7 97
School Supplies and Repairs	284 62
Furniture and Repairs, Sisters' House	124 94
Vestments	287 9
Ordinary Church Expenses	162 10
Horse Expenses	78 15
Taxes	59 65
House Rent	48 00
Choir for Altar Boys	4 0
Printing	57 00
Irish Relief Fund	*1,0 0 00
Peter's Pence	100 00
Bishop's Catechetorium	50 00
Rosters, for Rest of Poor	50 00
Plainfield Home Association	15 00
Muhlenberg Hospital	10 00
Indian and Colored Missions	50 40
Cable line for Pope	22 50
Clerical Fund	20 00
Money on Deposit	30 00
Debt Paid	2,000 00
Balance on Hand	466 47
Total Payments	$15,5,0 16

DEBTS OF THE CHURCH.

Mortgage on church	$16,000 00
Mortgage on school	10 000 00
Money on deposit	370 0
Total indebtedness	$26 370 00
Debt January 1st, 1890	$26,370 00
Debt January 1st, 1891	26,370 00

Decrease of debt, during the year...$ 000 00

We have examined the above account, with Vouchers and find them correct.

PETER FLYNN, JOHN L. ANDERSON, } Auditors.

The priest has also stated that there had been 40 deaths in the parish during the past year, and that one hundred and ten persons had been baptized, eleven of whom were converts.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH FOR 1890.

Read by the Rev. Father Freeman the Pastor, at Yesterday's Services.

The annual statement of St. Joseph's church was read yesterday to the congregation, as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
Receipts 1890.

Balance from 1889	$105 78
Pew rents	1,0 93
Monthly collections	894 30
Sunday collections	576 01
Grand Vocal Concert offerings	1,0 8 25
Rosary and altar society	47 18
Festival and other sources	252 23
Total	$3,451 69

EXPENDITURES 1890.

Rector's salary	$1,000 000
Interest, insurance and taxes	574 24
Coal	63 00
Improvements and repairs	384 24
Ordinary church expenses	276 40
Diocesan purposes	50 1 0
Balance on hand	292 81
Total	$3 451 69

REV. N. M. FREEMAN, Rector.
MICHAEL POWERS, JAMES HURLEY } Trustees.

Who Is This Man?

A short, stout man who has been trying to impress on the hotel keepers of Elizabeth that he is Samuel Houston, and an ex-Congressman of Texas, has been rooming around El zabeth for a few days, and is thought to be slightly demented. On the lining of his hat is written the name W. T. Birdsall, Dunellen, N. J. He is thought to have wandered from his home while under the influence of drink. He talks fluently, is about sixty-five years of age, and says he is an old forty-niner. He claims to have served three terms as Sheriff of a county in California. He was put off a train on the Central Railroad at Elizabeth, Thursday night, as he had no ticket.

Firemen Entertained.

A delegation from Lincoln Hose Company, No. 2, of Perth Amboy visited Plainfield Saturday night and were entertained by the members of Plainfield Engine Company, No. 2. During the evening the visitors presented the local company with two handsome pictures. A peasant time followed. After listening to a few selections and songs, a bountiful collation was served.

—Five persons were baptized in the First Baptist church yesterday morning.

—The Salvation Army charged fifteen cents admission to their services in Reform Hall last evening.

—The petit jurors for the December term of the Somerset county courts have been discharged for the term.

—The members of the Plainfield Gesang and Turning Society are to entertain their friends at their hall on Somerset street on the evening of February 9th.

—The longer you wait the worse it is. Strike the trouble right away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you want. It will at once relieve the bowels, stimulate the liver and cool your skin.—Adv.

A DRAMATIC COMPANY STRANDED.

Gertrude Norman, the English Actress Served With a Writ of Attachment.

Last Monday, the Gertrude Norman Dramatic Company visited this city for the purpose of interpreting several plays in Amphion Hall during the week. Plainfield was the first play in the company played in and the members did not meet with the success that they anticipated. Consequently at the close of the performance Saturday evening, several large board bills were presented at the box office for payment. No money was forthcoming and the eminent boarding masters procured writs of attachment on the company's baggage. John Yow, a truckman, got the best of the other creditors however. He loaded the baggage on the truck, carted it to his stable, locked it up and kept it until he received his money. The boarding masters came in next and it is said, after considerable trouble succeeded in securing their money.

The company was to have played at Hightstown, N. J., this evening.

Extension Work.

A feeling has developed in the Young Men's Christian Association of this country that they should do something for young men in foreign lands. As a result of this feeling what is known as the "extension work" has been carried on. The work is carried on by a fund given in small weekly sums by members of each association who form themselves into a band to give a certain sum each week. The money has been used in some instances to pay a general secretary at Tokio, Japan or Buenos Ayres. The fund has been given to the Training School at Springfield, Mass., and come to the International Committee. The result has been two fold, considerable money for the work, and a good many men have found out that by giving systematically, though they may not be rich, they really can do much. One of these bands of systematic givers has been organized in our local association, and further information will be furnished by the secretary, Mr. Manning.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The meeting of the Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will be held this evening instead of Tuesday evening. The meeting will be of a social nature. Officers will be installed and refreshments served.

Bookkeeping and penmanship classes will meet at the same hour.

—A concert will be given by the celebrated Elizabeth Glee Club at the Casino on the evening of the 3d inst.

—A number of pedestrians received an unexpected "shocking" yesterday morning by the coming in contact with a fallen wire from the telephone and electric light wires.

—A sleigh, in which a young man named Gunn was seated, was upset at the corner of Front and Somerset streets this morning. The driver escaped with a few slight bruises. The horse which was attached to the vehicle did not attempt to run away.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class chance for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's storage warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-tf

COOK wanted, 32 East Fifth street. 1-12tf

FOR SALE—A fresh young Alderney cow. Address John Spencer, Warrenville, N. J.

GENERAL housework wanted. Family, two. Reference required. Country girl preferred. Address "G ri," care of this paper. 1-24 tf *

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 32 East Fifth street. 1-16tf

WANTED—An active, reliable man—salary $70 to $80 monthly, with increase, to represent his own section. Permanent position. Forest Nursery, Rochester, N. Y. Box 1585, New York. 3-12-m-t-1y

Special Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale, with privilege to draw water from base-way. No pump needed. For particulars enquire of P. M. French. 1-15tf

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking; also tailor made; fit guaranteed, call at 37 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. References: Dr. Plaisted, Principals from principals of Plainfield High School and Misses, Webb, Senators, Secretaries of Legation, etc. For Prospectus write to Prof. L. Viroux, Plainfield Post Office, Box 382, or Mr. Gerson Lesson to Mr. Gen. Tubbe, (Hanoverian), 473 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS Given by New York Professor (Hanoverian) at pupil's residence. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families where he is now giving instructions. Terms moderate. Address Geo. Tubbe, 473 Third avenue, New York. 12tf

H. M. SPENCER, Grocer and seedsman, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Lima beans fresh every day, also German lessons to Mr. Gen. Tubbe, (Hanoverian), 473 Third avenue, New York.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES and greenhouse plants, beautiful palms, for sale and to lease two BUILDING SITES, HIGH and DRY, view unsurpassed at Denton's Nursery, No. 127 Hillside avenue

Lodges.

American for Americans!

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Thursday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Jr O. U. A. M. Hall, corner Front street and Park avenue.

L. M. DUNAVAN, Councilor.
W. N. MARTIN, Secretary. 23 1m

Fraternity and Protection.

1873. Membership, 195,000. 1890. Death benefits paid over $25,000,000 since organization. WESTFIELD LODGE, 5491, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets First and Third Thursdays, 8 p. m., in Hand's Building, Westfield street, Plainfield.
E. C. PEARS, Dictator. W. JAMES, Reporter. 12 30 tp

CONCERT AT THE CASINO,

Tuesday, February 3, at 8:15 p. m.,

BY THE

ELIZABETH GLEE CLUB.

Under the patronage of fifty well-known ladies. The club will be assisted by MISS GERRIT SMITH, Soprano; MISS LILIAN PARSLOE, Violinist, and MR. GEORGE G. DALAND, Accompanist.

Tickets $1 each may be procured only from the patronesses.

Prices That Knock Them All Out.

4 lbs. prepared codfish 15c.
Cooper's improved gelatine 2 for 25c.
Choice mackerel 12c. lb.
Imported macaroni 2 for 25c.
Pure crop New Orleans molasses 40c. gallon.
Choicest California hyson 10c. lb.
Sugar cured hams 11c. lb
Sugar cured shoulders 8c. lb.
Pure country lard 10c. lb.
Fancy country butter 18, 20, 22 and 25c. lb.
Pure sweet cider 25c. gallon.
Orange, lemons and nuts at prices way down. Special prices on canned goods.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
99 WEST FRONT STREET.

R. W. RICE & CO.

Dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries,

CORNER EMMY AND DUER STREETS.

"With malice toward none," we'd ally welcome that competition which is the life of trade. They seek to deserve their share of the patronage of the public by offering goods of the **Best Quality at Lowest Possible Prices** and by a determination to continue their efforts to conduct their business so as to keep and preserve their right to be known as the

Public's Obedient Servants.

TELEPHONE CALL 73b

DRINK THE FAMOUS

STRAWBERRY CRUSH,

At RANDOLPH'S, the DRUGGIST,

31 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

"Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours."

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, **The Plainfield Produce Co.,** 29 and 31 North avenue,

WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making the change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our hay, grain and produce inspected and bought direct from the producer for cash. Thereby obtaining better qualities, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample the usual way.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset some part which takes account of what with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage, give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for Cash, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 12, 1890.

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. V. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

FOR ONE WEEK!

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Monday, January 26th,

Special Sale of

MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
HAMBURGHS, ETC.

44 BLEACHED MUSLIN, "Pride of the West," "Wamsutta," "Langdon 76," "Langdon G. B."

"Fruit of the Loom," "Utica," "Utica Nonpareil," "Cooley Homestead," "Dwight Anchor," "Lonsdale," "Hill."

SHEETINGS, Utica Bleached, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
BOSTON Bleached, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
FRUIT Bleached, 42in, 45in, 60in, 54in.
Boston Bleached, 42in, 45in, 54in.
Utica Bleached, 42in, 54in.
ROBIN Unbleached, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
BOSTON " 40in, 42in, 45in, 54in.
ALL THE STANDARD Brands of 4-4 unbleached muslins from 6c up.

NEW HAMBURGH EDGINGS.

TABLE LINEN from 28c. to $1.25 per yd.

New Ginghams and checked and plaid.

Nainsooks, etc., etc.

H. E. HOLMES, 20 West Front street.

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP

of

North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law, the taxes on their property remaining unpaid

January 31, 1891,

will be recorded by the County Clerk at Somerville as the first half equalized each property after which interest and costs will be added and the names of said delinquents will be published. H. F. SPENCER, Collector.

Plainfield Evening News

AND NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AS TERMS, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET,

C. W. NORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT THE RATE OF $3 A YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 42.

New Jersey has once more put herself on record on the side of morality and virtue. She has set her foot down that she will not allow flirting, giggling and "carrying on" among young people in the back rows of the churches.

Andrew and Rachel Jackson appreciated the corncob pipe at its proper value when they used to sit, one on each side of their big fireplace, at the homestead in Tennessee, before the general was elected president, and smoke the tobacco leaves raised upon their own farm. They would have none of your new fangled meerschiums, would Andrew and Rachel. They contended that the flavor of tobacco smoke was never so sweet as when drawn through the bowl of a cob pipe. Now after all these years our British brethren, too, are about to be made acquainted with the virtues of the cob pipe. A Michigan factory is making these pipes and sending them to England. Doubtless the British will think they are from some rare and curious tree, and they will become a fashion.

When Are We Old?

A change has come over the estimate of mankind in regard to age, says a writer in The Century. Men used to be old at 40, and aged at 50. Lincoln called himself an old man at 49, and when Washington was 53 he spoke of his "advanced season of life." Now nobody seems old any more as long as he can be a man among men, and do the full work of one. The average age of the United States senators at present is 59, and several of the justices of the supreme court are past 70.

As supplementing the article in The Century, Malcolm W. Ford, the athlete, has recently written a paper showing that even the physical activity of man covers a longer period than is generally supposed. He discusses the age at which an athlete's powers wane and he may no longer consider himself eligible for prize contests. William B. Curtis, one of the pioneer American athletes, was winning prizes in contests at the age of 46, and was throwing weights then better than he had ever done. Henry E. Buermeyer, 52 years of age, can still "break an ordinary man almost in two." The athlete who breaks down young is the fast liver. Donald Dinnie, a Scotchman whom Mr. Ford knew, was going around the country engaging in athletic contests and winning them at the age of 52. When Dinnie was 40 years old he considered himself as good at running and jumping as he had ever been. So when is a man to consider himself old?

The Nicaragua Canal.

In the winter of 1889 the Maritime Canal company, of Nicaragua, was incorporated by congress. The company asked no aid from government, only asking a charter—legal certificates "to give the company an honest name," as one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the bill said. Two years have passed since the company was chartered. The incorporators have been at work, and it does not appear that they have done anything which shows them unworthy of the trust reposed in them. They have obtained important concessions from the Nicaragua and Costa Rica governments, and all is working harmoniously.

It is desired now, however, to still more set the seal of the United States government upon the enterprise. To this end an amendment to the original charter has been introduced into congress. Mr. Sherman, so long chairman of the committee on foreign relations, has introduced the bill to amend in the senate, with the unanimous recommendation of his committee that it be passed.

The new act will give the United States government substantially control over the canal, without probably calling on it for any funds, though it will guarantee payment of principal and interest on the new bonds, which permission is given the company to issue, to the amount of $100,000,000. In case the company fails to pay the interest, as it falls due the secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay it.

The new Nicaragua bonds, if the bill becomes a law, are to bear date of Jan. 1, 1891, and are to be payable Jan. 1, 1901. They will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., payable quarterly. The bonds as they are printed will be deposited with the United States' treasurer, and he will give them up to the company from time to time as the work progresses. By the senate act the United States will make such a contract with the Maritime company as will assure the completion of the canal within six years. Then the government will practically control this magnificent work, just as England now controls the Suez canal. Furthermore, there is one important advantage to be obtained by the United States from this bill. By its provisions the government is empowered at any time to purchase a majority of the company's stock, if our national interests require it.

BY WIND AND SNOW

A Forest of Poles Felled in New York.

VERY FEW WIRES WORKING.

The City and Its Suburbs in Inky Darkness.

Streets Strewn with Splintered Poles and Covered with a Network of Dangerous Wires—Several Horses Killed by Electricity and Many Narrow Escapes from Death—The Worst Storm of the Kind the City Has Seen in Years—Few New Jersey Poles Left Standing—Pennsylvania Feels the Disastrous Effects of the Unruly Elements—A Cyclone Lost in the Confusion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The streets of New York yesterday looked as if a cyclone had passed through them. At about 9 o'clock Saturday night a brisk rain storm began falling, which rapidly turned to sleet and snow heavy with moisture, and which soon covered the sidewalks with a mushy mass of slush that it was nearly impossible to wade through. The snow clung to the telegraph, telephone and electric light wire in big ropes, and the weight soon proved too much for the poles and they broke with loud reports, and came crashing down on buildings along the streets or into the streets themselves, breaking themselves into fragments and burying them selves deep in the roadway.

Pedestrians in Peril.

Pedestrians were in eminent danger from the crashing poles, and many narrow escapes from death are reported through out the city. On every side in the city yesterday were to be seen broken telegraph or telephone poles, while the walls and roadways were covered with a network of twisted, broken and snarled wires, which before the storm were used as electric telephone or telegraph wires.

As If an Explosion Had Occurred.

Thirty-ninth street, from Broadway clear over to the North river, looked as if a gigantic explosion of giant powder had wrecked the street from end to end. A big pole that was almost kindling wood lay in front of the Oriental hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. It fell with a fearful crash about 1 a. m., carrying down with it one hundred and twenty-five telephone wires, and thus cutting off telephonic communication the entire length of Broadway.

Another big pole, with nine cross pieces loaded with wires, lay prostrate in front of the Oriental hotel, its fall also opposed to the Oriental hotel. The pole snapped at the base about midnight and whirled into the street in three separate pieces. In falling it broke away from the wires with which it was loaded, leaving them hanging in a dense mass like a huge veil from the top of the opera house roof.

A Night of Terror.

The street cars were almost unmanageable from the mass of snow and ice which accumulated about them, making them appear as if they had been covered with the fierce Dakota blizzard. The elevated trains were similarly coated, and as the wind continued to rage about the streets and great banks of snow began to pile up everybody fears were entertained of another blizzard similar to if not worse than the disastrous storm of March. To many yesterday Saturday night's storm was far worse in its disastrous effects than the memorable blizzard.

It was a general war of the elements upon telegraph poles and wires. Pole after pole in every section of the city, with their network of telegraph, telephone, electric light and fire department wires, came crashing to the ground, forming gigantic snarls and tangles that it will take weeks of hard work to untie.

With the falling of the wires darkness and confusion fell upon the city, as the electric lights went out and the fire alarms and police calls failed to respond to their respective signals. It was a night when thieves and thugs and incendiaries had, did they but know it, the entire city almost at their mercy.

It was a night of innumerable accidents and mishaps, and the advent of day, as the storm slowly revealed such a widespread scene of desolation and destruction as never was witnessed in this metropolis.

The Storm's General Course.

The general course of the storm seems to have confined itself to a narrow track along the Atlantic seaboard, from Florida to Maine. Throughout this entire district the telegraph wires are down in every direction. As this city lay right in the track of the storm it was, naturally, the heaviest sufferer thereby. In fact, the storm left this metropolis, in addition to the general confusion regarding its own wires, almost entirely cut off by wire from all parts of the country.

Together with the general wrecking of the telegraphic systems inside and outside the city came a widespread interruption of railroad traffic, the train dispatching departments of nearly all the roads being impossible of operation.

Deadly Wires Made Safe.

And as a particularly grewsome climax to this chapter of tempestuous misery a night of black, inky, groping darkness fell upon the metropolis again last night—not an electric light in the length and breadth of the city throwing out a spark to light the timorous pedestrian on his way.

The darkness was a welcome one, almost from the precaution wisely suggested by Superintendent J. Elliott Smith, of the fire alarm system, to Mayor Grant early in the day, having all electric light circuits ordered be shut off to prevent danger to life from contact with the numberless wires lying on the streets, in the streets or dangling within easy reach. The result was a universal blackness in the city last night.

Horses Killed by Live Wires.

The live wires that were down all over the city were scarcely of less fatal powers by. Two horses were killed outright by coming in contact with live wires. Another horse was killed by coming in contact with a telegraph wire, and many narrow escapes of telegraph poles in busy streets. Many drivers narrowly escaped death. One received a shock which almost paralyzed him, and was rescued from the shattered pole.

The first accident occurred at 7 o'clock a. m. at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. Two wires fell to the ground, [illegible] sparks. They fell into a [illegible] ice car track, and the [illegible] fell to no [illegible]

The Fire Alarm Service.

The fire alarm service is also broken. The street car service is hopelessly blocked, not a wheel having moved on the different lines during the day. The telegraph company is not able to operate a single wire. The Western Union office could reach Binghamton and Buffalo, and has been trying, with partial success, to reach New York, Philadelphia, and other important points, but only for telephone duty. The storm also extended to the cities of Wilkesbarre and Carbondale, where the telegraphic and telephonic service are totally interrupted.

CONGRESS THE COMING WEEK.

It Is Believed That the Senate Will Make History.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—There is strong ground for the belief that the federal senate will make history this week, and the eyes of the country will consequently be intent upon its doings. The victory of the Republicans in securing consideration of the election bill has made them more determined than ever, but success has by no means blinded them to caution. Mr. Morton still holds the key to the situation and he is not apparently awaiting a favorable opportunity to use it. Report has it that the crisis will be reached on Tuesday, when it is expected that the advocates of the election bill will springa parliamentary coup d'etat, force a vote and secure the adoption of the closure rule. The closure rule out of the way early in the week, the election bill will be an easy matter. The main difficulty that confronts the Republicans is in maintaining a quorum of their own members. They think that the Democrats will endeavor to break a quorum when it comes to the question of adopting the closure resolution by withdrawing from the chamber, and no effort will be made to keep Republican senators in the chamber or near at hand.

Senators Stewart, Teller, Wolcott, and probably Senator Jones, of Nevada, will vote against the closure resolution, but it is thought they will not assist the Democrats in breaking a quorum. Senator Washburn, who has expressed himself in opposition to the elections bill, has voted with the Republicans on questions connected with the discussion of the closure resolution, and it is believed that he will vote for its passage. Taken altogether, the situation on the senate is critical, and this week will be making history in the senate.

The [illegible] house during the week will be occupied with the [illegible] appropriation bills. Today the [illegible] is [illegible], but the [illegible] probably be obtained [illegible] appropriation [illegible] legislative [illegible] it be follow- [illegible] ary academy [illegible] and [illegible] bill.

DEATH REIGNED ALL DAY.

A Singular Chain of Fatalities in Jersey City.

CHIEF FARRIER'S TRAGIC END.

Killed by an Explosion at an Incipient Fire—Henry Gussmann Burned to a Crisp—The Driver of a Fire Engine Killed in Collision with a Locomotive.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 26.—Death ran riot in Jersey City late Saturday afternoon and evening. Two fires, comparatively insignificant in themselves, were the causes that led to the killing of three men and the injuring of several others. Late in the afternoon a female tenant of the four-story frame tenement at Essex and Green streets went down into the cellar with a lighted lamp. A few minutes later the building was on fire. It is supposed that the lamp was accidentally upset, but in the confusion the woman's identity could not be fixed, and consequently her statement could not be procured. One man, Henry Gussmann, was burned to death, and eleven families were made homeless. The building is owned by Haley & Thomas and leased by Gussmann.

The Fat Woman's Remarkable Jump.

Before the arrival of the firemen the flames and smoke had ascended through the building, spreading so quickly that the tenants had hardly time to make their escape. Some of them were cut off entirely. Mrs. Fanning, a stout woman living on the third floor, jumped from the window. She landed on a cobble, and, strange to say, she escaped with some slight scratches, although the fall of sixty feet broke her fall into splinters. Her husband climbed on the window sill, intending to follow her example, but his courage failed him, and he went back into the room. A few minutes later he emerged from the little door on Green street, with his face, hands and clothing burned, and his hair singed.

Burned to a Crisp.

Among the tenants who escaped the same way as Mrs. Fanning was Gussmann, who lived with her husband on the fourth floor. Gussmann worked in the sugar house at night and slept during the day.

He was asleep when the fire broke out. His wife made every effort to arouse him, but could not get him to open his eyes. Finally, when Mrs. Gussmann was almost suffocated she threw open the window and was about to jump out. A shout from the crowd in the street caused her to hesitate, and in a minute or two the firemen rescued her. She begged that some one might go to the rescue of her husband. Several firemen made the attempt, but on reaching the window the volume of flame drove them back. After the fire was extinguished Gussmann's body was found on the floor burned to a crisp.

A Fire Engine Run Down.

At 7:30 p. m. an alarm came in from the box at Pavonia and Grove streets. Daniel Dugan, stoker of Engine 6, was the only one in the absence of Thomas Dillon, the regular driver, and drove from the engine house to Mercer street, through Barrow street. As he approached the Pennsylvania railroad crossing the gateman swung his lantern as a signal to stop.

The horses were under such headway, however, that Dugan was unable to check them, and they dashed across the track directly in front of the incoming Florida westbound train. The locomotive struck the fire engine and smashed it. Dugan was thrown from his seat under the wheels of the locomotive. His head was severed from the body. The body was picked up after ward about half way between Barrow and Grove streets, and, after a long search, his head was found near Grove street. Mary Sneed, a colored woman, was standing near the tracks waiting to cross. A piece of iron from the fire engine struck her on the head and knocked her senseless. Dugan was 33 years old, and leaves a widow and a child. He also supported a widowed mother. He lived at 309 Thirteenth street. One of the engine horses was killed and the other so badly injured that he had to be shot.

Chief Farrier Killed.

The fire to which Engine 3 was going broke out at 7 o'clock in the cellar of Bolwood's hardware and paint store on the northeast corner of Pavonia avenue and Grove street. The flames, which broke out in the cellar, were by Foreman Whalen thought, practically drowned out, when Chief Engineer Henry E. Farrier and his driver, James Riddle, came down into the cellar. The chief, before entering the cellar, was also so well satisfied that the fire was out that he told Assistant Chief John T. Desmond to take charge of the fire, as he (the chief) was going home. Portions of the rafters were still smoldering. It is said the chief reached up and tore a resisting strip from the ceiling and threw it into the water at his feet. It is conjectured that the brand fell in some oil and turpentine floating on the water. At all events, the instant the brand touched the water there was a blaze that seemed to permeate the whole cellar. There were five men grouped in the middle of the cellar.

They were Foreman Michael Whalen, of Truck 2; Hoseman John McDonald, of Engine 6; James Riddle, the chief's driver; Herman Fosse, an extra hoseman of Engine 6, and Chief Farrier. The unexpected illumination, which was succeeded by a tremendous burst of blinding smoke, dazzled them. Every man made for his life, but before all were out a deafening explosion occurred. Hoseman John McDonald was blown against the wall with terrific force. Foreman Whalen, who had escaped, dashed back and rescued McDonald.

Badly Burned and Blackened.

By that time streams ran through the floor above and from the rear of the store had rendered the air of the cellar breathable to firemen. Foreman Whalen was the first to explore it. The impression was general among the firemen that Chief Farrier had escaped from the cellar by the rear stairway.

So when Foreman Whalen stumbled over the body of a man in the middle of the cellar he did not think of Farrier. He dragged the body out on the sidewalk. It the glare of an electric light in the corner The face was blackened beyond recognition, and a part of one side was burned away; but the clothing and a pencil identified the body as that of the chief. Fireman that the chief of the department had been burned to death. The body was taken to Boylan's morgue and removed thence to the chief's residence in Belle street. Hoseman McDonald was assisted to a drug store and afterward sent to St. Francis hospital. His hands and chest were badly burned. The physicians who looked at him said he would probably die of his burns. Foreman Whalen was slightly burned in rescuing McDonald, and Hoseman Fosser was slightly injured.

Chief Farrier was 50 years old. He was born in England, but came to this country as a mere boy. He was appointed chief of the fire department in 1871, succeeding the late John Coyle, who had been chief of the volunteer department for a number of years. He was an excellent executive officer, a thoroughly equipped fireman, fearless in the face of danger, and he never hesitated to risk his own life to save the lives of others. When his body was taken out of the cellar two medals that had been presented to him for saving life were attached to his waistcoat. He was past master of Jersey City lodge, No. 74, F. and A. M., and a member of Enterprise chapter, R. A. M. He leaves a widow and three children.

AN ALLEGED CORRUPTION FUND.

A Newspaper Says the "Force" Bill Will Employ 402,305 Republicans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—In an article on the "force" bill, the World says: "Do not the assemblymen of the Empire state appreciate the danger which threatens their own people scarcely less than residents of the south? Are they willing to see established in the metropolis a political autocracy, with John I. Davenport at the head? Republican journals have been loud in their denunciation of the measure as in connection with the treasure exhibits only in Democratic imaginations, but the assertion will not bear the test of inquiry. If it be admits that he drew the original bill, and of men in the country he has fattened most upon the election laws now in existence.

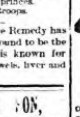
"During the past nine years, according to his own figures on file in the treasury department, he has received personally in the shape of fees additional to his salary as chief of the commissioner over $300,000 and has disbursed altogether to Republican heelers under the guise of supervisors the enormous sum of $527,358. Not enough, but it is only a grain of the amount which will be at his disposal under the pending bill.

"With the power to appoint 'discreet' men at pleasure and a perpetual and unlimited appropriation at his back, he would possess a corrupt influence simply beyond all calculation or estimate.

"Nor should the cost of the measure to the whole country be forgotten. If its provisions be executed in the 67,000 voting precincts in the United States there will be employed 402,305 men at salaries aggregating $17,000,000.

Think of it—a Republican corruption fund of over $17,000,000 in 1892. That is the real meaning of this bill. There will no longer exist the necessity of frying the fat out of manufactured tariffs. The United States treasury will furnish unlimited capital for Quay in the north, and bayonets without number for the Mizzells of the south. Such is the degradation and despair and such the character of the contest now waging in the United States senate. This week may tell the story."

This Date in History—Jan. 26.



DR. JENNER.

1630—Death of Henry Briggs, mathematician, born 1556.

1716—Birth of George Sackville, soldier and statesman; died 1785.

1784—Birth of Bernadatte, French general and king of Sweden; died 1844.

1796—Birth of Thomas Noon Talfourd, judge and writer; died 1795.

1823—Death of Dr. E. Jenner, inventor of vaccination; born in 1749.

1837—Michigan admitted into the Union.

1850—Death of Adam Gottlob Oehenschlieger, Danish poet.

1850—Death of Francis Jeffrey, Scotch judge; born 1773.

1855—Sardinia joined England and France in the Russo-Turkish war.

1863—Burnside superseded by Joseph Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac.

1871—British bark Kate Smith wrecked on coast of New Jersey; 23 lives lost.

1871—Death of George Tucknor, American writer and publisher.

1875—Count de Chambord said to have been recognized as king by the Orleans princes.

1888—Suakim evacuated by British troops.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and speediest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv

ISAAC BROKAW & SON,
REAL ESTATE
and Insurance
Brokers. Money to loan on first-mortgage.
NO. 30 DUER STREET.
North Plainfield, N. J.

Big Discount.
MEN'S and BOYS'
Mackintosh and Rubber Coats.
LARGE STOCK.
U. B. Crane,
HATTER and FURNISHER,
12 Park avenue.

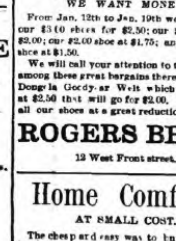
Cleaner Coal!
L. A. Rheaume, Ag't.
50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,
Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly adopted steam pulverizing machine at the yard, where he will be pleased to receive orders for same in the best manner at short notice.

Marsh Brothers,
PAINTERS and DECORATORS,
At the rear of Park Hotel, Somerset street, corner of North avenue and Peer street, call the attention to the fact that they do all kinds of first-class work. Painting a specialty. Shop attended to with dispatch. Do not fail to call for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Orders promptly.
Marsh Brothers.
A. A. MARSH. T. B. MARSH.
(late Marsh & Myers).

Some People Think
When bargains are over, all the pretty goods are gone.
Not So at My Store.
It is my business to keep
FINE FANCY GOODS.
And my stock is ever newly renewed and kept full with the latest styles.
E. CLARKE
No. 9 East Front street.

When all other remedies fail Physicians recommend as the only positive cure for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES
DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY
Thousands gratefully testify to its having saved their lives. To Mothers and Daughters it has proved a blessing. $1 bottle; 6 for $5. All Druggists.
"A Family Jewel," a beautiful illustrated book—how to Cure all Blood and Kidney Diseases—mailed free. Address (naming this paper)
Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N.Y.

ON EXHIBITION AT
Randolph's Drug Store,
21 West Front street.



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WE WANT MONEY.
From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $3.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.
We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies Dongola Goodyear Welt which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.
ROGERS BROS.,
13 West Front street.

Home Comforts
AT SMALL COST.
The cheapest and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are agreed to show you.
Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in
PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.
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The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Lace curtains re-finished equal to new. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.
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Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.
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Shrewsbury tomatoes $1.30 doz., Burham & Morrel's rumor corn $1.50 doz., Hamburg sieve lima beans $1.30 doz., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 2½c., viz.—fig plums, Bartlet pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapples.
A choice lot of California dried apricots.
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Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES OR EYEGLASSES properly, call at
DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler
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A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.
Don't forget the Number, 13.

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For sale by
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The manufacturer of a New and Beatiful Brand of soap will give away an
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Don't miss this chance.

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QUALITY COAL.
YARD AND OFFICE
SOUTH AVENUE.
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Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
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Perfect Parlor Stoves

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Choice Timothy Seed,

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Black lace muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.

Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, reduce d to $1.

Natria muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Black wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 25c., 35c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black undressed kid gloves,7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,

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Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

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Fine Groceries,

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DRINK THE THREE B TEA

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First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by

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Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Berthine and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 LaGrande avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890

HAS THE KAISER CANCER?

A Report That Germany's Emperor Is Thus Afflicted.

DUBLIN'S INSUPPRESSIBLE STOPS

Ireland's People Do Not Care to Read Attacks on Their Leader—Parnell's Warm Reception in Waterford—The Chilian Troubles Approaching a Crisis.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Notwithstanding the denial of the German newspapers that the kaiser is afflicted with anything like cancer it is regarded as significant that he never took much interest in the Koch lymph cure until it was reported that the lymph would cure cancer. From that time the kaiser showed great eager interest in the remedy and bestowed honors and promises liberally on Dr. Koch. The landtag has not yet carried out the promises and the kaiser himself is not so enthusiastic as he has been.

The Insuppressible Suppressed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—The collapse of the anti-Parnell pewspaper called The Insuppressible is pointed to by the friends of Mr. Parnell as evidence that the people of Dublin and Ireland generally do not care to read attacks upon their leader, and prefer the Parnellite newspapers—The Freeman's Journal and United Ireland, both of which have a flourishing circulation. The Insuppressible was started upon the supposition that Mr. William O'Brien would assume editorial control of its columns.

It is believed that Mr. O'Brien's telegraphic message from Boulogne-sur-Mur to the publishers of The Insuppressible, requesting that his name be no longer used in connection with that newspaper, was the last reason which brought about the collapse of the enterprise referred to.

Parnell's Foes Disconcerted.

Mr. Parnell appears to be in the best of spirits, and his continued assumption of leadership quite disconcerts his opponents. The English Liberals have changed their range of action to suit the times, and now form of having all along intended to bring about the independence of Ireland as a distinct and separate nation. This is what the Tories have always claimed, and what the Liberals have heretofore denied, although Parnell has never explicitly joined in the denial. Parnell appears to be indifferent to the Boulogne conference, and in carrying out the programme he had laid down just as if no conference was going on.

Waterford Turns Out En Masse.

Parnell's reception at Waterford Sunday was a tremendous affair. The streets and houses were decorated, and the immense procession paraded the length and breadth of the city. The bishop of the diocese of Ardagh appealing to the people not to countenance Mr. Parnell did not have the commanding tone that has heretofore characterized such appeals on the part of the clergy. It was rather in a pleading tone, and alluded to the alleged efforts on the part of Mr. Parnell to separate the people from the priests, who, the bishop said, were their proper guides in all matters affecting morality. Mr. Parnell's remarks were listened to with the utmost attention, and sometimes interrupted by cheers and loud groans for his opponents, and especially Timoiey Healy.

Mr. Parnell said that if he had been guilty of any fault in his political course it was that of being too amiable with Mr. Gladstone; but it was a fault not likely to be repeated. All negotiations with Mr. Gladstone were broken off, not to be resumed. But Ireland would have home rule and not merely a sense of home rule. Mr. Parnell afterward received cordial addresses from the corporation, board of guardians, trade societies, etc. The Mayoralty has held a counter demonstration at Mullinavatt, where there was considerable cheering for Parnell. Sheehy spoke.

Chili's Troubles Critical.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Advices from Chili represent the situation as more than desperate for President Balmaceda. The people are rising everywhere with the cry "Live the people!" and joining the insurgent forces. The leaders of the insurrection have distributed circulars broadcast saying that their mission is to break the bonds that have so long fettered the Chilian people and kept them servants to an arro gant autocracy. The government, which at first threatened the rebels with severe punishment, is afraid to carry out its threats in the case of the few that have fallen into government hands for fear of retaliation. A rising is imminent in Valparaiso, and Balmaceda has no confidence in his soldiers. Italy has sent the cruiser Venezo to protect Italian interests in Chilian waters.

Robbie Burns Remembered.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Burns birthday was celebrated in London and throughout Great Britain with more than usual enthusiasm. In Glasgow a number of the strikers paraded in honor of the poor man's poet. A placard bore the legend "Man's Inhumanity to Man Makes Countless Thousands Mourn."

Government Relief in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—Balfour's government is now employing 2,700 laborers on the relief works at Westport, Ireland, and claims to have paid them £1,500 for work during the past week.

THEY FEAR DYNAMITE.

A Great Scare Reported Among the Authorities in London.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is stated on very high authority that there is a great dynamite scare among the authorities, who have received information from their agents in America that the dynamite section is actively preparing to resume operations. The headquarters are said to be in Philadelphia and Kansas City. The authorities are increasing their vigilance in all ports, and detectives swarm at Queenstown, Liverpool, Southampton and other ports.

The police guards have been increased around the public buildings, and the authorities are considering the advisability of issuing orders for a closer examination of the luggage of passengers arriving in England from the continent and the United States.

Two Young Elopers Heard From.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—Three weeks ago Minnie Thompson, a pretty miss of 18 summers, and of good family, mysteriously disappeared simultaneously with Charles Bothwell, of Rochester, N. Y., also aged 18, and a student at Allegheny college. Nothing was heard of the couple until today, when a letter from Philadelphia announced that they had run away together, had gone to Camden, N. J., were married and had settled down in Philadelphia, where the young husband has realitive relatives.

IS ROBERT RAY HAMILTON ALIVE?

A Newspaper's Startling Theory That He May Have Folgned Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—In an editorial a column and a half long The Sun advances the theory that Robert Ray Hamilton may still be alive. After reviewing the remarkable story of Hamilton's liaison with Eva Mann, The Sun says: "Mr. Hamilton dropped completely out of sight until the press dispatches again made a startling announcement—that of the death of Hamilton while on a ranch in Idaho. The briefest possible announcement of his death was made, and it came from intimate friends of the family. The news, when borne to his venerable and affectionate father, did not fall, apparently, like an overwhelming blow. It seems almost as if it had been anticipated.

"The body was not brought home, the house was closed to all questioners, and no funeral notice was published until Oct. 6, thirty-four days after the reported death, the time required, it is known, for Hamilton Hamilton had been ill for some time and had not had an opportunity to have the notice published.

"Under the pressure of constant inquiry it was finally disclosed that in March last Mr. Hamilton had made a will in this city, and that late in the summer he had invited Mr. Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., one of the executors, to visit him in the wilderness of Idaho. When Mr. Speir arrived with another friend, Mr. C. D. H. Moore, on the 30th of September he learded, as he said, that Hamilton's body had been found in the Snake river three days before.

"It was reported that Mr. Hamilton had left his ranch Aug. 22, taking his horse and dogs, and had gone hunting and fishing alone, though he was unfamiliar with the region. Strangely enough, he took with him on his sporting trip his valuable gold watch and a number of letters and papers regarding his litigation with his mistress and wife. When, on Sept. 27, his partner, Mr. Sargent, came back to the ranch, he was told that Mr. Hamilton had gone hunting and had not returned. A searching party was organized, and on Sept. 1 Mr. Hamilton's horse was found. The next day Mr. Hamilton's body was discovered, and it was at once taken to his ranch and buried, because, as Mr. Sargent says, 'he once told me that he would rather be buried here if anything should happen.'

"It is a remarkable fact that the body was found, not by Mr. Sargent, but by Mr. J. O. Green, son of Dr. Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph company, another friend of Hamilton. On his way up to the Yellowstone park he made a detour to visit Mr. Hamilton's ranch, found he was missing, and joined in the search for him. According to Mr. Green's story, while looking along the Snake river he noticed Hamilton's body hidden under the overhanging branches of a tree. It appeared as if it had been in the water four or five days, but Mr. Green says he was able immediately to recognize it; yet he particularly identified the watch and papers.

"Mr. Green notified Hamilton's relatives at once, according to the statement telegraphed in the dispatches of Sept. 14 last, and then quietly went on and continued his hunting sport. Although, according to this statement, the body was found on the 3d of September, Mr. Hamilton's father in this city received his first notice of his son's death on the 13th of September! This was brought to him by another son, and he was so little interested in it, according to the interview printed at the time, that he could not remember the signature to the dispatch.

"The two letters were forwarded to Sing Sing, giving what purported to be the facts in the case. One was sent by Mr. Sargent to the attorneys in Mr. Hamilton's suit to annul the marriage with Eva Hamilton, a marriage which his death annulled! The second was sent Mr. Hamilton's brother by Mr. Moore. It was brief, but urged that Mr. Hamilton's body be not removed. Mr. Moore said he knew that 'Ray had expressed a wish to be buried here,' in Idaho. Why this strange wish? It is certainly most remarkable that Mr. Hamilton's father did not receive prompt and full information of his son's death, and that a friend of the family should have waited two weeks to notify him and then sent no particulars excepting by letter.

"It is peculiar that, instead of hastening home to tell the shocking story to the bereaved family, both Mr. Speir and Mr. Moore decided to remain some time at the ranch, and Mr. Moore, in writing to the brother of Mr. Hamilton, said they staid because 'Mr. Sargent seems to want us to.'

"Whether Mr. Hamilton's father nor his brother hastened to the west to bring the body home, leaving it to be buried at the ranch. As soon as Mr. Hamilton's death was announced Mr. Voltmer started from the west and produced the will, which was immediately presented for probate. As it made no provision for the woman claiming to be his widow she began a contest on her release from prison.

"The lawyers retained in behalf of the estate wrung from her the admission that she had maintained marital relations with a drunken vagabond before she met Mr. Hamilton, and that therefore her marriage with the latter was illegal, and finally obtained her confession that the child she had presented as Hamilton's was neither his nor hers. Her case was thrown out of court at once, and the surrogate decided that she had no claim on Mr. Hamilton's name or fortune. Then came a suggestive proceeding. Mr. Hamilton's will was again presented for probate, and the astonishing statement was made by the surrogate that the evidence of death was insufficient. Neither of the two men who said they had seen the dead body and recognized it was present. One of them, Mr. Hamilton's partner in the ranch, was said to be snowed up in Idaho; and the other, Mr. Green, was in Europe.

"A commission was ordered to take the testimony of these two persons, and the end is not yet. If Mr. Hamilton is not dead, he can now with safety return to his home and start in life anew. There are those who knew Robert Ray Hamilton well who have never believed for a single moment the story of his death. They believe he foresaw that his only and readiest way of escape from a most distressing situation was by hiding behind the shelter of an invented death. The tangle has all been skillfully unraveled, and, if living, the way of life for Robert Ray Hamilton is once more straightened out before him."

Rioting in Scotland.

GLASGOW Jan. 26.—In a riot between the railway strikers and the police at Greenock, on Saturday night, several police were injured. Disorders also occurred at Perth. The North British Railway company has sued the Railway Servants' society for £20,000 damages for causing the strike, and has attached the funds of the society.

John L. No Longer an Elk.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Dr. Simon Quinlan, grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, who is in the city, has issued an order suspending John L. Sullivan from membership. He alleged to have obtained admission into a New Jersey lodge by misrepresentation.

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Stoves and Ranges

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J. HERRMANN, } PETERSON,
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JOHN ABBOTT,
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Opposite M. E. church,
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P. O. BOX 681,
W. J. Parsons, No. 18 Vine street. H. E. Gayle, No. 15 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
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ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Counters, $1 8
Cabinets, Shelving,
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Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

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CARPENTERS
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General Jobbers.
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty
Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & MILL,
Plumbing and hot water fitting a specialty, 19 NORTH AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Best black stand connected with the shop.

All Kinds of Job-work Done, Prompt. Neat, Cheap.

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DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
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R. F. R. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 56t
Feet above the sea level.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!
We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.
There are a few of those $5 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $3 each. Cashmere Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 25c., worth 35c., these are all new, fine, desirable goods. Ladies' All-wool Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Outing Flannels in seasonable colors, 11c. and 12 1-2c. Children's plain caps, in all colors, 25c. to $1.25.
Good, heavy, Scotch Gingham at 22, 27 and 37c. (Everybody has.)
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We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

J. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front street.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 28d, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:45, 7:30, 8:07, 9:42, 11:03 a. m., 1:00, 2:30, 4:05, 5:00, 6:30, 8:04, 9:07, 10:40, 11:59 p. m. Sunday at 5:45, 8:07, 9:42 a. m., 4:05, 5:00, 8:04, 9:07, 10:40 p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty street at 8:30, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a. m., 12:40, 1:40, 3:10, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 p. m., 12:15 night. Sunday at 7:15, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a. m., 12:40, 1:40, 3:10, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 p. m., 12:15 night.

Express trains for Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen, Perth Amboy and South Amboy at 7:30, 8:07, 9:42, 11:03 a. m., 1:00, 2:30, 4:05, 5:00, 6:30, 8:04, 9:07, 10:40, 11:59 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:30, 8:07, 9:42, 11:03, 11:55 a. m., 1:00, 2:30, 4:05, 5:00, 6:30, 8:04, 9:07, 10:40, 11:59 p. m. Sunday, 8:07, 9:42, 11:03 a. m., 4:05, 5:00, 8:04, 9:07, 10:40, 11:59 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 5:45, 7:15, 8:52, 10:27, 11:45 a. m., 12:45, 2:15, 3:50, 5:25, 6:45, 8:20, 9:50, 11:05 p. m. Sunday, 8:52, 10:27, 11:45 a. m., 3:50, 5:25, 6:45, 8:20, 9:50, 11:05 p. m.

Passengers for Somerville change cars at Dunellen.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:30, 8:07, 9:42, 11:03, 11:55 a. m., 1:00, 2:30, 4:05, 5:00, 6:30, 8:04, 9:07, 10:40, 11:59 p. m. Sunday, 8:07, 9:42, 11:03 a. m., 4:05, 5:00, 8:04, 9:07, 10:40, 11:59 p. m.

Leave Newark at 5:45, 7:15, 8:52, 10:27, 11:45 a. m., 12:45, 2:15, 3:50, 5:25, 6:45, 8:20, 9:50, 11:05 p. m. Sunday, 8:52, 10:27, 11:45 a. m., 3:50, 5:25, 6:45, 8:20, 9:50, 11:05 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Dunellen.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5:45, 7:30, 8:07, 9:42 a. m., 1:00, 4:34, 5:30, 8:04, 9:07 p. m. Sunday at 5:45 a. m., 8:07, 9:42 a. m., 4:34, 8:04, 9:07 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9:42 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

Arrive at Lake Hopatcong (connections) at 5:45 a. m.—For easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsville, Mauch Chunk, Mt. Pleasant, Tamaqua, Hazleton and intermediate points.

7:16 a. m. for High Bridge and Easton, 8:07 a. m. for Flemington, 11:55 a. m. for Easton, Bangor, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pittsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Bridgeville, Tobyhanna, Tannersville, Wind Gap, Bangor, Belvidere, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Delaware Valley, Manunka Chunk, Belvidere, Phillipsburg, Lambertville, Trenton, Bristol, Philadelphia, Pemberton, Mount Holly, Lumberton, Mount Holly, Vincentown, Medford, Hainesport, Moorestown, Camden, Haddonfield, Woodbury, Glassboro, Mullica Hill, Swedesboro, Salem, Bridgeton, Millville, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, Wildwood, Anglesea, Cape May Point, Delaware Bay Shore, Dividing Creek, Cedarville, Bivalve, Port Norris, Shellpile, Heislerville, Leesburg, Dennisville, Seaville, Tuckahoe, Corbin City, Atlantic City, Somers Point, Ocean View

STORY OF A SWISS HERO.

HOW DARING ARNOLD WINKELRIED PURCHASED VICTORY.

Leading a Wedge Shaped Phalanx Against an Austrian Square, He Drew a Dozen Spear Points Into His Own Body and Saved the Day.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

ARNOLD WINKELRIED and the sheaf of bloody Austrian spears will not be forgotten by Americans so long as the text books of our common schools continue to set before the youth stories of the world's noblest heroes. The sublime courage and devotion of the Swiss patriot placed his name among the martyrs to liberty and well nigh to the top of the list. But the deed is not half told in the simple account given with the famous poem and in biographical notices. Unlike many a brilliant episode, the grandeur of this does not lie simply in the startling climax; glory preceded and followed the wonderful deed. The words "Make way for liberty" on the lips of Winkelried meant a great deal.

The struggles of the people of Switzerland against the rapacious lords at home and invaders and despoilers from abroad have made them celebrated among the freemen of the earth. It was in a conflict with tyrannical Austrians that a handful of patriots went out to do battle, and one of their number to achieve undying fame and purchase liberty. For a generation there had existed a confederation of eight cantons for the purpose of defense. They had enemies at their doors in the persons of powerful lords and their robber retainers, and the rulers of Austria let pass no opportunity to injure them in retaliation for damages done in past wars. One day a few villagers who were oppressed by an increase of taxes proposed to their neighbors of the city of Lucerne a league of rights, and the lord whose gains were thus menaced put the leaders of the movement to death.

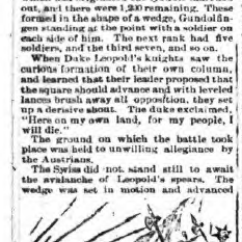
This cruelty was a spark that set the whole confederation on fire. A diet was held, war was declared on the lords in general, and the latter raised their cause with Duke Leopold, of Austria. The duke marched upon Lucerne at the head of two columns—one of infantry and one of mounted knights. The latter numbered 4,000. The confederates had a camp at Adelwyl, near Sempach, on the road to Lucerne, and mustered 1,400 men. They were led by Peterman, of Gundolfingen. When Leopold's knights saw the contemptible force that barred the road to Lucerne, the city they had set out especially to punish, they demanded to be led on alone without waiting for the infantry to reach the field. The duke yielded to the demand, and dismounted the nobles became the strongest positions were hilly and unsuited for cavalry movements. The column was formed in a square, having sides four ranks deep, the rear ranks extending their spears forward so that the front should appear an impenetrable hedge of pointed steel.

The Swiss halted, after the customary prayer, said to his followers, "If any one is present who feels himself unable to cope with four of the enemy let him retire." Two hundred men belonging to the reserve which had originated the trouble marched out, and there were 1,200 remaining. These formed in the shape of a wedge, Gundolfingen standing at the point with a lieutenant on each side of him. The next rank had five soldiers, and the third seven, and so on.

When Duke Leopold's knights saw the curious formation of their own column, and learned that their leader proposed that the square should advance and with leveled lances break the ranks opposite them, they set up a derisive shout. The duke exclaimed, "Here on my own land, for my people, I will die."

The ground on which the battle took place was held to unwilling allegiance by the Austrians.

The Swiss did not stand still to await the avalanche of Leopold's spears. The wedge was set in motion and advanced



"MAKE WAY FOR LIBERTY."

upon the Austrian square, aiming at a point near the corner. The intention was to crush in one corner of the square, throwing the front and one side into confusion. This done, every step in advance through the gap would take the nearest Austrians in reverse, and if persisted in with success would soon break up the square.

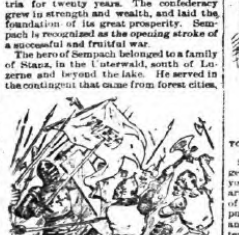
The first efforts of the Swiss failed utterly. Several of the leading ranks were destroyed, and the wedge halted, and the valor of those remaining was fast giving way. It was a supreme crisis. The daring of the Swiss in offering attack against an overwhelming force seems foolhardy. Had they stood fast the Austrians would have torn themselves to pieces in surrounding the stubborn barrier. Such tactics could not, however, save the Swiss when once the contact had come. To halt then would be certain ruin, and nothing could save Switzerland but the onward, onward, and ever onward creeping of liberty's human wedge. A knight of the Unterwald, Arnold Struth von Winkelried, stood in the isolated front ranks of the wedge, and with a quickness of thought not less remarkable than his knightly courage saw the only hope of Switzerland—to absorbe in some way a handful of those bristling Austrian spears while a dozen Swiss battle axes should hew a little road through the bodies of the foremost Austrian knights.

Dropping his own ax he straddled out both arms, gathered all the lances within reach and buried the points in his own breast. Through the slender gap a flood of Swiss soon poured, enlarging the opening with every blow. A square once broken is of course as good as defeated. The Austrians fought heroically. Three times their banner went down, and as often lifted on high. The dukes and the prince-priest of his host of nobles rushed to the fore, but all was of no use. The day was lost, and the Austrian prince and many counts and barons fell.

The Austrian horse holders became alarmed and fled with the horses, and the infantry supports were not in sight. There was no recourse now for the knights but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The bloodiest fighting of the field took place over the banners of the Austrians. One banner was defended to the death by no less than thirty-four Austrian knights and allies. Another had twelve slain around it in the last rally, another seven and another fourteen. In one case the standard bearer tore up the banner and died with the staff clinched in his teeth. The Austrians lost 2,000 men, 676 killed; the Swiss lost 200 killed and nearly all of their leaders. The battle was fought on July 9, 1386. The tide of victory ashered in by the brave Winkelried did not stop with the battle of Sempach. The confederates were on with conquest after conquest, and gained adherents from the lands they freed of lordly tyrants. At last Austria negotiated and secured a truce with the brave cantonese.

At the end of the truce the Austrians and their partisans in Switzerland resumed hostilities, and by treachery and cruelty combined stirred up the confederates. Another bloody battle took place at Nafels, in 1388, where the Austrian cavalry was defeated in a mountain fight with terrible slaughter. The Swiss rolled rocks and stones down the precipices upon the horsemen, and caused a stampede that soon affected the infantry, and the battle ended in confusion for the Austrians. Over two thousand were killed. As a result of this victory Switzerland had peace with Austria for twenty years. The confederacy grew in strength and wealth, and laid the foundation of its great prosperity. Sempach is recognized as the opening stroke of a successful and fruitful war.

The hero of Sempach belonged to a family of Stanz, in the Unterwald, south of Lucerne and beyond the lake. He served in the contingent that came from forest cities,



BATTLE FOR THE STANDARD.

as they were then called. A coat of mail said to have belonged to him is preserved in the arsenal at Stanz, and a monument to him stands near the parish church. Near the town there is a chapel consecrated to his memory.

Skeptics have tried to discredit the Winkelried story, and among other things claim that knightly armor would have withstood the spears. It seems, though, that at the period of the battle the Winkelrieds did not live up to their knightly dignity. Besides, the day was intensely hot and heavy armor was out of place. The Austrians were ill and suffered in consequence, but the Swiss being near their homes did not need to be so encumbered, even if they were entitled to wear it. When Winkelried resolved upon his daring act he commended his wife and child to his comrades, and it is a matter of record that twenty years after the battle there was an Arnold Winkelried at the head of a household in Stanz.

The feat attributed to Winkelried was popular. There are five similar cases on record. One was in the war between the house of Hapsburg and the Bernese in 1271; a second at Ratisbon in 1332, a third at Sancy in the war between the Swiss and Charles the Bold in 1477; a fourth at Frastenz in the Swabian war, 1499, and at Kappel, in the religious war where Zwingli fell, in 1531. Winkelried's deed is recorded in a chronicle dated ninety years after the battle, but the entry has been pronounced an interpolation. It appears in chronicles and songs of the Fifteenth century, and in battle records and pictures of the sixteenth century. Sempach was a popular battle, and Winkelried's part in it is recorded in the earliest chronicles of the Swiss people, with the exception, possibly, of one, that of 1450, as the alleged interpolation. Its omission in this chronicle (dated 1470) might be accounted for on the ground that four cases of the kind occurred in Swiss wars of that time, and the instance at Sempach may not have appeared so remarkable at the time of completion of this memoir as it did at a later date, in view of the results that flowed from it. GEORGE L. KILMER.

"MAKE WAY FOR LIBERTY!"

"Make way for liberty!" he cried;
Made way for liberty and died

It must not be. This day, this hour,
Annihilate the oppressor's power:
All seemed to say on the field.
She will not fly, she cannot yield—
She must not fail; her better fate
Here gives her an immortal date.
Few were the numbers she could boast;
But, every freeman was a host,
And felt as though himself were he
On whose sole arm hung victory.

It did depend on one, indeed,
Behold him—Arnold Winkelried!
There were a thousand hearts to beat
The echo of a nobler name
Unmarked he stood among the throng,
In rumination deep and long,
Till you might see with sudden grace
The very thought come o'er his face;
And, by the motion of his form,
Anticipate the bursting storm;
And, by the uprising of his brow,
Tell where the bolt would strike, and how.

But 'twas no sooner thought than done,
The field was in a moment won.
"Make way for liberty!" he cried,
Then ran, his arms extended wide,
As if his dearest friend to clasp;
Ten spears he swept within his grasp.
"Make way for liberty!" he cried;
Their keen points met from side to side.
He bowed among them like a tree,
And thus made way for liberty.

Swift to the breach his comrades fly.
"Make way for liberty!" they cry,
And through the Austrian phalanx dart,
As rushed the spears through Arnold's heart;
While, instantaneous as his fall,
Rout, ruin, panic, scattered all:
An earthquake could not overthrow
A city with a surer blow.

Thus Switzerland again was free,
Thus death made way for liberty.
—James Montgomery.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

DEVOTED TO THE ENTERTAINMENT OF GIRL AND BOY READERS.

Interesting Incidents in the History of Michael Angelo, One of the World's Greatest Men, Being a Painter, Sculptor and Architect of Widespread Renown.

Michael Angelo was born over four hundred years ago at a castle in Tuscany, where his father held office as a governor. His father's name was Ludovico Buonarroti, and he himself was christened Michelangelo Buonarroti, but for four centuries he has been popularly called Michael Angelo. His parents had planned for him a great position in law or politics, and Angelo had been sent to an academy where it was expected he would get a good education. But instead of studying his books, Angelo made chalk drawings on the walls and floor of his room. This greatly disappointed his father, who first rebuked him, and then, when the lessons were persistently neglected for the pictures, added a flogging. The whole family was worried about the boy's obstinate wish to be an artist.

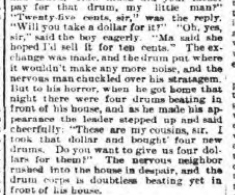
YOUNG ANGELO AT WORK ON HIS FIRST PIECE OF SCULPTURE.

Seeing that the boy had unmistakable genius, permission was finally given to young Angelo to become a pupil of the artist Ghirlandajo. He was then 13 years of age. From the first the young artist pursued his studies with great earnestness and activity, his progress astonishing alike teacher and friends. Lorenzo the Magnificent became his patron when the lad was but 15, and offered him both encouragement and opportunity in his art. It was in the gardens of San Marco, the gates of which had been thrown open to Angelo by Lorenzo, that the young artist executed his first piece of statuary. It was the head of a faun, and may still be seen in one of the museums of Florence. The piece of sculpture representing Angelo at work on the faun's head (we call) was executed by Emilio Santarelli, and occupies a place in the Pitti gallery of Florence. Our cut of it is a reprint from the January number of St. Nicholas. Michael Angelo died in 1563 at the age of 89, but his remains were removed to Florence. His benevolence and charity made him generally beloved, and in the history of no name shines with a more unsullied luster than that of Michael Angelo.

The Small Boy and His Drums.

Golden Days is responsible for this story of a juvenile resident of Detroit who was given a drum for a Christmas present. He was beating it vociferously on the sidewalk when a nervous neighbor appeared and asked, "How much did your father pay for that drum, my little man?" "Twenty-five cents, sir," was the reply. "Will you take a dollar for it?" "Oh, yes, sir," said the boy eagerly. "Ma said she hoped I'd sell it for 25 cents." The exchange was made, and the drum put where it wouldn't make any more noise, and the nervous man chuckled over his extravagance. But to his horror, when he got home that night there were four drums beating in front of his house, and as he made his appearance the leader stepped up and said cheerfully: "These are my cousins, sir. I took that dollar and bought four new drums. Do you want to give us four dollars for them?" The nervous neighbor rushed into the house in despair, and the drum corps is doubtless beating yet in front of his house.

Winter Fun.



GUESS WHO WILL WIN.

How is the fun
Of winter reckoned
By boys in country and toys in town,
Takes all in all, the joy and the sport
Snowballs are first;
Snow forts are second;
But the boys agree these both give place
Tom rights down, well matched skating race!
—Little Men and Women.

A Game for Evening Hours.

Numbered with a list of amusements for evening hours, the game called "A Blind Judgment" is suggested in Good Housekeeping, where directions occur for playing it, as follows:

One of the players must be blindfolded and seated at the upper end of the room. Each of the others is then led in turn, and without speaking to him the blinded one must give judgment regarding them. If the judgment is possible then the person led up must be blindfolded in his place; if not he pays a forfeit, and another person is brought up until he makes a correct guess. For example:

Question—What is your sentence regarding this prisoner?

Judge—He must sing a German song.

Forfeit—Miss T——, who does not understand German, and is so hoarse she can scarcely speak.

Question—What is your sentence regarding this prisoner?

Judge—He must buy himself a wig.

Dr. W——, being baldheaded, now has the honor of the judge's chair.

And so the entertainment goes on, to the interest and delight of the assemblage.

The Sunday Amusement.

Two young mothers were gravely discussing the question a few days ago of Sunday games for their children. This subject seems to furnish no end of perplexities to mothers who have certain conscientious scruples about making the day a holiday but who still wish to keep their children from learning to dread the day because of its restrictions. These women agreed that it was very, very hard to know just what to do. Said one: "I read to my children just as long as they will let me. But they're too young to care for very much of that. They want to play with their toys, and I don't think they ought to do that. Last Sunday Jack played with his soldiers, and I was really shocked when I was into the nursery and found him. What do you do?"

"Why," said the other, with an air of conscious superiority, "has used to trouble me, but I've got it beautifully arranged now. I got a dissected map of Palestine for Janey and Harry, and I let them put that together, and then I let them play logomachy, if they will spell out nothing but Bible names."

"But Harold and Tom—they're too little for that, I mean. What do you do with them?" asked the other, with the air of one sitting at the feet of the prophet.

"Why, I've fixed that, too," she answered. "I let them play with a big Noah's ark."—New York Evening Sun.

Has Coffee a Disinfecting Power.

Coffee is a very powerful disinfectant. The beans, when dried, roasted and pounded to a coarse powder, should be placed on plates in the room where its disinfecting influence is desired, or sprinkled in cesspools and other places where an offensive effluvium is perceived. The coffee seems to gather to itself the impurities of the air, for when so frequently heated it will give forth much of the odor which it has absorbed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To clarify molasses, heat over the fire, pour in one pint of sweet milk to each gallon of molasses. The impurities will rise in scum, which must be taken off before broken by boiling.

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,
23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

PICKING UP DOLLARS

Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering goods at rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:

Plush rocking chairs from $4.70 up.
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.
Rugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard.
Folding Beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains
At the 5 and 10c Store

In PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them

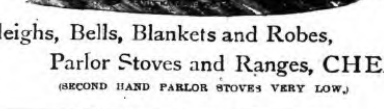
Two blinds of regular price will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good ones left.

We guarantee to save you money on Crockeryware.

Though tinware has been MCKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We still sell six tin lamp chimneys at 5c., and wire popples need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold at 5 cent. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. House-furnishings of all kinds.

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of



Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,
Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.
(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN OVERCOATS.
10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.
Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,
NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE
SAY

THIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

THIS IS THE SEASON
when you need a pair of
DRESS SHOES.
Can you do better than to call on
DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,
22 W. FRONT STREET.
(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

RUBBER GOODS!
SHERWIN'S, 23 West Front Street.

Men's Rubber Boots	*from*	*$2.25 up.*
" *Buckle Arctics*	"	*1.10* "
" *Rubbers*	"	*.43* "
Boys' "	"	*.35* "
Ladies' "	"	*.28* "
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	"	*.15* "

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc. At greatly reduced prices, at
STEPHENSON'S
32 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. Fresh Cream constantly.

Joseph Krewson
Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made
Furniture Express
30 WEST FRONT STREET.
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS

Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or stores in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in
Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY
and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by
DR. GRIFFIN,
will cure
Rheumatism,
Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies. 63 East Second street, corner of Washington.

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue,
2d and 3d floors, Box 1568.

Louis B. Coddington
(Successor to Tunis J Carey.)
NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET
and 32 Park avenue
P. O. Box 259.
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EXPRESS
Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered trucks. Goods sent to any part of the city or country Piano moving a specialty.

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A. D. Cook & Bro.
LUMBER and COAL.
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 98.

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Woolston & Buckle,
27 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper hangers
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

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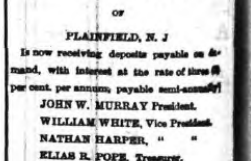
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
OF
PLAINFIELD, N. J
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually
JOHN W. MURRAY President.
WILLIAM WYCKOFF, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD
ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY



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Work quickly and thoroughly done. Two tanks in operation. Our apparatus is approved by the Board of Health. Perfect air and odorless. Orders may be left at Conover's drug store, 2 Park House, Manufacturers of the Best Lawn, Garden and Field Fertilizer. P. O. Box 660. Telephone call 32.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JOTTINGS.

—The City Common Council will meet in regular session next Monday evening at eight o'clock.

—The Dramatic Association connected with St. Mary's church attended a play in Elizabeth last evening.

—The Union county Board of Freeholders will hold a meeting in the Court House at Elizabeth Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

—The various liquor dealers of the city will apply for licenses at the next meeting of the Common Council, which will be held Monday evening.

—The damage done by the storm to the electric light wires has been almost entirely repaired. The street lights were burning as usual last evening.

—The annual meeting of the New Jersey Editorial association will be held at the State street house, Trenton, on Monday, Feb. 2, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Congregational church will hold its monthly meeting Thursday of this week at three p. m. in the church parlors.

—At the Thursday afternoon meeting in W. C. T. U. room 75 West Front street, Mr. A. M. Powell will give a talk on Social Purity. This meeting begins at 3.30. All are welcome.

—John H. Long who was brought before Borough magistrate Hardy last evening on a charge of disorderly conduct, was released on payment of costs in consideration of his past good character.

Sunday's Storm.

The havoc wrought by the storm in this vicinity will cripple for several days, the lines of the telephone and telegraph companies. Large gangs of linemen were busy all day yesterday and to-day repairing the damages, but the progress made is very slow. Several cross-country circuits centre here and the wreckage of these are complete. Between this city and Somerville, along the Central Railroad it is reported that several hundred poles are down.

Advices from Elizabeth state that that city is wholly cut off from communication by wire with out-of-town points.

Fifteen linemen from Utica and points in that vicinity are here to-day repairing the damage to the Western Union wires, but they say they are in a frightful condition, and if there is a slight communication with New York by to-morrow it will be all that can be accomplished.

New Jersey Legislators.

Upon the meeting of the Senate last evening, Senator McDonald announced that the Committee on Elections would meet for organization this morning at 9.30 o'clock. Senator Hirsh said that Craig A. Marsh of Paterson, counsel for the contestant in the Somerset case, desired to be notified of the meeting, so that he might be prepared. Senator McDonald replied that to-day's meeting would be only of a preliminary character and Mr. Marsh would be notified of future meetings. Other twenty new bills were introduced during the evening.

The resolution which the House adopted, providing for lighting the legislative chamber by electricity, came up in the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Officers Installed.

The newly-elected officers of the O. U. of I. O. L. were publicly installed last evening in Arion lodge room and the installation services were very interesting. R. W. L. G., Mrs. Maxwell, R. V. L., Mrs. Wilson of Boston, and R. W. L., Mrs. E. C. Morse of this city were the installing officers. During the evening the following programme was rendered:

Recitation	Mr. Scudder
Music	Fuller and Rogers
Recitation	Ella Fenner
Music	Nellie McGinnis
Song	Fannie Westphal
Comic Recitation	Mrs. Wagner
Dialogue	
Misses K. Kennedy, Stella W. Van Middlesworth, B. Binnen, Maggie Sheppard.	
Address	Mrs. Wilson

A collation followed.

Veterans on a Visit.

A large delegation of the members of Winfield Scott Post No. 73, G. A. R., visited Bound Brook last evening and took part in the installation services of the officers of Craven Post, No. 57 of that place. Junior Department Commander J. M. Atwood conducted the installation services. A delegation was also present from Somerville. After the officers had been installed all present partook of rations which were served in the local post rooms. All report having had a good time.

Nearly Severed His Toe.

Mr. Walter Laing, butcher employed at Corwin's meat market, met with a painful accident at about eleven o'clock this morning. He had just filled an order for some meat and in turning around his arm struck a large cleaver, knocking it from the block. The sharp blade struck his right foot and nearly severed the big toe. He was taken to his home in a carriage and a physician dressed the wound. The accident will confine him to the house for some time.

Knights at New Brunswick.

A large delegation of the Uniform Division, Knights of Honor, visited New Brunswick to-day and evening and were pleasantly entertained by the Knights of that city. The members returned to their homes in this city early this morning and report having had a very enjoyable time.

Died.

SHARP—In this city Jan. 26th of heart failure Lena, wife of the late John R. Sharp aged 69 years.

Funeral services at Reddington, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 29th at one p. m. 23-2

PERSELEE—In this city Jan. 26th of pneumonia, William H. Perselee.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services from his late residence, No. 9 Spooner avenue, Wednesday, Jan. 28th at 2.30 p. m. Interment in Hillside. 21-3

Relating to the Elizabeth Glee Club.

From a New York World account of one of the concerts of the Elizabeth Glee Club, which is to appear at the Casino, Tuesday evening, Feb. 3d, as elsewhere advertised, we call the following:

The opening number of the programme was Jan Gull's glee, "Maiden with the Lips so Rosy." Its joyous spirit was interpreted with a magnetic ease and abandon which instantly captivated the audience and provoked a second of hearty applause. The next was Franz Hair's "Sorrel's Song," which portrayed the spirit of beauty in the colors and fleetness of nature, and received a sympathetic rendering, remarkable as a dainty piece of musical coloring. It was also to be commended for her astonishing feat of execution. This was the second change from vigorous fortissimo a whispering pianissimo, the transition being made so suddenly that it seemed as if a heavy curtain had been instantly dropped down before the singer. No soloman, however, furnished a better index of the club's capabilities as a choral than the masterful treatment of Gunbeck's eloquent musical setting to the weird poem of the "Three Fishers." It was something more than a mechanically correct rendering of the notes and printed marks of expression. It was like a great voice telling a tale of woe with the storm and rhythmic passion of the sounding sea. Throughout all of the selections the club displayed the remarkable vocal accomplishments which have hitherto been deemed within the compass of solo singers only. The singers sang without the aid of piano or instrumental accompaniment. Foremost among them was the clear cut enunciation which marked all of their phrasing. Their portamento did not, or glitting from one tone to another, delight the ear to the exaction critics. The same remarks will apply to their accuracy of intonation.

PERSONAL.

An afternoon tea was given by Mrs Isaac L. Miller at her residence on Broadway, Saturday afternoon.

Willie, the four-year-old son of Mr. Dennis Daly, died suddenly at the home of his grandmother on West Third street, yesterday. The cause of death was spasms.

Gertrude Schmidt, aged eighteen years, died at her home on Richmond street, Sunday afternoon She was the daughter of the late John G. and Pauline Schmidt.

Lena, wife of the late John B. Sharp, died in this city last night. Deceased was sixty-nine years of age. The funeral will take place at Reddington, N. J., Thursday afternoon at one o'clock.

Mr. William Perelee died at his home on Spooner avenue, last evening from pneumonia. The funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow afternoon at half-past three o'clock. Interment will be made in Hillside cemetery.

Mr. Frederick B. Hawley will read a paper on Economic Dangers, at the Unitarian room, Second place, on Wednesday evening, (28th,) at eight o'clock to which all who may be interested are most cordially invited.

Miss Lizzie Trust of Dunellen acted as maid-of-honor at the wedding of Captain Spooner Longstreet of Manasquan, and Miss Lizzie Struve of Somerville, which took place at the latter place last Friday evening. Mr. William Cochrane of Dunellen was an usher at the ceremony.

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Maria Louise Shepard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shepard of Scotch Plains and Mr. William J. Stebbins of New York. The ceremony will be performed at the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, New York Feb. 5th, and will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

A remarkable series of deaths has occurred in the Hewson family. On Sunday General Hewson, of Washington, and his mother, of this city, were buried side by side here, as told in yesterday's NEWS. They died within two hours of each other. Yesterday the news came of two other sudden deaths in the family. Two of the General's sons, who on Saturday had sent word that they would be present at the double funeral of their father and grandmother, had died when about to start on their journey. Other members of the family are rendered uneasy at the strange fatality.

Prisoners Sentenced.

In the Union County Court of Special Sessions Saturday morning Judge McCormick sentenced several prisoners. The first one arraigned was Peter Shoenberger. He pleaded guilty to larceny. Sentence was deferred for one week.

Patrick Corrigan pleaded guilty to the theft of a satchel. He was sentenced to one year in State Prison.

John Riess, a boy, who pleaded guilty to robbery, was sentenced to the State Reform school.

Thomas Casserlli, an Italian pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault and battery. His trial was set down for next week.

Joseph Cunningham, guilty to interfering with an officer. He was released under a suspension of sentence.

Officers Elected.

At a recent meeting of the Warren Mission Boys Society, No. 2, the following officers elected:

President—Christian H. Stahl.
First Vice President—James Pangborn.
Second Vice President—Georgs Robson.
Third Vice President—Vigo Christopherson.
Treasurer—Edward Finck.
Recording Secretary—Jackson Smith.
Corresponding and Financial Secretary—Edward Smith.
Marshals—B. Roe, H. Mattox.
Sergeants-at-Arms—A. L. Drake, Frank Kensbring.

In the Courts.

Yesterday morning the trial of criminal cases began in the Union county court of general quarter sessions. Judge McCormick presiding. The first indictment moved on against was Peter Shoenberger, who is charged with the larceny of some plaques. The case occupied all the morning and the counsel began summing up at the beginning of the afternoon session.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

DENOUNCING THE UNHOLY PARTNERSHIP.

A Forcible Sermon by Rev. Wm. H. Richards, of the Crescent Avenue Church, on the Pool-Selling and Liquor-Selling Evils.

A copy of Mr. Richard's sermon Sunday evening should be placed in the hands of every legislator in the State as an offset, by means of its effect upon the conscientious impulses to the powerful influences which it is stated will undoubtedly be exerted in favor of bills to legalize pool-selling and to throw open saloons after noon on the Sabbath. Ahab, the king, who wanted the vineyard and was sore distressed because Naboth would not part with it, came into town while encouraging tidings of bel ated gains in business and the ugh the decision of the pliant elders seem pleas ber purpose. But will the "elders" of the New Jersey Legislature permit the sacred inheritances of the citizens to be stolen from him?

Mr. Richards' text was from I Kings, 21:3, "And Naboth said to Ahab, The Lord forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee." A part of his discourse is as follows:

"Ahab was king in Isreal, a powerful king, an unscrupulous king. All things must suit his will But now and then he ran against some obstacles that he could not surmount, and here was such an obstacle. Naboth, a private citizen, owned a bit of land, a vineyard, close by the King's palace, and the king wanted that bit of land for a garden, and the man would not sell it, not at any price. And this brought the whole transaction to a stop, for there were some remnants of law left yet in Isreal, and if any man did not wish to sell his property he had a right to make him do so. The Lord forbid, Naboth said. It appears that he felt it would be a sin against God for him to sell any part of his family inheritance to any one.

I do not know that it would have been contrary to the ancient law of Moses, though the intent of that law was to prevent large single holdings of land and to secure each inheritance for ever to the descendants of the original possessor. So to Naboth it seemed an act of impiety to part with his vineyard for any pecuniary consideration.

We may all take it as a lesson from that ancient morality that there are some other things which we cannot afford to sell. It might be a good thing for our American people if we had more of this ancient mood when the suoent Heaven felt for the place inherited from his father; if we cared more for the old home, the old church, the old hallowed grave. Honor, too, was once an effort to sell that. To Naboth it seemed a personal disgrace to think of taking money for his father's vineyard; it was almost like putting a part of himself up for sale.

I wish you could learn from him that it is a disgrace to put any part of yourself up for sale. Consider, for instance—can your vote be bought? I do not mean bought by a moneyed bribe. Ahab offered Naboth another vineyard if he wished it instead of money. There are more ways than one for buying a man. Any one who sells any part of himself is a loser by the bargain. You cannot afford on any terms to lose your own independence in judgment, in words, in action. Will such a man, or town, or State vote for the Silver Bill? Certainly, we say; it owns a silver mine, or owns money. Will such a man, or town, or State vote against the Silver Bill? Certainly, we say; foreign trade; a lender of money. Will such a man vote for a pool-selling bill? Certainly, we say; a railroad director.

Some ancient laws the king did not dare to break. If Naboth flatly refused to sell his vineyard it seemed to the king that that ended it. But Ahab also had a wife—a sort of original Lady Macbeth—who knew none of his fine scruples; and when she learned what was troubling the king, she said that he should have the vineyard. So far as appears, she did not tell him how she proposed to get it, and he did not ask. Ahab knew Jezebel. So Jezebel wrote to the elders of the city directing them with proper solemnities to call a public meeting and have Naboth on the platform and then have two witnesses testify against him that he did blaspheme God and the king, the penalty of which was death by stoning. And the elders of the city did just that thing. I do not suppose they liked it very much. It was rather hard on their friends, too. But they liked still less to offend the king and the queen.

Do you know, friends, I have been asking myself seriously for some days past whether it is possible that this old form of Ahab and Jezebel has been set up in the goodly commonwealth of New Jersey. It happened a few days ago that the very same mail brought me two circulars—letter appeals. I thought at first they were duplicate copies of the same appeal, but closer examination the first they were quite distinct. One was signed by a certain well-known gentleman of Elizabeth and was entitled, "A second appeal to the moral and religious people of the State of New Jersey." It asks that we all use what influence we can against any bill proposing any change in the existing law, in favor of legalizing gambling at the race tracks in New Jersey.

I have since read an item in the New York Tribune which affirms that the present stringent prosecution of the bookmakers in the Legislature was instituted them to make common cause, and that they will probably unite to get such a bill through the Legislature. The article implied that it was only necessary for these race track people to make up their mind as to what they would and they could doubt have it. I do not understand that any one presumes so ask it such a change of law will be in the interest of public morals.

And so at once the question comes to us, what possible inconsistency can there be for any one to vote for such a change in the law? Well, it is commonly understood that there are some powerful interests in the State that will be furthered by increased attendance at the race which this new law will occasion. Of these interests which might expect to benefit financially, some are most respectable in every way; others of them—the bookmakers themselves, for instance—are not so respectable.

Now I do not wish to call names or to make groundless charges, but in reading this appeal I cannot help thinking of Ahab and Jezebel. They both wanted to get that vineyard from Naboth. Jezebel had no one unfortable scruples, she was willing to do anything to get it, while the more respectable Ahab—he would ask no questions and himself broke no law. And then the elders, the legal representatives of the people, as we should call them in this day, the Legislature—what did they do? Well, whatever Jezebel said she wanted done these elders would do—they listened to the evidence and they gave their verdict accordingly. No one could find any fault. Oh! what a temped-r I rege there would be the world over if such a proceeding were attempted to-day in any modern government. But are you quite sure that such a law as this in favor of betting if passed would not prove to be a deadlier crime against the people of this State?

I spoke of another circular. It came from Newark, was signed by representatives of churches of all denominations, and it was designed to interest us against another change of law proposed for the next session the Legislature. (A proposition to permit the saloons to be opened on Sunday after twelve o'clock noon.)

I spoke a little while ago of our Sunday as a thing we could not afford to sell; and now the saloons want to take this precious part of the inheritance which has come down to us from our fathers. In the ancient history it appears that the king already had about all the land he could see from his palace window. All but this one little strip belonging to Naboth. And so the saloons have got all the other six days in the week; they can do pretty much all they choose then. But this little vineyard, this one sacred day, all that is left to us now—they want this, too, and they cannot rest easy on their couches until they get it. To get what they want they need some service from the "elders" of the State assembled at Trenton. Jezebel as we have seen had no scruples of any sort. There is a common impression that the saloon interests include some such utterly unscrupulous persons. No one has a good word to say for them. The more respectable man, the man who prefers to keep the law, the man who has a reputation and a conscience and some sort of bowels of compassion in him, who commits no crime, but who asks no questions and takes his share of the vineyard—is there not a sort of indissoluble tie in our day between this respectable Ahab and that disreputable Jezebel. If the contest comes up this year over the proposition to open saloons on the Lord's day, we can see for ourselves whether the keepers of low rumholes and the reputable brewers and wholesale people are not found on the same side. And if it should prove that that old iniquitous partnership is still kept up, we may rest assured of one thing, my friends, the methods actually and effectively employed will be not those of respectable Ahab.

But the "elders"—what will they do about it? I do not know. I do not know what means the saloon keepers will use at Trenton. I fancy they will use whatever their experience has taught them to be most effectual for that purpose. I cannot discover what means buying a man, or what the elders to put Naboth and his innocent sons to a shameful death. Somehow or other they were persuaded to do it; but I do not hesitate to affirm my conviction on one point, that whatever the guilt of the blood of innocent men fell on any one of those ancient elders who, in obedience to Jezebel's dictation voted for Naboth's death, no less guilty of the blood of innocent men will be any kindred legislators who, in obedience to the dictation or at the instance of the saloon representatives, votes over to them our one day of rest and peace."

Mr. Richards then spoke of the apparent tendency to divert legislation and government from their true purpose and of the great and important duty of all well-thinking citizens to use their proper influence to prevent this evil.

He also said that he felt constrained to call attention to a matter in our own city which had come to him merely as a newspaper rumor and which he hoped was incorrect—that a petition was being made for one of licenses for a drinking place almost next door to Trinity Reformed church, on Second street. He said that if such an application is to be made, and if there is any danger that a majority of our representatives in the City Council will grant it, he sincerely wished there might be some way of declaring the adverse sentiment of the people in advance that would be heeded.

In closing he said: "The moral of the story is very clear, my friends. Ahab and Jezebel make a powerful coalition; one knows man like Naboth seems to stand for little against them; the elders of the city appear obsequious but there is a just God in Heaven and they reckon ill who have Him out."

A Pointers for Advertisers.

An old farmer with hay to sell, called at THE NEWS office yesterday to insert an advertisement. After reading the advertisement over carefully, he remarked, with a chuckle of satisfaction, that about the word to soak in, "Now that advertisement will do the business, if anything will. If anyone wants hay, they will look to see if hay's offered by anyone, cheap and good. Now I take THE NEWS regularly. Another man near me takes the other paper. He says in the "only paper in Plainfield." I notice he's always over to borrow my NEWS just the same. I never borrowed his paper but once, I quietly begin at the first column, and read straight through. Some of them pointers at the end of the paper, I generally overlook. Some of them pointers are some powerful interests in the State that will be furthered by increased attendance at the race which this new law will occasion.

—Mechanical drawing classes will meet at Y. M. C. A. 30-alght.

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

The Annual Meeting in Trenton This Week.

There will be a great gathering of the Masonic fraternity at Trenton, this week. This afternoon the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters will meet in the Temple, and to-morrow morning the Grand Lodge will convene in its one hundred and fourth annual session.

Great interest is felt in the election of secretary of the Grand Lodge, to succeed the late Joseph H. Hough. Those mentioned for the honor are Rev. Dr. Henry Vebelsage, of Irvington; Thomas H. H. Redway, the present deputy; Charles Bechtel, the present treasurer, and Dr. Henry R. Cannon.

On Tuesday evening the Washington Association, composed of some of the most prominent lawyers of New Jersey, will hold their annual banquet at the Trenton House. On Wednesday evening there will probably be a veteran association formed.

—Mr. Catherine Kramer of Newark has brought suit against the Central Railroad Company for $5,000 damages for injuries received while attempting to board a train at the Elizabethport depot.

—The French and Pauper at Music Hall next monday evening only, will be one of the special events of the theatrical season. Little Elsie Leslie leads the organization. She has a drawing power equal to that of many of the best known stars, although she is only ten years old. Her contract calls for a suite of apartments for herself and mother in the best hotel of every city which she visits, parlor cars, carriages to and from her hotel and the theatre, and all the other extras which high priced prima donnas exact. Her performance in The Prince and Pauper is remarkable there seems to be no doubt.

Cent-a-Word Column.

STEADY, reliable young American, age 20 years, wants position as errand boy. Good reference. Call or address Holmes 42 West Second street. 27-4

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Carey's express warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-9-tf

COOK wanted, 32 East Fifth street. 1-13-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain a new eight room house, good location, now leasing Plainfield. Other properties for sale or to let. Inquire of M. M. Dunham, insurance and real estate, No. 7 East Front street. 1 15 6*

FOR SALE—Small house. Six rooms. Large lot. $2200. Or will make suitable trade. Address "Property" care of EVENING NEWS.

FOR SALE—A lot of good hay. Address "Farmer," Warrenville, N. J. Manure wanted. 27-3

GENERAL housework wanted. Family, two. Reference required. Country girl preferred. Address "G. H." care of EVENING NEWS. 1-14-6*

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house No 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

TO LET—Part of a house containing seven rooms all improvements. 1 15 6*

TO LET—The dwelling house, corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets, which has been occupied by Mr. Samuel B. Tolley of Dunellen for about ten years. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to R. C. Mulford, office opposite railroad station. 1-15tf

WANTED—A small house, well located. Couple of hundred cash. The rest to remain on mortgage. Address "Family" care of EVENING NEWS. 27-3

WANTED—By an illegant young man. Literary work, property to sell on commission, writing or anything, etc. Address "Vigor" care of EVENING NEWS 27-2

WANTED—Rooms for dressmaking. Good location. Address "Emma" care of EVENING NEWS.

WILL EXCHANGE $140 bicycle, safety, for lot, south side not in Block Bronx or Somerwood. Address "Lot" care of EVENING NEWS. 27-6

WANTED—A girl for cooking, washing and ironing. 32 East Fifth street. 1-10tf

Special Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale, with privilege to draw water from race-way. No pump needed. For particulars enquire of H. Bliss. 1-15tf

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking; also tailor make; fit guaranteed, call at 37 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. Reference if required. Pupils and Classes from principals of Plainfield High School and others. U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legation, etc. For French lessons write to Prof. L. Virdix, Plainfield Post Office, Box 382, and for German lessons to Mr. Tubbe, (Hanoverian), 473 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS given by New York Professor (Hanoverian) at pupil's residence. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families where he is now giving instructions. Terms moderate. Address P. Tubbe, 473 Third avenue, New York. 1285

H. E. SPENCER, Grocer and seedsman, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Lime beans fresh every day, also peas and sweet corn. Potatoes, onion sets, rock and glassware, flower pots, sponges, pure cider vinegar, finest grade ammunition.

ROGER'S GROUPS. A Beautiful collection. Artists' materials At Swain's, 39 West Front street.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES and greenhouse plants, beautiful palms, 15c. for sale and to rent; also BUILDING SITES, HIGH and DRY, view unsurpassed at Denroche Nursery, No. 127 Hillside avenue

Lodges.

American for Americans!

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Thursday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, corner Front street and Park avenue.

I. M. DUNHAM, Councilor.
W. N. MARTIN, Secretary. 23 1m

Fraternity and Protection.

1870. Membership, 120,000. 1890.
Death benefits paid, $1,000,000 and upwards
WETUMPKA LODGE, No. 2491, Knights of Honor, meets Fire and Third Wednesday, 7 p. m., in Hench's Building, West Second street.
E. G. FRANK, Dictator. W. ADDIS, Reporter.

CONCERT AT THE CASINO,

Tuesday, February 3, at 8:15 p. m.,

BY THE

ELIZABETH GLEE CLUB.

Under the patronage of fifty well-known ladies. The club will be assisted by MRS. GERRIT SMITH, Soprano; MISS LILIAN PARSLOR, Violinist, and MR. GEORGE G. DALAND, Accompanist.

Tickets $1 each may be procured only from the patronesses.

Prices That Knock Them All Out.

4 lbs. prepared codfish 25c.
Cooper's imported gelatine 2 for 25c.
Cheese uncooked 12c. lb.
Imported macaroni 2 for 25c.
Fine crop New Orleans molasses 40c. gallon.
"Boneless California hams" 10c. lb.
Sugar cured bacon 11c. lb.
Sugar cured shoulders 7c. lb.
New country lard 10c. lb.
Fancy country butter 18, 20, 22 and 25c. lb.
Pure sweet cider 30c gallon.
Oranges, lemons and nuts at prices way down.
Special prices on canned goods.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
29 WEST FRONT STREET.

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries,

CORNER EMILY and DUER STREETS.

"With malice toward none," cordially welcome that competition which is the life of trade. They seek to deserve their share of the patronage of the public by offering goods of the **Best Quality at Lowest Possible Prices**, and by a determination to continue their efforts so to conduct their business as to keep and preserve their right to be known as the

Public's Obedient Servants.

TELEPHONE CALL 75b

DRINK THE FAMOUS

STRAWBERRY CRUSH,

At RANDOLPH'S, the DRUGGIST,

21 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

"Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours."

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL.

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After December 15th, **The Plainfield Produce Co.,** 29 and 31 North avenue,

WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our hay, grain and produce inspected and bought direct from the producer for cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from example the same way.

In the second place any concern doing an exceedingly large business must of large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts of which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for Cash, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 13, 1890.

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. S. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL, M. H. A.

Monday, Feb. 2.

First appearance here of DANIEL FROHMAN'S production of Mark Twain's romantic story, dramatized by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson), the

PRINCE and the PAUPER

With ELSIE LESLIE and the New York cast, as performed at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

Prices—$1, 75, 50 and 25c.

Seats on sale Thursday at Miller's and Moy's.

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood.

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle.

27 North Avenue.

YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE,

Opposite Electric Light Station.

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP

of

North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law the taxes on their property remaining unpaid

January 31, 1891,

will be recorded by the County Clerk as flowerable to the first lien, and will be subject to sale after which interest and costs will be added and the names of said delinquents will be published.

H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

Great Drive

in children's embroidered sideboard carriage covers at 50 and 75c. worth $1.50 and $2.

DRESS GOODS.

An endless variety of new (it has such) stripes and plain colors at 25c. Fancy plaids and stripes 12½c. Check suitings 7, 8, 10 and 12½c. Scotch plaids 15cts. Henriettas 39, 49 and 62c. Fine damask towels 17, 25 and 35c. Heavy linen towels 12 1-2c. White thread laces, 1 inch wide at 4 and 7½c. The U. S. shirt form at $1.98, regular price $3.

Domestic Sewing Machines with all attachments.

I. H. BOEHM,

No. 7 West Front Street.

Plainfield Evening News.

FIRST NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON AT NO. 21 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. HOSMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $3.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 47.

Real Happiness.

Sixteen years ago W. D. Pyles was 19 years old. He tells the story of his life in The Rural New Yorker. William had worked for his father on the farm till he was 19, and had then only $5. He lent that $5 to an acquaintance, and never saw it again. That cured him for life of the money lending propensity.

Then William went to work at $14 a month and his board for a dairyman. He had the determination to get on in the world, so he began the first month to save money. After the first month the dairyman gave him more wages, and continued for several months to raise him $1 per month. The ambitious young man put it away in bank as fast as he could spare it. By and by he had $500 in bank, almost before he knew it. The little sums he saved required self-denial and grit, but he had both.

With his $500 he bought a rented farm in Prince George county, Md., and began to raise vegetables for the Washington city market. After that his money accumulated faster, and he was soon able to pay for his fifteen acre farm. Time went on and he still saved money, not grindingly or in a miserly way, but shrewdly and carefully. In a few more years he added twenty-five acres to his little farm, paid for it and built a good house.

Now Pyles is 35 years old. He has everything paid for, is still young, has luxuries in the way of food, light, air, carriages and horses, etc., that persons in the city worth ten times as much money as he cannot get at any price. The hardest work on his vegetable farm he no longer does with his own hands. He hires men to do it whose fathers gave them as infinitely better start in the world than he had, but who are now so poor they do not even own a family cow. They did not have the grit the poor young man had. He attributes all his success to his early-formed habit of saving part of his earnings.

If he only knows it, and he probably does, William is as near perfect happiness as it is allotted to man to be. He has every comfort that man needs and many luxuries. His open air life is conducive to the highest health, and there is leisure enough in it for intellectual enjoyment. If he wants to he can take a trip to Europe with the additional savings which he will accumulate. What more does a man want than he has?

London Wash Houses.

One feature of London civilization might well be introduced into crowded districts in American towns and cities. That is the public wash house. A large establishment is fitted up with the most approved modern laundry appliances. Stalls and tubs are provided to accommodate perhaps 150 to 200 women at once. Hot and cold water, steam and drying and ironing appliances are furnished, so that in three hours' time a woman may finish entirely the laundry work for a small family.

A small charge is made to each washer for the use of the place. It amounts to three cents for the first two hours, and after that to four cents an hour. Small as this charge is it pays all expenses and a profit besides, so many are those availing themselves of the opportunity to do their family washing where they have plenty of room and water. This public laundry is an aid to cleanliness and health as well as a convenience.

The superintendent of one such establishment informed an American newspaper correspondent that it was patronized by not less than 900 families a week, necessitating the employment of such stall and set of tubs three times a day. Those in our own country who are trying to help the poor in cities to higher and better ways of living have here a first class suggestion.

It is difficult for an American to understand the sensation of a person at the first sight of snow. As many as 100,000 south Italians and orientals experienced that sensation, however, for the first time this winter in various parts of the country. In New York no less than 40,000 Neapolitans were in this plight. The cold doubled them up and knocked them out completely, but still they stood gazing out at the sky in a state of stupefaction, watching the snow flakes falling. They did not know what they were. This was not like but Naples, where the people have their kitchens outdoors.

Owing to an accident the publisher of The Middleborough Daily Gazette in England was unable to print his paper one night. He resorted to a scheme to get it out on time that was worthy of Yankee ingenuity. He laid some large iron plates in the level yard of the Grand hotel next to his press room. Then he brought a fifteen ton steam road roller into action, fired it up and geared it rapidly, and started it into doing the press work of his paper. The journal was printed by a road roller benched its readers only one hour late.

IS THE BILL DEAD?

It Looks as Though Republican Senators Were Defeated.

CLOSURE RULE LAID ASIDE.

Senator Aldrich Says the Force Bill Is Done For.

The Democrats, Assisted by Republicans Unfriendly to Federal Control of Elections, Spring a Coup on the Majority and Have Laid Aside the Rule Under Which the Force Bill Could Probably Have Been Passed—The Yeas and Nays on a Very Important Vote—The Republicans Who Assisted the Democrats in Carrying Out Their Plan for the Defeat of the Much-Talked-Of Measure—Applause in the House When the News Was Received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Democratic senators and representatives are jubilant over the great victory of their party in the senate. Mr. Wolcott's motion to take up the apportionment bill came like a thunder clap from a clear sky to the Republicans and surprised a great many Democrats who knew that something was about to happen, but were not certain that such a move was to be made. The arrangement by which the victory was brought about was made on Sunday last. Senator Gorman and Senator Faulkner, who have worked so faithfully in checkmating every movement of the advocates of the elections bill.

Three Senators Planned the Coup.

On Sunday the plans for working the coup were arranged, and every Democratic senator in the city was given an intimation that his presence was needed on the floor of the senate during the whole of Monday's session. Senators Gorman, Faulkner and Wolcott were the only senators who knew exactly what was contemplated. Senator Aldrich said last evening that he considered the vote on taking up the apportionment bill a test vote.

Mr. Aldrich Admits Defeat.

He believed that it settled the fate of the elections bill. This view is shared by nearly all the Republicans, but in spite of this the Democratic senators have determined not to relax their vigilance until the end of the session, and Senator Gorman will be found on hand in the senate every day until adjournment. The Democratic managers realized that Senators Cameron and Washburn held it in their power to bring about a settlement of the elections bill and closure rule controversy.

Mr. Cameron Seemed Undecided.

Mr. Washburn was openly against the elections bill, while Mr. Cameron was seemingly undecided. Mr. Cameron was brought around through the influence of a Republican caucus, and the elections bill, but some difficulty was experienced in making Mr. Washburn see that a vote for the closure rule would be a vote for the elections bill.

The Democrats Cheered.

When the closure rule was set aside this afternoon there was a great buzz on the floor and then a cheer from the galleries. It was some time before order could be restored. In the house an excited member rushed in and cried out, "The force bill is dead!" There was a buzz immediately, then hand clapping from the Democrats, and cheer after cheer as Mr. Rogers, in a sarcastic tone, informed Speaker Reed that "the force bill is dead."

Ill Feeling Among the Senators.

When the senate met at noon Mr. Morgan was recognized and continued his argument against the proposed rule and the elections bill. At 1:30 Mr. Wolcott asked Mr. Morgan to yield the floor to him so that he might move to take up the apportionment bill. Mr. Wolcott then made the motion and Mr. Dolph moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Butler made a point of order against Mr. Dolph's motion but it was overruled. The vote was preceded with amid excitement and confusion and some ill feeling in relation to pairs. Mr. Daniel said that he had been paired with Mr. Squire, but as he was informed by Mr. Stewart that Mr. Stanford was in favor of proceeding with business, he would transfer Mr. Squire's pair to Mr. Stanford and would himself vote. Objection was made by Mr. Aldrich, who insisted that there was no authority for such transfer. Mr. Stewart admitted that he had no direct authority to pair Mr. Stanford with a senator in favor of the proposed rule, but said that Mr. Stanford told him before leaving the city for New York that he was in favor of taking up the apportionment bill.

Some One Was Mistaken.

Mr. Aldrich asserted on the contrary that Mr. Stanford told him distinctly on several occasions that he was in favor of the pending resolution and of reconsideration, and he (Mr. Aldrich) intimated that the proposed transfer would be taking an unfair advantage of Mr. Stanford. There was some acrimonious feeling on both sides, but the matter was settled by Mr. Daniel saying if there was any doubt or dispute he would not pair with Mr. Squire and Mr. Squire stand. There was some question also as to the pairs of Senators Shoup and Moody, but the final result was that the pairs stood as follows: Pierce and Morgan, Plumb and Gibson, Pettigrew and Pasco, Squire and Daniel, Shoup and Colquitt, Sanders and Ingalls, Chandler and Blodgett and Moody and Heath. Mr. Stanford stands recorded as absent, not paired. The motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas, 34; nays, 35. The announcement was received with applause by the Democrats and in the galleries. Mr. Edmunds insisted that the chair should enforce the rules of the senate, and said that there was a repetition of the disturbance the galleries should be cleared. The vote in detail is as follows:

The Vote in Detail.

Nays—Messrs. Barbour, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Call, Cameron, Carlisle, Colquitt, Coke, Eustis, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson (Md.) and Wolcott—35.

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Carey, Casey, Chilton, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Power, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren and Wilson (Ia.)—34.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Wolcott's motion to take up the apportionment bill, and it was carried by a like vote—yeas, 35; nays, 34—the only difference being that Mr. Pettigrew's vote was transferred from Mr. Pasco to Mr. Call. There was no distinct outbreak of applause at the final success of the movement against the elections bill and the proposed rule, but the feeling of jubilation was unmistakable. Great gloom on the Democratic side, and Mr. Blair interposed the remark that when a man was down there was little use to get him down now this was the time to take up and pass the educational bill.

The consideration of the apportionment bill was then proceeded with. At 5 o'clock the bill was laid aside until 10 o'clock when it comes up as unfinished business. The next question was on Mr. Gorman's motion to recommit the journal of Tuesday last by striking out the words "it was determined in the affirmative." It was agreed to without dissent, and the journals of Tuesday and Wednesday were approved. Morning business being in order, memorials of the Idaho legislature on the subject of the persecution of the Jews in Russia and against the reduction of duty on lead and lead ore were presented and referred. The credentials of Mr. Vest for the senatorial term beginning March 4 next were presented and placed on file.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE.

How the Storm Affected Cities in Various States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—New York's greatest telegraphic blockade was partially raised yesterday. Western Union officials were congratulating themselves at 9 o'clock p. m. that they had fifteen wires in working order, with the prospect of having communication opened today to all principal points either directly or indirectly. The fine weather meant a great deal to the different companies. A thousand men were at work in New York and the neighborhood putting telegraph, telephone, fire and light lines into shape again.

The telephone service, which suffered more heavily by Sunday's storm than all the other lines together, had improved but little. Thirty-five hundred subscribers were still cut off. District messenger calls all over town were practically useless.

Western Union's fifteen wires ran to the west and Boston. All the southern business was transacted through Chicago, and Philadelphia was finally reached by way of Chicago, Pittsburg and Washington. One wire was working on the direct line to Boston. Another wire was given to the Associated Press. Up to midnight business had been accumulating in the office, but the acting wire chief said that it could all be worked off before daybreak.

The regular subscribers of the Postal were clamoring for wires from the Western Union, but all their matter was refused.

The Postal had two wires in use, and was refusing United Press business. One wire had been run through direct to Boston and another, quadruplexed, was being used, half for Albany and half for Montreal direct, where all Pacific coast business was sent. Both companies were utilizing their surplus operators to deliver messages by train through New Jersey and Long Island and in the towns along the New Haven road. Special trains on all the roads leading into New York were put at the service of the Western Union officials, who dispatched the men in gangs of ten or twelve as fast as they reported at headquarters.

There were no electric lights in the city streets east of Third avenue last night. On Third avenue and the Bowery and west of it, from Chatham square to Harlem, were alternate patches of darkness and light. The United States Electric Light and Power company and the East River Electric Light company turned on all their lights which were connected by subway wires, while the Harlem and Manhattan Electric Light companies had all their lights, underground or overhead wires, going.

Boston's Wires Went Down.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—The storm began here at 2:30 a. m. with light rain, that soon changed to snow. A northwesterly gale in the early hours of the storm moved forty miles an hour. About six inches of wet snow fell, which stuck like glue to whatever it touched and pulled down hundreds of telegraph, telephone, police, fire alarm and electric light wires. There was no wire hence to New York. The Western Union and the Postal companies had no outlet to the west. The Bunyan and the Postal reached St. John, N. B., with great difficulty. The fire alarm wires are generally prostrated and firemen are patroling the streets. The police service escaped with less injury. The street car service here is uninterrupted.

Wilkesbarre in Darkness.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 27.—The snow storm Sunday morning was very severe throughout the whole of this section of the state. Wires and poles were leveled in every direction and the city was in total darkness on Sunday night. Gangs of men have been at work and communication will soon be restored. The water in the Susquehanna, which threatened a disastrous flood on Saturday, fell about three feet Sunday. All immediate danger, it is believed, is over. The ice gorge at Plymouth, however, three miles below this city, remains unbroken. The tracks of the Bloomsburg division of the Delaware and Lackawanna are submerged, and all traffic has been suspended.

Harrisburg Cut Off.

READING, Pa., Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Harrisburg says all the wires leading from the state capitol are down except one to Reading. Every effort is being made to get wires in working order, so as to secure the running of trains safely. Very few trains are due to run without wires and these at great risk.

Westchester in the Same Boat.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 27.—Poles and wires are down in all directions here and this city was almost entirely cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The Postal wires, which are working by way of Baltimore, are the only ones out of the city at present.

Philadelphia in Bad Shape.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The telegraph situation here is but little improved. Communication was restored to some extent with the south, but none could be gotten with points west, the storm having been particularly destructive between here and Harrisburg.

The Susquehanna Threatening.

TUNKHANNOCK, Pa., Jan. 27.—Six inches of snow fell here and much damage has been done. All telegraph wires are down. The ice gorge in the Susquehanna is still unbroken. From the bridge, a distance of several miles, the river is one mass of piled up ice.

Wires and Poles Tumbled.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 27.—The storm here caused wires and poles to fall in all directions. About four inches of snow fell.

CLEVELAND AS SHERIFF.

Proud of His Work in That Office.

HIS SPEECH TO THE POLICEMEN.

The Ex-President Refers to the Time When He Was Denounced as the "Buffalo Hangman"—His Humorous Address at the New York Police Banquet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Ex-President Cleveland was the principal speaker at the annual police banquet held last evening at Delmonico's. He responded in a humorous vein to the toast "Our Country." Referring to the numerous occasions on which he was asked to respond to the toast named, he said they would seem to imply a lack of patriotism on his part or on the part of the banqueters. "But," said he, "I am inclined to insist that whatever may be the occasion for it, such patriotism is beyond doubt. Indeed, I confess I have sometimes allowed the thought to enter my mind when recalling the many times I have literally and actually stood up in defense of our country, amid gastronomic dangers appalling and when on every side indigestion filled the air, that the propriety of my having a pension might properly be considered.

Once a Sheriff Himself.

"This exceedingly enjoyable entertainment is given under the auspices of our city's police authorities and officers, and it may well be regarded as a meeting of post graduates in statesmanship, peace and their friends. I beg, therefore, to suggest that nearly twenty years ago I served a term as sheriff of a county ranking third in point of population among the counties of the state, and that at a later date I was for eleven months mayor and a police commissioner of a city bearing the same relation to the cities of the state. It may seem strange to those who know me as a mild and amiable man to learn that in the latter capacity my chief duty was to administer prompt and effective punishment to such members of our police force as were convicted of violations of the rules of the department. So far as my sheriffalty is concerned I may say by way of magnifying my claim here that I not only held the office and performed its duties, but that I have since suffered more or less abuse on account of it.

The "Buffalo Hangman."

"Not many years ago, during a national political campaign, a female canter was employed to go about the country imploring the electors of the land to withhold their suffrages from the 'Buffalo hangman.' You must agree with me that this was quite dreadful, and you will not be surprised to think that perhaps this female's efforts may have had much to do with a disastrous result. But after all, there is a grain of comfort in the reflection that this thing was done in the best of political contest and by one avowedly in the employ of political adversaries. There was also, I believe, some time complimentary reference to the office of sheriff or deputy sheriff in the newspapers; but we must remember that something should be conceded to that inestimable boon, the freedom of the press, of which our country boasts. But though my term of office as sheriff expired so long ago that I should plead the statute of limitations, I desire to stand with ex-Sheriff Grant, with ex-Sheriff Sickles and with Sheriff Gorman in defense of one of the oldest offices known to civilization, and one which, if faithfully administered, cannot fail to reflect credit and honor upon its incumbent.

Proud of the Sheriffalty.

"When we see a graduate from the office of sheriff twice elected to the chief magistracy of this, the largest and best city in the United States, and see it demonstrated that an ex-sheriff is not debarred from the attainment of even higher honors, we can afford to ridicule all efforts to belittle the shrievalty and laugh at every attempt to rob us of the satisfaction we derive from the consciousness of an honest performance of its important duties. Heedless of it all, we can join in that hymn verse whose soothing words and melodious tune are familiar to every sheriff and ex-sheriff in the land:

> My neighbor thought to injure me
> By cutting down my apple tree.
> He did not injure me at all.
> For I had apples all the fall.

Covers were laid for 300 persons. Among those at the speakers' table were Charles A. Dana, Calvin S. Brice, Charles H. Van Brunt, Theodore Smith, Franklin Edson, ex-Governor Hoadley, Grover Cleveland, Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Governor Abbett and Elbridge T. Gerry. The list of toasts was as follows: "Our Country," Grover Cleveland; "The Judiciary," Hon. George Hoadley; "Our Guests," Hon. Leon Abbett, and "The Police Department," Chauncey M. Depew.

Federation Men at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The State Federation of Labor, a branch of the National Federation of Labor, began a four days' session in this city today without enormous gas meeting at which Samuel Gompers, the national president; Mr. Thomas Wisdom, Pittsburg; Henry Lloyd, Boston, and August Delebar, New York, spoke. The convention is now in session over head. Over 200 labor organizations are represented. The principal business will be the indorsing and recommending of labor legislation. Practically the same measures as those indorsed by the late conventions will be considered and the federation will probably be active in securing such legislation. Many delegates state that they will vote to denounce the state board of arbitration as a useless and expensive addenda to the state government.

Two Burglars Sentenced.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27.—Judge Aldrich, in the superior criminal court, yesterday sentenced Henry A. Sawyer to the state prison for ten years, one day to be in solitary confinement, for breaking and entering the house of Cyrus Brigham in Southboro on the night of Oct. 13, 1890. His companion, Mrs. Catharine A. Wallace, was given three years in the house of correction.

The Emperor's Infant Son Baptized.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The infant son of Kaiser William was baptized Joachim Joseph Humbert in honor of the emperor's grand uncle, Prince Joachim, and of King Humbert of Italy. Field Marshal Count von Moltke, the king of Italy and the queen regent of Holland were sponsors, the two latter by proxy.

Spain Will Reciprocate for Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—Spain has accepted the proposal of the United States to negotiate the proposed treaty of reciprocity with Cuba in Washington. The only apparent difficulty is the way of success is the inflexible attitude of the American government against the free admission of tobacco.

WHAT MR. CAMERON SAYS.

He Bought Silver Bullion as He Would Buy Any Other Commodity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the silver pool investigation Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, took the witness stand. Mr. Dingley suggested to the senator that perhaps he had seen the testimony of Senators Vest and Mr. Littler before the committee. The senator replied that he had no concealment to make regarding his purchases of silver. The testimony of Mr. Littler was substantially correct. He bought silver just as he would buy any other commodity. He had purchased it without much thought.

Mr. Littler early in June bought about 100,000 ounces on a margin of $6,000 before the bill passed the senate and gave an order to him to sell in ten days or two weeks. So far as he recollected the silver was disposed of in June. His profits were about $1,100. He had no knowledge of any other senator, representative or government official having any interest in the purchase of silver. He never knew Owenby and knew nothing about the existence of the silver pool.

Mr. Cameron said Senator Vest was mistaken in his testimony when he said that he (Cameron) bought the silver after the bill had passed the senate.

Weather Indications.

The weather promises to be slightly colder and generally fair.

This Date in History—Jan. 27.

1284—Verranzi first touched the American continent on the coast of Carolina.
1606—Trial of the conspirators in the Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot; sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered.
1621—Birth of Dr. Thomas Willis, anatomical and philosophical writer; died 1675.
1699—Death of Sir William Temple, statesman and writer; born 1628.
1733—Death of Thomas Woolston, theological writer; born 1669.
1816—Death of Samuel Hood, admiral; born 1724.
1863—Death of Dr. C. Hutton, mathematician; born 1737.
1832—Death of Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, originator of the Madras system of juvenile education.
1851—Steamer John Adams sunk in Ohio river; 128 lives lost.
1752—Death of John James Audubon, naturalist; born 1782.
1869—Prince Frederick William, son of the prince royal of England, born.
1876—Death of Frederic Demaitre, actor, aged 77.
1883—Steamer Agnes Magt wrecked near Swansea, Wales; 12 lost.

FOR ONE WEEK!

Monday, January 26th,

Special Sale of

MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
HAMBURGHS, ETC

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN. "Pride of the West," "Wamsutta," "Langdon 76," "Langdon G. B."

"Fruit of the Loom," "Utica," "Utica Nonpareil," "Cooley Homestead," "Dwight Anchor," "Lonsdale," "Hill."

SHEETINGS, Utica Bleached, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4
BOSTON Bleached, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
FRUIT Bleached, 42in., 45in., 10in., 54in.
Boston Bleached, 42in., 45in., 54in.
Utica Bleached, 45in., 54in.
BOSTON Unbleached, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
BOSTON " 40in., 42in., 45in., 54in.
ALL THE STANDARD Brands of 4-4 unbleached muslins from 6c up.

NEW HAMBURGH EDGINGS
TABLE LINEN from 24c to $1.35 per yd
New Ginghams and checked and plaid Nainsooks, etc., etc.

ELSALL'S, 39 West Front street.

ISAAC FROKLOW & SON,
REAL ESTATE
and Insurance
Brokers. Money to loan on first mortgage.
NO. 30 DUNN STREET,
North Plainfield, N. J.

Big Discount.

MEN'S and BOYS'
Rackintosh and Rubber Coats.
LARGE STOCK.

U. B. Crane,
HATTER and FURNISHER,
12 Park avenue.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,
50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,
Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly added steam vibrating mechanical screen for cut coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for Tumbling and Pencil Painting and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

Marsh Brothers.

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,
At Edward Love's wall paper and art store, corner of North avenue and Price street, call your attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Prescing a specialty. Jobbing attended to with dispatch. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.
A. A. MARSH, T. B. MARSH.
(late of Marsh & Ayers.)

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So at My Store.

It is my business to keep
FINE FANCY GOODS.
And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE,
No. 9 East Front street.

ON EXHIBITION AT
Randolph's Drug Store,
21 West Front street.

Making Things Interesting!

WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell our $3.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that since these great bargains there is a Ladies' Dongola, Goody or Welt, which is a bargain at $2.50 that we go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes as a great reduction this week.

ROGERS BROS.,
12 West Front street.

Home Comforts

AT SMALL COST.

The cheapest and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in
PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S
21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

Hallock & Davis,
5 W. Front St.
(Vermeule's Old Stand.)
HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks and Bags.
GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.
19-18-tf

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods. The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Lace curtains reduced equal to new. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
24 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,
Proprietor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Joseph A. Hubbard, Jonathan Dean or and Edward Ford, Jr., Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Plainfield to assess the assessment of the damages incurred or sustained for laying out and opening Grand place from its junction with Watson street, in said city, and all other necessary expenses incident to such laying out and opening, and for the cost of all bonds, documents and real estate here filed in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Plainfield, State New Jersey, and that the same will be presented to the Common Council at its regular meeting to be held on the first day of February next, 1891.

J. B. COWARD, City Clerk.
Dated January 12th, 1891.

BOOKS, CARDS and NOVELTIES,
Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.
A. W. RAND,
NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

SPECIAL
REDUCTION
in Prices!
Shrewsbury tomatoes $1.30 doz., Barlow & Morrel's sugar corn $1.50 doz., Hamburg asparagus beans $1.30 doz., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 20c., viz.—Egg plums, Bartlet pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapples.
A choice lot of California dried apricots.
ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,
Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

To have your eyes fitted to
SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES
properly, call at
DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler
13 Park avenue.
A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglass on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.
Don't forget the Number, 13.

FINE
Assortment of
GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.
Eugene M. Laing,
NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sweet as its Name
implys.
HONEYCOMB
Smoking Tobacco.
For sale by
N. H. Guttman,
(Amphion Segar Store,)
12 W. SECOND ST.

GIVEN AWAY!
The manufacturer of a New and Beatiful Brand of coap will give away an

Elegant Engraving
with each cake bought of
The Moy Pharmacy Co,
Don't miss this chance.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Dealer in BEST
QUALITY COAL
YARD AND OFFICE
SOUTH AVENUE.
P. O. BOX 1497.
Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service
B & O. Telegraph Co
Money Transferred by Telegraph.
Park avenue, W. S. SLITER, Manger.

FRANK LINKE,
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
Wholesale Wine
AND
Liquor Dealer.
BOTTLER OF BALLENTINE'S CELEBRATED
EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,
Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,
AND DEALER IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER
And Bass Ale for hotels and private families.
No. 42 West Front street, 179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.
All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.
Telephone Call 137.

Kline's Extracts.
Pure Fruit Flavors.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves

and

Odette Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnace, Range and Stove, repaired and lined.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING

A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

THE BEE HIVE

Black hare cape, satin lining, reduced to $3.00.

Black hare muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.

Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $3.25, reduce d to $1.

Nutria muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Rock wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 25c., 35c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE LATEST STYLES

of

Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 EAST FRONT STREET

Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

16, 18, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY,

Fine Custom Tailoring, 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire.

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the involuntary expression of all when looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of 30c. Window Shades. Borders shaded entire with best Stockh olm ing, at very low figures.

OIL CLOTH, PICTURE MOULDING and WINDOW GLASS.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OFFICE DEPOT, 47 SOUTH AVE

(Chetola Building.)

N. B.—All branches of paintin specialty.

SUMMER RESORTS

PLAINFIELD

PARK HOUSE

CAPE MAY

BROS.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Arrive—7:30, 9:00, a. m., 12:15, 2:00, 5:30 p. m. Close—8:00 a. m., 12:15, 2:00 and 5:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.

Arrive—9:00 a. m., 2:00, 6:30 p. m. Close—7:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Office open from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. Mail closes at 6:30 p. m.

E. R. POPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REED, Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon, No. 19 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 44. Residence, 104 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Parties sent to all parts of the country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law. Commissioners Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Rooms 7 th Fth. Block, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE, Architect, 347 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

Thompson Park,

NO. 25 EAST FRONT STREET,

PIANOS and ORGANS.

Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Duanberre.	Musical Merchandise	Newman Bros. Estey, Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale,

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

SHEET MUSIC played for purchasers.

Tuning and Repairing a specialty

DEMAREST,

—THE—

Park Avenue Grocer,

OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.

EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAM.

FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Shade Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices.

P. M. Demarest,

25 PARK AVENUE.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

18 North Avenue,

Fine Groceries,

PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

Painter and Decorator

First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by

Alonzo T. Ayers,

(Successor to March & Ayers.)

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

NEW FIRM

N.B.Smalley & Co.

DEALERS IN

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS,

POULTRY AND FISH.

Sugar Cured Hams a specialty.

TELEPHONE CALL 14.

No. 94 Somerset street.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. A. L. C. Box 1090.

MISS JEANNETTE MATTISON, Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS and KINDERGARTEN. Miss Scribner and Miss Service's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 19 Ludlowvale avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890

RAY HAMILTON IS ALIVE.

An Idaho Ranchman Authority for the Statement.

BUT PROOF POSITIVE IS LACKING.

It Is Said That Mr. Hamilton Carefully Planned a Scheme to Deceive the World and Is Now Traveling in the Orient. What New York Thinks.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Jan. 27.—A ranchman named Sanford has just brought in the startling rumor that Robert Ray Hamilton, of New York city, who was reported to have been drowned in the Snake river while hunting last June, is still alive and enjoying good health.

A Bogus Hamilton Corpse.

Sanford says he learned this from men who worked on the Hamilton-Sargent ranch. Hamilton wanted it to appear to the world, Sanford says, that he was dead. The corpse of a man who very much resembled Hamilton was obtained and placed on the river, where it was found, and the information was given out that Hamilton was dead.

No Proof at Hand.

Sanford said that several people were in the secret that Hamilton was still living and that he had gone either to Australia or Alaska under an assumed name. However, there is no proof that Hamilton is alive.

What New York Thinks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—This dispatch strengthens the well defined belief which has existed for some time among the friends of Robert Ray Hamilton that he is not dead, but instead is alive and only waiting for the courts to finally release him of all legal responsibility for his marriage with Evangeline Mann.

This belief has been steadily growing, and was given new life last week when Surrogate Ransom declined to admit the will to probate until much more definite proof of Robert Ray Hamilton's death was furnished the court. While this possibility has been talked about in the clubs and in the haunts of Hamilton's former associates his family has carefully refrained from making any statement, replying to all inquiries for definite information that they had been informed by young Mr. J. O. Green, of this city, and Mr. Sargent, of Idaho, that Hamilton was dead, and that they had every reason to believe the statements of these gentlemen.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Among the best informed of his friends it is believed that Hamilton is in the Orient. With his relations with Eva Mann strengthened by his Quixotic marriage and his romantic plan to defend her even when her falsity and utter worthlessness were shown to him his friends declare that this supplementary chapter to the romance of his life was the only future possibility of contact with her, willing to submit to her rights to a share of his property if the courts decide that she had any such rights is but the simple outcome of his chivalrous temperament.

It is said that he is in communication with his family through his far away friend, Mr. Sargent, who is still inhabiting the house on the Idaho ranch whence Hamilton set forth last August on that hunting expedition from which he never returned. His friends say, too, that he is in receipt of money from his father, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, and does not that gentleman know that the son, who was the pride of his old age, may return some day to take up life anew? It is also asserted that his family is entirely certain of the truth of these suspicions and the contest of Eva Mann's claim for her alleged dower rights in Hamilton's estate urged to such a delayed point that it would fall forever any claim this woman might have upon the Hamilton family.

He May Then Return.

Mr. Green is not expected to return to this city, it was informed yesterday, until autumn. It will be well into spring before Mr. Sargent can be reached. Meanwhile Eva Mann's case may be appealed to and decided by the highest tribunal in the state. The wonder at and the interest in the whole romantic story will have to come to an end, and then Hamilton may return home.

It will be remembered that at no time during the hearing of her suit did Joshua Mann testify on either side, but it is known that he had previously brought suit for a divorce from "his wife, Evangeline Mann," is accepted by those who are suspicious of Hamilton's death as a part of the plan to rid the Hamiltons of Eva's claims. Ray Hamilton has plenty of money, though in no sense wealthy. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton is not rich, and it has been the wish of his son would meet with no financial embarrassments while striving to redeem the honor of the family name.

While many persons declare positively their belief that Hamilton is alive his family continue to declare their certainty that he is dead. They say that were he alive, now that Eva Mann's marriage to him has been declared bigamous, there is no reason why he should not return and again assume the position which he abandoned.

A Big Reward for Scotch Miscreants.

GLASGOW, Jan. 27.—A reward of £1,000 has been offered by the corporation of Glasgow for the discovery of the person or persons guilty of causing the recent explosion of two gasometers belonging to the corporation. The depot at Caldarbank, an animportant station on the Caledonian railroad, has been destroyed by fire. The police and railroad officials profess to believe that the fire is the assembly committen of incendiary. It is intimated that strikers instigated the crime.

The Paris Fund for Evicted Tenants.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The immediate followers of Timothy Healy declare that Parnell's absolute retirement will be indispensable to any settlement of the Irish controversy, and that no other terms were ever discussed. As a result of the Boulogne conference the paris fund of $80,000 is to be devoted to the relief of the evicted tenants.

England Thinks Seals Are Plenty.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In the house of commons Mr. Furgusson, of the foreign office, said it was undesirable to publish the diplomatic documents relating to the Behring sea controversy in their present incomplete form. The latest reports were to the effect that seals were as plentiful as ever, but the weather unfavorable for seal fishing.

A Prison Guard Killed.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Louis Hitchcock, a guard in the state prison for over thirty years, was killed on his way to work by an express train. Hitchcock was 63 years old and leaves a widow and daughter

RUMORS OF AN INDIAN SCANDAL.

Vague Charges Made Against the Department of the Interior.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The Post-Dispatch's Pine Ridge (S. D.) special, says: Gen. Miles and his staff left here yesterday for Nashville en route for Chicago. Col. Shafter, of the Fifth Infantry, is now in command at this agency. As soon as Capt. Lee is ready to start he will take the Brules to Rosebud. Gen. Miles gave out the following order which, he said, would probably be the last on this subject:

"The first infantry battalion of the Sixth cavalry and battalion of the Ninth cavalry will remain in the field unless, as ordered as follows: After the Brule Indians have taken their departure and have been en route two days, the Sixth cavalry will proceed to Fort Niobrara and there take station. The commanding officer will furnish Capt. Lee with such detachments as he may request to accompany him to Rosebud agency.

"A detachment of the Sixth cavalry under a commissioned officer will also be sent with a party of Indians going to Cheyenne River agency, S. D., with the Indian, Iron Thunder; on completion of that duty it will return to its station at Fort Niobrara. The remainder of the command will exercise the same military supervision over the Indians on this place as they have maintained during the last few months and have them abandon all appearance of hostility or purposes of hostility and return to their former homes.

"Should it be found that any of the hostile element still retain arms they will be required to turn them in to their agents as soon as they arrive. All Indians except the military service friendlies, as well as others, will be informed that they will not be expected or permitted to carry arms. At the end of thirty days, should tranquility be maintained, the First infantry will be returned to the department of California, and at the end of sixty days, should the same conditions of peace exist, Maj. Henry will withdraw his command to Fort Robinson, the same to be replaced at Pine Ridge or other troops should circumstances require. Maj. Gen. MILES,

"Commanding."

Gen. Miles has selected the following chiefs to go to Washington: Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, American Horse, Fire Thunder and Hump, of the friendlies; Little Wound, Big Road, He Dog, Two Strike, High Hawk and Wild Hog, of the hostiles. Some surprise is expressed over the selection, as it was thought Red Cloud would certainly go, and also Short Bull and Kicking Bear, as they have been most prominent among the hostiles. Gen. Miles takes with him to Chicago forty Indians who will go to Washington later on under the care of the war department. Gen. Miles desires that they should go to Washington under the care of military officers.

It is openly said here that Agent Lewis was sent out here because the interior department wishes to control and revise everything that reaches the public from the chiefs concerning their grievances, and it is known positively that Special Agent Lewis has specific instructions to conceal from the press any future possibility of contact with her, willing to submit to her rights to a share of his property if the courts decide that she had any such rights is but the simple outcome of his chivalrous temperament.

When the delegation reaches Washington it will unanimously ask for the appointment of Mr. James H. Cook, of Harrison, Neb., as their agent. A big council was held Monday night and the delegation were instructed to ask for Mr. Cook's appointment. The Indians did not know whether Red Cloud would go to Washington or not. They decided that if he did go he should speak first to the president and the others should support whatever position he took.

EX-MINISTER MIZNER'S DEFENSE.

He Submits the Barrundia Case to His Government and Would Rest Forever.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A San Francisco dispatch says: "Lansing B. Mizner, ex-minister to Central America, has decided to make public his official defense in the Barrundia case. He justifies this on the ground that Mr. Blaine's letter dismissing him was given to the press three weeks before it reached him, and two weeks before congress met. His defense, in brief, is that the Barrundia affair was a mere incident in comparison with the settlement of the war between San Salvador and Guatemala, which he, as dean of the diplomatic corps, brought about on the very day that Barrundia was killed, and which required his whole attention. Aside from this, however, he claims that his course was in strict accordance with international law, as Barrundia was guilty of non-political as well as political crimes, and cites as justification of his position the action of Secretary Bayard in the Gomez case. He quotes President Harrison's message to the effect that diplomacy should be frank and free from intrigue, and says it would have been intrigue to have abetted the captain of the steamer Acapulco in evading international law by preventing Barrundia's arrest. He points out that on July 4 last the authorities of Salvador were allowed to arrest Senor Delgado, minister of foreign relations, on board the same vessel. Mr. Mizner says his course was approved in writing by the entire diplomatic corps in Central America, except the Mexican minister, and compelled by submitting his case to his countrymen.

The Board Wants $500,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The state board of lunacy desires an appropriation of $500,000 to provide for the carrying out of the provisions of the law passed last session winter. In accordance with the desire, Mr. Asher has introduced a bill and a hearing will be given on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock before the assembly committee on public institutions. The bill will be opposed by the supervisors of some of the counties.

One Verdict Secured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—In Judge Grinnell's court a jury awarded Stephen S. Young $7,0000 on his claim for $15,000 damages against the Grand Trunk railroad. The suit is one of a number growing out of a railroad accident which happened near Hamilton, Ont. Nineteen people were killed and as many more were injured. Suits have been brought in Chicago, Detroit and New York. This is the first verdict returned.

Avenged His Insulted Wife.

STELLA, Neb., Jan. 27.—City Marshal Goslin shot and seriously wounded John Kennedy, a prominent implement dealer. Goslin states that Kennedy made improper advances toward Mrs. Goslin. Three shots were fired, one of the bullets taking effect in the left side of the head. Goslin is under arrest.

Killed by an Avalanche.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—An avalanche at Florence, Italy, has killed nineteen persons and destroyed a number of houses.

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Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 500 feet above the sea level.

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We will offer special inducements in all departments for the next few days.

There are a few of the $8 and $10 Newmarkets left, which we have marked down to $5 each. Camel's Hair Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 25c. worth 35c. these are all new, fresh goods. Ice cold stock. Ladies' all worted Leggings 12 1-2c. per pair, worth 25c. New line of Cloaks, Jackets and Capes, in colors, 11c. and 13 1-2c. Children's plush caps, in all colors, 75c. to $1.25.

Good, heavy, Scotch Cashmere Linen at 23, 27 and 37c.; Strawberry 50c.

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We can save you money on Cloaks, Jackets, Fur Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of worsted goods.

L. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front street.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 14, '90.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield as follows: [illegible] a. m. Sunday at 8 45 a. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 7 15, 8 07, 9 42, 11 05, 11 58 a. m., 1 36, 2 32, 4 04, 4 34, 5 20, 6 38, 8 04, 9 30, 11 30 p. m. Sunday, 8 01, 9 30, 11 30 a. m., 1 36 p. m. Sunday at 8 45, 8 15, 9 00 a. m., 12 01, 3 58, 8 14, 9 35, 10 15 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 7 15, 9 07, 9 42 a. m., 1 36, 4 34, 5 20, 6 38, 8 04, 9 30, 11 30 p. m. Sunday at 8 45 a. m., 2 03, 3 58, 8 14, 9 35, 10 15 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 7 15, 9 07 a. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS

5 45 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, Washington, Lake Hopatcong, Tunnel, Stanhope, Netcong, Budd's Lake, Hackettstown, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at Hackettstown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Great Bend, Binghamton, Elmira, Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Portland, Oregon, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, B. C., Yokohama, Hong Kong, Manila, Australia, Japan, China, Africa, Europe, Asia, Alaska, Mexico, Central America, South America, Cuba, Sandwich Islands, Fiji Islands, Samoa, Tahiti, Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, Paumotu Archipelago, Gambier Islands, Low Archipelago, Tonga Islands, Navigator Islands, Ellice Islands, Gilbert Islands, Marshall Islands, Caroline Islands, Ladrone Islands, Philippine Islands, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, New Zealand, Tasmania, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Natal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Zambesi, Soudan, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Madeira, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Hayti, Dominica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Venezuela, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Patagonia, Chili, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Yucatan, Campeachy, Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Dakota, Alaska, Arctic Ocean, Behring Sea, Behring Straits, Kamtschatka, Siberia, Nova Zembla, Lapland, Finland, Iceland, Greenland, Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Keewatin, Assiniboia, Alberta, Athabasca, Mackenzie River District, Yukon District, Franklin, Boothia, Melville Island, Victoria Land, Grinnell Land, Grant Land, Nares Land, Greely Land, Lincoln Sea, Polaris Sea, Kane Sea, Smith Sound, Kennedy Channel, Robeson Channel, Jones Sound, Lady Franklin Bay, Baffin's Bay, Davis Strait, Cumberland Gulf, Hudson's Straits, Fox Channel, Gulf of Boothia, Prince Regent Inlet, Lancaster Sound, Barrow Straits, Wellington Channel, Queen's Channel, Melville Sound, Franklin Strait, Peel Sound, Victoria Strait, Queen Maud Gulf, Dease Strait, Coronation Gulf, Dolphin and Union Straits, Amundsen Gulf, Minto Inlet, Prince Albert Sound, Wollaston Land, Victoria Land, Banks Land, Parry Islands, Prince of Wales Land, Kent Peninsula, Adelaide Peninsula, Boothia Land, King William Land, Melville Peninsula, Southampton Island, Coats Land, Baffin Land, Ellesmere

A. WARD, JESTER.

Some Reminiscences of America's Famous Humorist.

HIS LIFE IN LONDON TOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Converse Recall Their Experiences with the Genial Mirth Provoker—Lecturing a Cabby on the American Situation—One Way to Secure a Hall—Mrs. Browne's Clock.

[Copyrighted by the American Press Association.]

One evening not long ago I sat in the "Indian room" of Mr. Frank B. Converse's cosy New York home and listened for an hour while my host and his gifted wife, Harriet Maxwell Converse, entertained me with reminiscences of their famous cousin, Charles Farrar Browne, better known to the world as Artemus Ward.

"We were married in 1861," remarked Mr. Converse, "and left America on what may be called an unlimited wedding journey. We wandered through Europe and the Orient for five years, and didn't turn our faces homeward until the early fall of 1866. Then, while stopping at the Langham, in London, I learned that Artemus was in town. I hunted him up, and he returned with me to the hotel. His face was thin, his eyes abnormally bright and his spirits somewhat depressed. He had just contributed his first article to Punch. It didn't suit him. In fact he regarded it with scorn and referred to it as 'infernal gibberish.' Thus weighted down with the blues, he greeted Mrs. Converse, and after formal welcome had been exchanged, exploded: 'Harriet, how nice your hair looks! I never can get mine to suit. Indeed nothing about me curls except this blamed big nose of mine. All the curl's in my brain.'

Then he went on to unburden his soul of various grievances. The chief of these was his inability to secure a suitable hall in which to deliver his lectures. Finally he brightened up in the quaint and lovable fashion that so endeared him to his friends, and suggested a visit to the theatre.

"We'll get you a nice seat, Harriet!" he urged, "and then I want Frank to loaf around among the gods with me. Perhaps I can pick up a few ideas."

Here is Mrs. Converse's version of what followed: "The boys saw me comfortably placed in one of the stalls and then left. I grew interested as the play progressed and had forgotten them for a moment, when all at once the house was filled with a sharp, penetrating, uproarious laugh. It came from the top gallery, and looking up I saw Artemus and my husband surrounded by an amused and sympathetic crowd of people whose attention had been distracted from the stage by the 'funny H'American's' stories. Quiet succeeded, but when the performance was over no one appeared to escort me home. I went to the front of the theatre and there found Frank trying to reason with his cousin. Artemus was in one of the whitest of his genial humors, and was engaged in disseminating information to a calman on the results of the civil war and the outlook for reconstruction in the southern states. It seems that the boys had left the gallery and were coming in from the street to take charge of me when they were greeted with the query:

"'Keb, gents?'

"Artemus stopped and remarked, 'Frank, here's a chance to do missionary work.' Then turning to the driver he continued: 'No, sir, I don't wish a keb, but I desire a kebman. What is your charge per hour?'

"'Two and six anywhere in the city, sir.'

"'Here's your two and six and a shilling extra for a tip. Now, I want you to stand there, look me in the eye and receive instruction regarding the perilous state of affairs now prevalent in the great republic over which waves the Stars and Stripes.'

"Frank and I went home while he was still talking. He called next day and remarked gleefully: 'I poured red hot facts into that Britisher and the assembled multitude for twenty minutes. Then cabby offered me the money back to let him off, and I let him.'

The only place Browne thought suitable for the delivery of his lectures was Egyptian hall, and that chanced to be leased for the season to an English humorist named George Rose. Rose, over the nom de plume of Arthur Sketchly, had written a lot of articles on "The Experiences of Mrs. Brown." These he had utilized with some success as material for a course of lectures.

"One day," said Mr. Converse, "I heard Artemus coming along the corridor to our apartments laughing uproariously. He burst through the door and, cried, 'Frank, if you'll book it I think I can get Egyptian hall within the week.' 'All right,' I replied; 'command my services.' He then outlined his scheme. That evening we dined with some friends, and one of the guests to whom I was introduced was Mr. George Rose. 'What,' I exclaimed, 'is this the famous Arthur Sketchly whose works are so popular in the United States?' He assented as to the name, but was surprised to learn of his foreign fame. I told him of the great furore his books had created. Indeed I talked with him all evening. I had eyes and ears for no one else. I worshiped at the shrine of his genius, and finally I remarked: 'What a splendid thing it would be, Mr. Rose, now that America's most famous humorist is in this country, for you, the foremost English laugh provoker, to go to the states on a lecturing tour. Every one there is fascinated with your writings, and you would be sure of a glorious reception.'

"He jumped at the bait like a hungry fish. In three days Artemus had the hall and Mr. Rose and me on route for New York. He didn't do very well, I understand; and on going home wrote a virulent and abusive book entitled 'Impressions of America.'"

"We witnessed our cousin's subsequent triumphs," remarked Mrs. Converse, "and sorrowed over his physical breakdown. We were with him a great deal during his illness, and would have remained to the last had not an imperative summons recalled us to the United States. We parted just before he went to the Isle of Jersey. His eyes were hopeful with that vain hope that always inspires the consumptive, and promised to join us in New York the next summer. Poor fellow! In a month he was dead."

Mrs. Converse sat silent for a moment and then continued: "Let me tell you a story about Mrs. Browne's clock. The good old soul lived in Maine, and nearly every summer had for guests a family of Boston relatives. A lady in the party greatly admired a huge, old fashioned hall clock that hadn't ticked a tick for years. She also loved Mrs. Browne's jellies. After her return to Boston one autumn she received by express a long, strongly built, queerly shaped box of oak. When opened it was found to contain the coveted clock, and in every cranny about the timepiece were stuffed cans of preserves, some of which had broken in transit. The recipient was of course delighted, and on again meeting Mrs. Browne said:

"'You must at least allow me to pay you for that splendid packing box. How much did it cost you to have it made?'

"'Land's sakes! no,' responded Mrs. Browne. 'You shan't give me a red cent. That box didn't cost nothin'. It's the case they sent nephew Ira's body home in after he was killed in the lumber woods!'"

At the beginning I mentioned the "Indian room" of the Converse residence. This is an apartment probably without a fellow in America. It is gorgeous with displays in silver, skins, cloth and shells of the handiwork of the Six Nations. Of that once powerful federation Mrs. Converse is an adopted daughter and an unfailing friend.

FRED C. DAYTON.

ARTEMUS WARD'S MATERIALS.

He Found an Unworked Mine and Used It Like a True Genius.

Artemus Ward and John Phoenix (to wit, Messrs. Browne and Derby) did in effect found an entirely new school of humor, and their doing so was purely the result of accident. The western man of forty years ago or thereabouts was really a funny creature without knowing it. In default of railroad or turnpike each village of a thousand or two was greatly isolated and developed a complete individuality of its own. Villages thirty miles apart scarcely knew each other—each laughed at the "derned foolish ways" of the other.

Not only did each village have a marked individuality and a quaint local humor, but each had its remarkable and eccentric characters, men of great native shrewdness and some wit, whose intellect had worked forty or fifty years in such a limited sphere that within limits it was unnaturally acute. There was no contact with the world to brush off their eccentricity. It was accentuated by time. Then there were all the odd and ludicrous experiences *of the woods and the rivers, the* tayerns and swamps, and the struggle with ague, creditors and peddlers. In short, these men were often extremely funny without knowing it.

The man with a keen sense of humor and coming from an older, more settled community, saw it at once—Phoenix in California, and Ward in the central west. With the instinct of genius they seized upon this rich material, and much of that which seems droll, and even grossly ridiculous in Artemus Ward is, after all, but a slight touching up, an artistic condensation of the actual talk of the homely humorist or eccentricians sainted in the secluded village of the '40's in the west. The following letter of Artemus Ward, recently brought to light, shows the sources of his characters, especially the reference to his "two years' of peripatetic life" in the west.

WATERFORD, Me., June 5, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR—There is really nothing very remarkable in my history. I was born in this quiet little town about twenty-eight years ago. My father died when I was 12 years old, and at the age of 13 I entered a printing office in Lancaster, N. H. My father was a magistrate and lumber merchant—a clear headed and thoroughly honest man, so competent in his business as to be consulted on all kinds of law questions, and so honest that he invariably had his hands full of business involving large sums of money. I fear he was a little too honest, for he died poor after all.

I ran away from the office at Lancaster and entered a similar establishment at Norway, this state. This establishment failed, and I roamed through the state, setting type a short time in one place and quietly running away to another. Running away appears to have been my chief weakness at that time. Finally landed in Boston, I worked at my trade until I was declared a tolerably good printer. I then went west and south, and for two years led a peripatetic kind of life. I commenced writing for a paper in Toledo, O., about ten years ago. I succeeded as a paragraphist well enough to achieve a very good local reputation, and moved to Cleveland and took charge of The Plain Dealer newspaper.

I here commenced the Artemus Ward papers. The selection of that nom de plume was purely accidental. I wrote the first Ward sketch on a purely local subject, not supposing I should ever write another. Somehow the name Ward entered my head and I used it. Five years ago I moved to New York and assumed the editorial conduct of *Vanity Fair*, succeeding Charles G. Leland. For the past four years I have lectured almost constantly, and with a success that is perhaps unequaled, considering what a startling innovation I have made on a long established institution. My writings and lecturing have given me a competency. I have a liberal offer to go to England this fall on a lecturing tour, and I may accept. I am writing now a book of travels, giving my experience among the Mormons. I live in New York city, although I spend a portion of my summers here with my mother. That is about all.

I have only drifted with the current, which has carried me gayly on of its own accord. And I ask frank enough to say this. I hope I have a right to say that I have always meant the creatures of my burlesques should stab Error and give Right a friendly push. You are at liberty to use these facts, although my letter is necessarily written in a great hurry, for I am very busy. I am popularly supposed to be "rusticating," here, but it is a ghastly mockery. I am working very hard. The sketch in Leslie was pleasantly written by my friend Frank Wood, who died just as we all were predicting a brilliant future for him. I thank you for your friendly letter and kindly intention, and am faithfully yours,

CHARLES F. BROWNE (Artemus Ward).

There has always been a mystery about Artemus Ward's money. He returned from his Utah and California tour with $15,000, and paid but $6,000 for his farm; he received at least $15,000 more in the short interval before his death, yet his executors found barely enough in England to pay the claims against him there and still less in America. Yet his will indicates that he believed himself rich. It had somehow slipped away without his knowing it.

THE ROBES OF SLUMBER.

HOW MEDICAL SCIENTISTS SAY THEY SHOULD BE ADJUSTED.

The Intimate Connection Between Sanitary Rules and Longevity—Not Vast Numbers Daily All "Health Lore" and Some Live to Almost Fabulous Ages.

The inquiry recently undertaken by medical scientists relative to the proper methods of sleeping is one that cannot fail to interest all, and may in the end produce results highly valuable from a sanitary point of view, and even more valuable as a means of preventing dis-

THE AMERICAN COUCH OF TODAY.

ease and prolonging life. No data have as yet been formulated on which to base absolute principles, but these general propositions are at present advanced by the gentlemen who have the subject under consideration.

Their first declaration of war is against the feather bed, and in behalf of the hard mattress which rests upon springs. They also look with disfavor upon double couches, declaring that health is best conserved by solitary repose. The sleeping room, it is further asserted, ought always to give free access to the air through an open window, or preferably a ventilator. As for the bedclothing, it should be neither too light nor too heavy. The hours for healthy rest are said to fluctuate, according to conditions and sex, from seven to ten in number, a student being thought to require more sleep than a person who labors with his hands, and a woman considerably more than a man. Neither pillows nor the presence of a light in the bedchamber are regarded with approval.

By following the rules above indicated, it is asserted that life may be considerably prolonged in what we of the Caucasian race are pleased to term civilized countries; yet the fact remains that less

THE JAPANESE STYLE OF REPOSE.

than one-third of the world's population knows anything about a "bed," according to our common acceptation of the term, and the other fact also stares us in the face that the duration of existence is greater among white people than among the races we call barbarian. Indeed, environment, climate and opportunity have as much to do with a man's mode of sleeping as with the food he eats, the clothes he wears or the social relations into which he enters.

The Esquiman of the arctic regions finds the bag of skin into which he crawls full dressed a satisfactory couch, and ample protection against the rigors of his climate. The natives of Japan, both male and female, are satisfied to lie down on the matting of their airy rooms, with wooden rests beneath their necks, and in weather of exceptional severity light blankets over their forms. The Chinaman's low bedstead is provided with mats or quilted coverlets and a pillow of bamboo. The East Indian stretches out upon a light portable mattress, which, when day comes, is rolled up and put away in a corner. He sometimes affects the hammock, but this is more particularly the resting place of the South American Indian, whose habitat is the banks of the Amazon. Swinging his couch between two trees, light-

WOOING SLUMBER IN THE TROPICS.

ing thereunder a smudge fire to drive away the insects of the night, and dressed of all but the scantiest clothing, he lies down to sweet dreams, possibly as happy and contented as if his resting place was the gorgeous chamber of an American millionaire.

Farther to the south the unconquered Araucanian of Chili despises even this slight adventitious aid to repose. For his women and children he provides the shelter of a roof, but seeks for himself the open plain or mountain side, covers his form with his poncho, and in close communion with mother earth wraps the sinking of the Southern Cross and the dawn of a new day. In a certain degree the Araucanian style of sleeping is the one most affected and preferred by the cowboy and frontiersman of the United States. These pioneers of civilization prefer the starry glances of the prairie as a place of rest to the costly and unsatisfactory accommodations of the infrequent inn, framed or sod built hostelry. As one of this class explained to me some years ago, "When I sleep on the ground I hev enough air to breathe, and ain't got no call to be skeered about bedbugs."

Yet these denizens of the frozen north, of the sultry tropics, of the wide plains and of the Andean ranges make a fair showing as regards longevity in comparison with those who are hedged about by sanitary rules. The longest lived person known to have existed in North America was an Indian of California who died some months ago, at an age approximating 150 years. He was called Old Gabriel, and his record has been traced authentically back to the time when the Catholic missions flourished on the Pacific coast in the middle of the Eighteenth century. Not until he was over a hundred years of age did Gabriel know what it was to sleep in a bed, and even then he did it but occasionally, and always under protest. Yao Tsue, whose demise occurred recently in one of the suburbs of the city of Yokohama, is said to have nearly reached the age of Gabriel; yet, like the rest of his fellow countrymen, his only pillow was a wooden neck rest, and all his life he followed the extremely unsanitary practice, universally prevalent in Japan, of wearing the same garments day and night.

Examples along the same line might be multiplied, but of course, as previously said, customs vary with conditions. "The happy age of man," as Rousseau chose to call the era of savagery, has passed away, so far as we are concerned, and with our surroundings and education we would undoubtedly be dissatisfied even with the bed provided in Eden for our first parents, "in close recess, with flowers, garlands and sweet smelling herbs."

AN ARAUCANIAN WARRIOR AT REST.

Consequently it is well to accept with California and intelligent discrimination any hints given for our guidance in the matter of repose by those who have made a careful study of the subject. In this age of racehorse living and intense competition no one can afford to miss the slightest opportunity for conserving his health. Rest is the great panacea for a vast multitude of human ills; under its benign influence mental strain disappears, and physical ailment ofttimes passes away. Behold the victim of the couch care and turmoil do not follow, and any one who can add by suggestion or investigation to the charms of the silent chamber of the night is deserving universal gratitude, for sleep, as Sir Philip Sidney says, is

* * * the certain knot of peace,
The baiting place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,
The indifferent judge between the high and low.

FRED C. DAYTON.

Clad in Gorgeous Garments.

The changes of costume in a century are nearly as radical as the changes in modes of living and transportation. A hundred years ago the stage coach and the sailing vessel existed. Now fast trains and "ocean greyhounds" are sometimes voted "slow." So too with the occasionally erratic telegraph and telephone. As for costume—well, here is an extract from an English newspaper of 1770:

A few days ago a macaroni made his appearance in the assembly rooms at Whitehaven dressed in a striped silk coat, pink satin waistcoat and breeches covered with an elegant silk net, white silk stockings with pink clocks, pink satin shoes and large pearl buttons, a mushroom colored stock covered with fine point lace, hair dressed remarkably high and stuck full of pearl pins.

Horseshoes of Paper.

Paper has just been put to a new use. A German inventor has found it excellent material for making horseshoes. A number of thin sheets of parchment paper saturated with oil and turpentine are glued together and the mass subjected to a strong hydraulic pressure. The holes for the nails are then bored, after which the shoes are trimmed ready for the market. It is said that the shoe wears in such a way that the surface is always rough, thus adapting it particularly to smooth pavements.

Where Good Memories Are Needed.

To make a success as a clerk in the railway mail service of the United States one must have a prodigious memory. After two years in the business a man is expected to know the situation of at least 18,000 postoffices and be able to tell how to send mail matter to them. To attain and retain this proficiency of course requires almost endless study. A clerk reaches the highest grade only after eight or nine years of service. Then he gets $1,300 a year.

Doesn't Want Them in Sight.

A Chicago preacher wants the church choir concealed from view. "At present," he says, "the sense of worship in song through the agency of the ear is marred by the distraction which the eye brings. The organist jumping about on his seat, paving the pedals or pulling the stops, the size of the soprano's mouth and eccentricities of dress or deportment"—all these take the minds of the congregation from the main object of church going.

An Australian has beaten the photographic record by getting impressions of landscapes at a distance of sixteen miles and making clear pictures therefrom.

RUBBER GOODS!

SHERWIN'S, 23 West Front Street.

Men's Rubber Boots	*from*	*$2.25 up.*
" *Buckle Arctics*	"	*1.10* "
" *Rubbers*	"	*.43* "
Boys' "	"	*.35* "
Ladies' "	"	*.28* "
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	"	*.15* "

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,
23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

PICKING UP DOLLARS

Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering goods at rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:

Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up.
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.
Rugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains
At the 5 and 10c Store

IN PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them

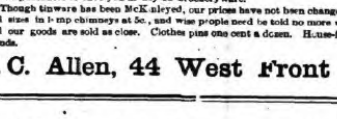
Two thirds of regular price will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good ones left.

We guarantee to save you m ney on Crockeryware.

Though tinware has been McKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We will sell all sizes in 1-2 cup chimneys at 5c., and wire people need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold as close. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. House-furnishings of all kinds.

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of



Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,
Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.
(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN OVERCOATS.
10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.
Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,
NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE
SAY

THIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

THIS IS THE SEASON
when you need a pair of
DRESS SHOES.
Can you do better than to call on
DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,
22 W. FRONT STREET.
(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc. At greatly reduced prices, at
STEPHENSON'S
32 WEST FRONT STREET.
Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

Joseph Krewson
Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.
Furniture Express
30 WEST FRONT STREET.
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS
Furniture carefully and promptly moved to all parts of the city or any place in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in
Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY
and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered BY
DR. GRIFFIN,
will cure
Rheumatism,
Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Weak Complexion, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies. 68 East Second street, corner of Washington.

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES, ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue,
2d and 3d floors, Box 1568.

Louis B. Coddington
(Successor to Tunis J. Carey.)
NO. 34 WEST FRONT STREET
and 32 Park avenue
P. O. Box 258.
FURNITURE AND FREIGHT
EXPRESS
Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered trucks. Goods sent to any part of the city or country. Piano moving a specialty.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
A. D. Cook & Bro.
LUMBER
and COAL.
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 92.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle,
27 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper hangers
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

THE DIME
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
OF
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.
JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD
ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.
Work quickly and thoroughly done. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our premises are kept in operation. Our apparatus is approved by the Board of Health. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Orders received at Park House. Manufacturers of the Best Lasts, Cardboard and Fibre Pavements. P. O. Box 1007. Telephone call 32.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY JANUARY 28, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NASH WAS ACQUITTED.

The Jury Decided That He Did Not Steal Mr. Vanderhoven's Pigeons.

The trial of James Nash for the larceny of a lot of pigeons occupied yesterday's session of the court, and resulted in an acquittal of the defendant.

Nash is a resident of Perth Amboy. The prosecuting witness in the case was Ross Vanderhoven, treasurer of the Rahway Savings Bank. He alleged that thieves broke into his dove cot and carried off 100 pigeons, forty-five of which were afterwards found in Nash's possession.

Nash testified that he bought the pigeons of a dealer in Washington Market, New York. He took them to Perth Amboy by steamboat, and produced corroborative testimony of one who saw him on the boat.

Ex-Surrogate James J. Gerber and Howard McSherry of New Brunswick defended Nash. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty in a few moments.

JOTTINGS.

—It is said that lemon juice improves boiled lobster.

—The Elizabeth Glee Club will give a concert in the Casino next Tuesday evening.

—A number of young people from this city attended an evening sociable in Bound Brook last evening.

—Manager Moore reports that the damage to the electric light wires has been entirely repaired.

—It is rumored that a young widow eloped from this city Monday evening. The rumor cannot be verified.

—The Plainfield Reform Club will hold its regular mid-week meeting in Reform Hall to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

—The members of the Plainfield Gesang will entertain their friends in their hall on Somerset street February 9th.

—The Crescent League bowling team and a team from Westfield will roll a match game on the Olympia alleys in this city to-night.

—The annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State is being held to-day at Trenton. Delegates from this city are in attendance.

—There will be a business meeting of the Woman's Temperance Aid Society on Thursday, Jan. 29th, at three o'clock in the parlors of Reform Hall. A. T. Maxson, Secretary.

—Chief Engineer Doane reports that the storm only damaged the new fire alarm system slightly, and that the company will have to repair it as the Council has not as yet accepted it.

—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Warren Mission chapel held a meeting in the parlors of the chapel last evening. Business of a routine nature only was transacted.

—The funeral of Willie, the four-year-old son of Mr. Dennis Daly, took place from the residence of his grandmother on West Third street this afternoon at three o'clock. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

—Mr. Moore, the superintendent of the Plainfield Electric Light Co., says that a man can take an electric shock without harm that would be powerful enough to kill a horse, and that the higher mettle the horse the more susceptible he is to electricity.

—Persons who bite their nails might be cured of the habit if they could ever keep before them the fact that in the deposit under the nails is an aggregation of horrible things which includes a full line of microcecci (30 kinds), 18 different designs of bacilli, and several sarcenæ and mold spores, also assorted. All of these terrible things are said to be death-dealing.

—The rumor that there was another horse killed by the electric wires, falling during Sunday's storm does not appear true. The rumor was widespread Sunday and Monday, but a News reporter was unable to trace it and could only refer to it as a rumor. In view of the previous accidents of the same character such an accident did not seem improbable. We are glad however that it is nothing more than a rumor.

—The Plainfield Electric Light company by the recent storm has been damaged more by the broken telephone and fire alarm wires crossing the electric light wires than otherwise. It is expected that all the lights will be turned on to-night. They have been shut off wherever other wires crossed as an extra precaution against accident. There does not appear to be any one to look after the fire-alarm wires. These have been broken in all sections of the city, and it is thought that much of this damage might have been avoided had the wires been of better quality. Of course Saturday's storm was an extraordinary one, but if the new system is to depended upon the wires should be made capable of withstanding just such extraordinary strains, as it is just at such times there is the greatest necessity. The storm, we think, has demonstrated the fact that the old-fashioned fire-alarm bell is the most reliable, as well as free from the danger which prevails with electric wires, always liable to get crossed with the electric light wires.

Runaway on Park Avenue.

A horse belonging to Mr. John H. Cottrell of this city became frightened by the cars on Park avenue at about half-past nine o'clock this morning and ran away. The coachman, who was seated in the carriage to which the animal was attached, was unable to control it, and he was thrown out near the Park Avenue Baptist church. He escaped with a few slight bruises. The animal was caught further down the avenue by a farmer.

—Read Estell's advertisement.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE HUDSON MEMBERS THINK THERE IS TOO MUCH DICTATION.

Senator McDonald and Mr. Mullone Wanted the Joint Caucus Adjourned and Succeeded.—Liquor Dealers Want Law.

There was some surprise at noon yesterday when the announcement was made that a Democratic joint caucus was to be held after the session. The Hudson members had not been consulted, and they looked mad. The caucus was held, but not a step was taken towards bringing to a close the struggle for the two fat offices of the State.

The caucus met in the Assembly Chamber. Senator Werts was made chairman, and Mr. Puster secretary. The object of the caucus was stated to be the selection of candidates for State Treasurer and Comptroller. Senator McDonald at once took the floor and protested against such summary action on the part of certain leaders of the party. He thought the Legislature had the right to select these officers, and they were able to do so without dictation from without. There had been no notice of this meeting, and the Hudson members had not been able to get together for consultation on the matter and they were not prepared to act. Senator McDonald continued on this strain with great vehemence, and emphatically denounced such undue haste to settle so important a matter.

Mr. Mullone followed the Senator, and spoke in similar language, declaring that Hudson was not ready to cast a vote for any candidate. Mr. Daly also spoke in favor of delay.

Speaker Bergen endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters of Hudson. He explained the difficulty as best he could, and concluded by offering a resolution that the caucus adjourn until Monday night. This was found to be necessary in the condition of things, and the resolution was adopted.

The two stated candidates are Gen. Geo. Heppenheimer, of Hudson, for Comptroller, and George R. Gray, of Newark, for treasurer. The Hudson contingent determined to break this slate. They feel a little sore, because the State Committee used its influence against Mr. Mullone, their candidate for Speaker. For this reason they propose to trot out "Jerry" Cleveland, of Jersey City, for Treasurer, and will do all they can to get him nominated. If this could be accomplished the slate would be broken, for not only would Gray be knocked out, but Heppenheimer and Gray are confident that they can win. It is believed that Senator McDonald's anger is simply due to the fact that he was not consulted about the caucus.

THE LIQUOR MEN APPEAR.

A score of the liquor dealers of Jersey City and Newark were on hand yesterday to see what could be done towards obtaining some amendments to the Werts law. They are determined to have some change for their benefit if possible. They put up at the Trenton House and were in consultation with a number of the prominent Senators and members. They had two bills with them, which their counsel, Governor Abbett, has drawn up, and these will be introduced at an early date. The one, it is said, so amends the Werts law as to make $250 the maximum license fee instead of the minimum. The minimum under the law is $500. The other bill will make Sunday selling an offence finable in a police court instead of a misdemeanor.

SOME IMPORTANT BILLS.

A lot of bills, the most important of the session, were introduced by Mr. Daly. They are the Governor's bills, and are in consonance with his message.

One abolishes the offices of the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb school of Trenton and places the management of the institution in the hands of the State Board of Education. Another vacates the offices of District Court judges all over the State on April 1st next, and gives the reappointment to the Governor. This is the bill so long looked for, which will remove Judge Lanning from his position. All Republican judges must step down.

Another bill places the management of the Morristown and Trenton asylums under one board of managers, to be appointed by the Governor. There are now two boards, and the asylum authorities at Trenton are opposed to the change, for they think it will make the board a partisan one.

The State Board of Education is also abolished, and in its place a board established consisting of six members, to be appointed by the Governor. The board is now represented by members from Congressional districts, and there is opposition to the change in the membership in some educational circles.

The Governor thinks that these measures will all be a benefit to these institutions, and is strongly in favor of them. They will doubtless all become laws.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill to fix the salaries of the commissioners of all fire and police boards in first-class cities at $1,000; in all other cities accepting the act the salary shall be fixed by the Common Council, not to exceed $1,000. (Rev. of Laws.)

No. 96, Mr. Lane—Fixes salaries of law judges at $1,800 in counties under 20,000 population; $2,000, from 20,000 to 40,000; $4,000, from 40,000 to 50,000; $4,500, from 50,000 to 60,000; $4,750, from 60,000 to 70,000 to 80,000; $5,000, from 80,000 to 90,000; $5,200, from 90,000 to 100,000; $5,400, from 100,000 to 110,000; $5,800, 110,000 to 120,000; $6,200, from 120,000 to 130,000; $6,500, from 130,000 to 150,000; $7,000, from 150,000 to 175,000; $7,500, from 175,000 to 200,000; $8,000 when the population is over 200,000. (Jud.)

No. 97, Mr. Puster—Amends the act relative to the renewal of maturing bonds. (Mun. Corps.)

No. 98, Mr. Smith—Authorizing boroughs to increase their corporate limits and provides the method of procedure. (Boroughs.)

No. 99, Mr. Campbell — Authorizing boroughs, villages, etc., to change time and date of holding municipal elections (Mun. Corps.)

No. 100, Mr. Johnston—Fixes terms of all county officers elected by boards of freeholders of that year. (Mun. Corps.)

A Birthday Party.

A birthday party was tendered Mrs. I. H. Boehm at her residence on West Front street last evening. The affair was very enjoyable throughout and was largely attended. Dancing was the feature of the occasion and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Shortly after twelve o'clock a collation was served. Among those present was the following: Mr. and Mrs. Bachman of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Bettera, and Miss Bulletin of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Cregier, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Houseman, Mr. Simon Mantz, Mr. Dorie Mantz, Mr. C. W. DeGraw, Mr. Jas. Casey and lady, Miss Julia Field, Miss Katie Reed and escort, Mrs. Ronan, Miss Mary Giese, Miss Gordon, Mr. Eugene Wilcox, Mr. Wm. French, Mr. and C. Martin and lady, Mr. S. Clouston and lady, Mr. John Schwartz and sisters, Mr. John Carney and sisters Mr. John Gallagher and lady, the Misses Maggie and Mamie Casey, Miss Mary Galbraith, Mr. M. Mack and lady, Mr. George Sheline and lady, Mr. M. Whalen and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Kurzhals, Mr. and Mrs. James Baily, the Miss Ella and Kittie Mullen, Mr. Fred Moore and lady, Miss Kittie McCann, the Misses Keeley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. McNally and lady, Mr. John Keenan and sisters, Mr. Philip Mitz and lady, Mr. TenEyck and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Haberle, Miss Talliant, Mr. Richard Harding and lady, Mr. C. Ward, Miss Campbell, Mr. G. Tobin, Mr. W. T. O'Connor, Mr. T. Scully and lady, Mr. Edward Murphy, Miss Sheuline, Mr. J. Turbitt and lady, Mr. W. Tetry and lady, Mr. J. Hyland and lady, Mr. F. Miner and lady, Mr. B. McBride and lady, Mr. P. McBride and lady, Mr. Randolph and lady, and others.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Mantz, of this city is in Pennsylvania on a business trip.

Mr. Edward Dane of West Fifth street has been laid up with a severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. French of Manning avenue, North Plainfield, left this afternoon for a week's stay in New York State.

Mr. William Peeble was buried from his late residence, No. 8 Spooner avenue, this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. Interment was made in Hillside cemetery.

Miss Nellie M. Tracy, who is well-known in this city, was married in New York recently to Mr. James M. Gillespie. A number of persons from this city attended.

Charles R. Strong, Jr., aged eighteen years, son of Charles R. and Esther Strong, died at his home in Highland Park, January 25th. Deceased was well-known in this city.

A very neat mourning card, announcing the death of the late Jacob Boehm, is being distributed to his friends in this country. Mr. Boehm died in Germany December 29th. He was a brother to Mr. I. H. Boehm of West Front street.

Mr. John Duckworth, who has been for about ten years connected with the Potter Press Works, died this morning of pneumonia, with which he has been ill but a few days. He was a young man, very well-known and very much liked. His wife died some time ago.

City Court Notes.

Mrs. Patrick Melvin thought that she owned Cottage place yesterday afternoon and was endeavoring to auction off a part of that thoroughfare when a policeman arrived and placed her under arrest. Mrs. Melvin, had been drinking intoxicating liquors too freely and in consequence thereof was called upon to answer to a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Persons who live in that vicinity say her love for strong drink lends her into many such scrapes and when under the influence of liquor she is very abusive.

When arraigned before City Judge Codington she pleaded guilty to the abovementioned charge and a ten-dollar fine was imposed.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

As to-morrow is the day of prayer for colleges, a meeting led by Mr. W. D. Murray will be held at the Y. M. C. A. at 4 p. m.

The Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., will conduct the young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday at 4.15 p. m. Among those who testified last Sunday were young men who had professed conversion as a result of this Association meeting, and who have since united with the church. All men are invited to attend this gospel and song service.

Eight Hours a Day.

The Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 155, of this city held a meeting last evening. After the transaction of the routine business a resolution was introduced and adopted to the effect that on and after May 1st, 1891, eight hours will constitute a day's work on Saturdays. The carpenters now work nine hours. The meeting was largely attended and the resolution received a unanimous vote.

—The city Common Council will meet in regular session next Monday evening at eight o'clock.

FOODS AND DRUGS.

ADULTERATION DISCOVERED BY THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

Some Facts Taken From the Forthcoming Report.—The Condition of Milk Improving. The Oleomargarine Question.

The question of the adulteration of foods and drugs is becoming a very important one in the State, and yearly from ten to twelve thousand dollars are expended in the effort to stop it. Two inspectors are constantly in the employ of the State Dairy Commissioner going into the State and making a careful examination of all articles of food. These men employ assistants much of the time, for the law requires a witness to convict any person. Special men are also employed at times when necessary. Articles are purchased at the stores and they are sent to the State Chemist for analysis. The following table shows the result of this work during the year just passed. It is taken from the forthcoming report of State Dairy Commissioner McGuire, and will soon be presented to the Legislature. Out of 2,186 samples analyzed, 468 were found to be impure:

Articles.	Number of samples.	Adulterated.
Cream of tartar	198	62
Lard	162	52
Butter	153	28
Vinegar	154	56
Coffee	59	40
Molasses	50	16
Spices	34	10
Mustard	10	10
Honey	20	7
Sugar	15	—
Jellies	9	8
Olive oil	5	3
Cheese	5	—
Weiss beer	2	—
French brandy	1	—
Yeast balls	1	1
Baking powder	18	8
Milk	1120	101
Drugs	110	44
Totals	2186	468

Out of the total number of samples analyzed 21.04 per cent. were adulterated; 40 per cent. of drugs were adulterated; 33.6 per cent. of food, and 8.6 per cent. of milk. There were 61 cities and towns visited by the inspectors.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The inspecion of milk was prosecuted largely through the year. The Commissioner states that the improvement in the quality of the milk continues, and that sold now to consumers in the large cities is superior to that sold previous to last year. On the other hand dealers in certain inland localities have fallen into the habit of diluting their milk to a considerable extent.

The milk supply at the various summer resorts has been carefully looked after with good result.

The following rules for securing a purer milk supply are suggested by the Commissioner:

To produce healthful milk it is essential that cows be fed on pure and nutritious food, positively not on swill or any fermented food.

Cows should have access to pure water and not be compelled to drink from stagnant pools or polluted streams. Wells should never be dug or driven in barnyards, nor where they will be subject to any possibility of contamination.

In the care of milk vessels, to points in particular are to be observed: Thorough washing and scalding of cans, and the use of pure water for the same to prevent the possibility of transmitting disease.

The milking should always be done by persons of clean habits and the udder of the cow washed and dried before milking.

The milking should be done in a clean place and the milk should not be exposed in stables where foul odors are likely to exist.

After the milk is drawn from the cows, it should be cooled to a temperature of about 50 degrees, keeping open the lids of the cans.

List of Advertised Letters.

Remaining in Plainfield Post Office for the week ending Jan. 26, 1891:

Ashworth, James N
Boggs, Mrs J F
Baker, Wm C
Chargeau, Abraham
Davis, Mrs Mary
Davis, Mrs Mary R
Epps, Augustus M
Grimley, Geo J
Heaspey, Geo
Higgins, Mrs Cath'ine
Harlon, A L
Kane, Mrs Anne
Long, Chas
Maguire, Sarah
Mellin, Mrs Annie
Martin, Edward
Meyers, Mrs Theodore
Meier, Mrs Kate
Olsen, Josephine
Olsen, Alby
Packer, Calvin
Robertson, Miss Allie
Smith, Frank
Stack, Ellen
Smith, George
Smith, Jas H
Squires, H
Stanley, Laura
Schwandt, Miss Minnie
Serles, W D
Van Trump, Sue M
Walls, M
Wilson, F N
Wilson, Chas
Whelan, Alice
Bering, Cassadio
Yohanson, Carolin Josefin

Persons calling for the above please say advertised E. R. Pope, Postmaster.

Another Factory.

It is reported that Mr. Otto Hartmann of Grant avenue, contemplates erecting a large printing ink factory in this city. Mr. Hartmann is now doing business in New York and employs about two hundred men. He has several large orders for various kinds of ink on hand and, it is said, supplies the government with its inks.

The longer you wait the worse it is. Strike the trouble right away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you want. It will at once relieve your bowels, stimulate the liver and cool your skin.—Adv.

Died.

REGAN—In this city, 27th inst., Martin, age four years, ten months and seventeen days, son of Daniel and Bridget Regan.

Funeral from the residence of 47 West Third street, to-morrow (29th) at two o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

STRONG—At Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, January 25th, Charles R. Strong, Jr., son of Charles R. and Esther Boorman Strong, in the eighteenth year of his age.

STATE AGRICULTURISTS.

Annual Meeting of the Board.—The Crop Reports.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture began in the Supreme Court room at Trenton yesterday morning. The delegates and alternates of the Union County board in attendance are President Long, Dennis C. Crane, Noah W. Parcell, B. W. Tucker, John O. Magie.

The day was occupied in the receiving of reports from the various county boards of the State. The reports from thirteen counties give encouraging results for the past year, as compared with the previous season. The hay and potato crops were unusually good; grains were considerably injured by insects. The larger fruits were almost an entire failure, but in many localities the small fruits gave good yields. The southern counties report most favorably.

Secretary Crane, in his excellent report from Union county, states that the past season is reported as quite favorable to the farmers. The corn crop was a fair one; potatoes yielded one-quarter above the average crop and brought good prices; oats, wheat and rye are not grown to any extent. Hay, apples, and fruits. Milk, hay and garden vegetables form the chief reliance, and these did well and brought good prices.

Within the past two years two new railroads have crossed the county and opened much land heretofore difficult from railroads. Many new houses and factories have been built, and roads macadamized, and the public health good. The improvement in the condition of the public roads has materially increased the value of farm land and awakened confidence in the future prosperity of the county. Farms are held to be worth to the farmers far more than they cost.

The Grip Has Reappeared This Year in a Modified Form.

Colds are very frequent this season. Several prominent physicians attribute the prevailing class of ills to atmospheric influences, and partly to the arrival or renewal of what is known as the influenza or the grip.

One said that he had met, in his practice, with a number of cases of the malarial influenza which, from its sudden seizure of the patient, has been denominated the grip. The attacks were not as severe as last year, and yielded more readily to treatment, but they were sufficiently like the more serious features presented by the disease last season to be easily recognizable. The cases were not as numerous this year when the complaint first prevailed here, and elsewhere, and there were other affections prevailing which were causes that produce what is described generally as a cold.

Another kindred in the reappearance of the grip this Winter a common feature of epidemics—namely, their return in the following year in a modified and milder form. The headache, pains in the limbs, physical prostration and mental depression that were so astonishing in the patient when the epidemic first prevailed were much less severe, and gave way more readily to the remedies applied.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A WILCOX and Gibbs machine for sale. Semi-automatic tensions attached. Old machines repaired. Harper's, 75 Park avenue. 28-6

ASTEADY, capable young American, age 25, single, wishes position as coachman. Good reference. Call or address Homer 42 on Second street. 28-2

A CORNER STORE to let. A first class location for a druggist. Inquire at Corey's furniture warerooms corner Front and Grove streets. 1-5-f

FOR SALE—A lot of good hay. Address "Farmer," Warrenville, N. J. 27-m-f-s-2

WANTED—By intelligent young man, a steady job of copying manuscript, reading to invalid, revising of manuscript, etc. Address "Victor" care of Evening News 27-2

GENERAL housework wanted. Family, three. Reference required. Young girl preferred. Address "G 2," care of Evening News 1-24-tf

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 19 East Seventh street. 1-10-f

TO LET—The dwelling house, corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets, which has been the residence of Mr. Samuel B. Urdahl for about 20 years. Will be vacated on or about 1st prox. Apply to E. C. Mulford, office opposite railroad station. 1-27tf

WANTED—A small house, well located. Must be cheap for cash. Address "Cash," room 61 Mercer. Address "Family" care of Evening News. 27-3

WANTED—By intelligent young man, a steady job of copying manuscript, reading to invalid, revising of manuscript, etc. Address "Victor" care of Evening News 27-2

WANTED—Cook and laundress, family of two grown persons. Call at 18 LaGrande avenue.

WILL EXCHANGE $140 bicycle, safety, for horse, coupe and road cart. Address or apply to Box 1, Evening News. 27-6

Special Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS wanted, with privilege to draw water from reservoir. No pump needed. For particulars enquire of P. M. French. 1-19-f

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE and artistic dressmaking, should be interested, call at 27 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. References in Plainfield, Instructors in private pupils of Plainfield High School, and others, U. S. Senators, Secretaries of legation, etc. Address, with prefix to Box L. Fleuz, Plainfield Post Office, Box 339, and for German to Mr. Geo. Tobler, (German), 673 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS given by New York Professor (Hanover) at pupil's residence. Advertiser refers to Plainfield families where he is now giving instructions. Terms moderate. Address Geo. Tobler, 673 Third avenue, New York. 1-26f

H. S. SPENCER, landscape gardener, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Lawn beans fresh every day, choice garden seeds, flowering bulbs, evergreens, fruit and glassware, flower pots, etc., pure cider vinegar, finest grade ammoniates.

ROGER'S GROUPS, Statuary, Bronzes, Artists' materials at Swain's, 20 West Front street.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES and greenhouse plants, a beautiful assortment, at the BUILDING SITES. High and DRY, view unsurpassed at Dunlop's Nursery, No. 137 Hillside avenue.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, Union County, ss. Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1891, a petition was presented to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, praying for the laying out and opening of a public road in the township of Plainfield, in said county, commencing at the intersection of Grant avenue and Somerset street, and running thence northerly along Grant avenue to the intersection of Grant avenue and Second street, and that the said Board of Chosen Freeholders will meet at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, in said county, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., to hear all persons interested in the matter of said petition. Dated January 26th, 1891. By order of the Board. Attest: Wm. H. Lyon, Clerk. 1-26-3t

CONCERT AT THE CASINO,

Tuesday, February 3, at 8:15 p. m.,

BY THE

ELIZABETH GLEE CLUB.

Under the patronage of fifty well-known ladies. The club will be assisted by Miss. GERRIT SMITH, Soprano; MISS LILIAN PARSLOE, Violinist, and MR. GEORGE G. DALAND, Accompanist.

Tickets $1 each may be procured only from the patronesses.

Prices That Knock Them All Out.

4 lbs. prepared codfish 25c.
Codfish in imported cartons 2 for 25c.
Choice mackerel 15c lb
Imported mackerel 2 for 25c.
2 qts. crop New Orleans molasses 40c. gallon.
Choicest Californian 10c. lb.
Finest cured bacon 12c. lb.
Sugar cured shoulders 7c. lb.
Pure country lard 10c. lb.
Fancy country butter 18, 20, 22 and 25c. lb.
Pure sweet cider 30c gallon.
Oranges, lemons and nuts at prices way down. Special prices on canned goods.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
29 WEST FRONT STREET.

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries,

CORNER EMILY and DUER STREETS.

"With malice toward none," cordially welcome that competition which is the life of trade. They seek to deserve their share of the patronage of the public by offering goods of the **Best Quality at Lowest Possible Prices**, and by a determination to continue their efforts so to conduct their business as to keep and preserve their right to be known as the

Public's Obedient Servants.

TELEPHONE CALL 75b

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,
23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

SWEET FLORIDA ORANGES always on hand at NO. 100 PARK AVENUE. William Hand.

NOW!

IS THE "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY" to buy Muslins, Stockings, White Goods, etc., CHEAP at Edsall's.

All the standard brands are selling this week at Low "Cut" Prices.

The largest and handsomest assortment of Hamburgh Edgings we have ever shown is now displayed on our centre tables.

You can look them all over in a few moments.

EDSALL'S, 20 West Front street.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL. M. H. A.

Monday, Feb. 2.

First appearance here of DANIEL FROHMAN'S production of Mark Twain's romantic story, dramatized by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, the

PRINCE and PAUPER

With ELSIE LESLIE and the New York cast, as performed at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

Prices—$1, 75, 50 and 25c.

Seats on sale Thursday at Miller's and Moy's.

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP of North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law, the taxes on their property remaining unpaid

January 31, 1891,

will be recorded by the County Clerk at Somerville and the first item specified each property, after which interests and costs will be added, and the names of said delinquents will be published. H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

Great Drive

in children's embroidered sideboard carriage covers at 50 and 75c. worth $1.50 and $2.

DRESS GOODS.

An endless variety of new (26 inch) stripes and plain colors at 25c. Fancy plaids and stripes 12½c. Black Henriettas 7, 7½, 10 and 12½c. Damask table linen 37, 37, 39 and 45c. Fine damask towels 17, 19 and 25c. Heavy linen towels 12½c. White honeycomb, 7 inches wide at 5 and 7c. yd. Tan linen skirt foxes at $1.98, regular price $3.

Domestic Sewing Machines with all attachments.

I. H. BOEHM,

No. 7 West Front Street.

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood.

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle.

27 North Avenue.

YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE.

Opposite Electric Light Station.

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Trunks and Bags.

GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.

19-13-tf

Lodges.

America for Americans!

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets Thursday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, Front Street, corner Somerset street and Park avenue.

W. H. MARTIN, Secretary. L. DUNAVAN, Councilor. 29 1m

Fraternity and Protection.

ORGANIZED 1875. Membership 1,000. Death benefits paid over $250,000 to this organization. WETUMPKA LODGE, No. 2401, Knights of Honor, meets First and Third Thursdays, at 8 p. m., in Hand's Building, West Second street, Plainfield.

W. C. FRAZEE, Dictator. W. ANDRE, Reporter. 12 30 1y

Plainfield Evening News.
ONE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4.00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.
C. W. SOMERSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.
ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. LOCK BOX 2.
TELEPHONE CALL 42.

In The Phonogram, the organ of the phonographic companies of the United States, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll writes a pathetic lament that there was no phonograph in Bible times, so that we could have heard the real voice of the serpent when he tempted Eve, of Joshua when he commanded the sun to stand still, likewise the genuine tones of Balaam's ass. The latter, however, may not have been such an irreparable loss. Asses have opened their mouths and spoken time and again, from the days of Balaam till now. And they keep at it.

Mrs. Ellen S. Richards is professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She recommends that all girls' schools add to their course a chair of domestic economy. From it should come instructions in sanitary science, bacteriology, health cookery and biology. Collegiate alumnæ could then go out from their schools and become missionaries of a higher civilization to mankind. They could form home science clubs everywhere, interest the average woman in the perfecting of homes in all ways, and so reform the world in time.

Population Estimates.

From time to time various estimates of the population of the United States up to the year 2000 have been made. Two prophets or statisticians, as the case may be, figured out that we should have not less than 100,000,000 people here by the beginning of the next century. These were Elizanah Watson, a private citizen who made his calculations in 1815, and J. D. B. De Bow, superintendent of the seventh census. Both estimates of intervening decades were fairly accurate till the year 1860. Then our rate of increase suddenly fell off, partly in consequence of the war, partly, too, from the fact that the larger a number grows the harder it is to double it.

Correcting the erroneous factors in their predecessors' arithmetic, Gen. Francis A. Walker and finally Carroll Wright, superintendent of the labor bureau at Washington, have made other estimates. Both of these place our population in 1900 at 75,000,000. We shall probably number as many as that at any rate.

We certainly must not expect, however, to grow hereafter as rapidly as we have been doing. The conditions of life are becoming harder in America and more similar to those of Europe, therefore unfavorable to quick increase. The public domain is nearly all used up. That which is opened to settlement in the future will mostly be of the kind that must be irrigated to make it productive. All circumstances of this nature militate against increase of population.

But however the statisticians figure it out, Chicago is sure that by 1910 she will be the largest city on this continent.

Rev. Howard MacQueary's Views.

The most important and interesting theological question of our time has come before the public in the trial for heresy of Rev. Howard MacQueary, Episcopal minister, of Canton, O. The proceedings at Cleveland have attracted universal attention, more even in the secular than in the religious papers, if possible. It is interesting to note, too, that Rev. Mr. MacQueary desired to expound his views before the Episcopal church congress in New York, but Bishop Potter objected so stoutly that he did not do it.

It does not matter in the least what Mr. MacQueary does or does not believe. Among other things, he holds to the Darwinian theory of evolution, and says that the book of Genesis is the work of Chaldean sages. The defense the heretical preacher claims is the right of private and individual interpretation of the Scriptures. That is to say, every man has the right to interpret the Bible according to the light of his own reason and conscience. This, be it observed, is the original ground maintained by Luther, the founder of Protestantism.

Mr. MacQueary says he acknowledges the authority of the Scriptures. The only point he claims is that he will let no other man interpret them for him, not even the framers of the Episcopal creed. His interpretation, in the light of modern scholarship and research, leads him to conclusions different from theirs, yet he says he has today as much right to his judgment as they had to theirs when they formulated the creed. The question is, has he?

Some of his conclusions are as follows: He rejects the supernatural birth of the Saviour, and believes he was the son of Joseph. He disbelieves the literal doctrine of the Trinity, and believes it originated with the theologians. The literal atonement in his judgment is a relic of barbarism, and the resurrection of Christ was a spiritual, not a physical and bodily one.

Thus then is the real issue that was to be decided in the trial of MacQueary: Has any man who belongs to a church, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian, a right to interpret the Bible for himself?

DEATH IN A MINE.

Terrible Loss of Life Near Mount Pleasant, Pa.

OVER ONE HUNDRED KILLED.

An Explosion Was the Cause of the Holocaust.

It Is Believed That One Hundred and Ten of the Men Who Were in the Ill Fated Mine Were Killed—Nearly One Hundred Bodies Have Already Been Recovered, and Fears are Entertained That the Others Will Be Burned by the Fierce Flames—An Army of Laborers at Work at the Scene, Which Is the H. C. Frick Mammoth Coke Works.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—Another mine horror has been added to the awful list of the Keystone state, and the loss of life bids fair to equal, if not exceed, the most terrible holocausts of a similar nature in this state that have shocked the world in the past. The scene of the terrible accident is the H. F. Frick mammoth coke works near Mount Pleasant. At least 100 and probably 110 or even more lives have been sacrificed, and the works are surrounded by hundreds of wailing widows and fatherless children. A special representative of The Times and United Press, now at the scene of the accident, telephones from Youngwood, Pa., as follows: "One hundred and ten men were killed in the mine explosion at Mammoth mine No. 1. Sixty of the bodies have already been recovered.

The Mine Is Afire.

"The mine is afire and it is thought that many of the unfortunates will be burned before it is possible to reach them. An army of men are at work in the pit endeavoring to stay the fire and recover the dead bodies. They are making but little headway."

The news of the explosion was received by Mr. H. C. Frick in Pittsburg. Mr. Frick was filled with consternation at the extent of the disaster. He said: "We have never had an accident like this in any of our mines. The Mammoth plant was thought to be in the safest of hands when we gave it in charge of Mine Inspector Frederick Keighley. No expense has been spared to make our mines as safe as possible."

One Hundred Coffins Shipped.

One hundred coffins have been shipped from Pittsburg to Mount Pleasant.

Mine Boss Eaton, who escaped about one minute before the fatal explosion, is said to be the only individual remaining to relate the story.

John Bates, whose brother is in the fatal shaft, relates the following story: "About 9 o'clock this morning I heard a loud report in the direction of the shaft. We immediately started to the opening only to find a suffocating volume of smoke and gas issuing therefrom and at once knew what was wrong. We began the work of subduing the flames and clearing the shaft entrance. This we accomplished by starting the large fans. I am convinced that every man who was in the shaft at the time was killed, either by falling timbers or by the after-damp."

Where the Works are Located.

The Mammoth works are on the Sewickley branch of the Southwest branch railroad, about half way between Latrobe and Mount Pleasant. The telegraph and telephone wires are in trouble, and even the Frick employes were at first without information regarding the shaft is not very deep. There was a sudden explosion of gas at the point where the 200 men were at work, and from present indications it looks as though nearly all had been killed. The machinery which runs the fans was not damaged, and plenty of fresh air was forced into the mine to sustain the living and to allow rescuing parties to enter in safety and bring out the bodies. The mine was badly wrecked in places, and it is not expected to get an accurate idea of the number of the killed and injured who may be buried or imprisoned.

It is said that most of the killed are either English speaking or German miners. The shaft is about 100 feet deep and has a number of galleries. Superintendent Keighley, who was the inspector in charge at the Dunbar mine after its accident, has charge of these works. He has organized relief parties and is busily engaged in trying to penetrate the entrances.

An Appeal for Aid.

District Master Workman Wise has issued an appeal to the miners and coke workers throughout the coke regions for prompt contributions in aid of the families of the unfortunate victims of the disaster.

The appeal is as follows:

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Jan. 27, 1891.

The sad news of a disastrous explosion at Mammoth mines has just reached me, and I fear many families have been left destitute. I therefore appeal to you to promptly render such aid as can to support the families of your brethren who have been killed.

The master workman will subunitizes at each works will kindly take the matter in hand and act as a relief committee. Let the committee select a check manbelief and each miner owe as many wagons as he can under the circumstances contribute, and arrangements will be made with the companies to pay the amount. and thus prompt aid can be given.

Brethren, I know you will come plan, and day man can contribute from their day's work and have the same deducted in the office. This aid will be required and not asked from any public contributions, and will be forwarded to district officers, who will apply it to the relief of those for whom it is contributed. T. B. WISE,

District Master Workman.

Twenty-two of the Dead.

Those who have been taken out and identified are:

August Lunk, Jr., Mike Stonyeif, Sr., Mike Stonyeif, Jr., Steve Stonyeif, Jr., Adam Stonyeif, Steve Horen, James Dupie, James Dori, William Smaltz, Patrick Lumbley, Prina Newell, Benjamin Lewis, William Lewis, Tom Murphy, Jacob Meyers, John Kichers, Martin Brannon, George Wilson, Mike Kelly, Frank Keskey, John Lucas, Joseph Gedeski.

Bodies Horribly Mutilated.

The other bodies taken from the mines are so horribly mutilated that they cannot be identified. Many of the bodies were carried from the shaft were taken to one of the company's houses, where they are being prepared for burial. Undertakers from Greensburg, Scottdale and Mount Pleasant are at work looking after the dead.

Not One Escaped Alive.

Another account of the disaster says that 120 men were employed in that part of the mine it which the explosion occurred and not one was left to tell the story of the disaster. Not more than fifty of the men were killed by the explosion. The others were overcome by the after-damp, and while some of these have since recovered, others are dead and mutilated, others were found with their teeth clinched on the bolt.

From a Miner's Lamp.

The explosion occurred shortly after o'clock this morning. It is supposed to have been the result of the ignition of a miner's oil lamp. The appalling loss of life in the Dunbar mine—thirty-four men—is more than overshadowed by the destruction of life in this shocking calamity. Language is too weak to describe the horrors of the scene. The news spread throughout the entire coke region with great rapidity and everybody was awe stricken.

Among those killed are John Beverage and James Boles, formerly of this place.

Ill Fortune Follows Keighly.

Ex-Mine Inspector Keighly, the superintendent of the fatal shaft, is nearly distracted. It is a singular fact that misfortune seems to have followed him. His experiences in the Hill Farm disaster resulting in the explosion and his resignation as mine inspector. General Manager Lynch, of the H. C. Frick Coke company, is on the scene helping to devise means to recover the perished workmen.

The plant embraces 509 ovens and is one of the largest plants in the coke region, but it is hard to estimate. It is situated near the United works, where an explosion recently destroyed the entire shaft. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire coke region and hundreds of miners are flocking to the scene of the disaster offering assistance.

Sixty Wives Made Widows.

It is estimated that sixty wives and families are left wholly dependent on the charity of the world for sustenance by this disaster.

In fact, they are almost penniless, as the plant has not been running full for some time, and work has been exceedingly scarce since the beginning of the season for coke began. Every means possible will be resorted to to supply the widowed mothers and their children with the necessaries of life.

Brave Men to the Rescue.

Early in the morning Fire Boss William Smith had made his tour of the mines in search of gas and to the eyes of the state, and had found everything apparently in order. A few minutes after 9 o'clock there was a dull report like distant thunder. Then a cloud of smoke and dust shot up the shaft of Mammoth No. 1 100 feet above the tall derrick. It slowly settled, and for a few moments there was silence. Then the workers from Mammoth No. 2 began pouring out of the slope. All rushed toward the shaft of No. 1. Many of these men had been bruised and shaken up by the force of the explosion, but none were injured seriously.

Superintendent George Keighley called for volunteers, and at once twenty men stepped forward and were lowered down the shaft in the cage, which had not been injured by the explosion.

Death Stalked in the Corridors.

When the party reached the bottom of the shaft one glance and the odor of the deadly fire damp told the story. Death was stalking in the underground corridors. The party returned to the top of the shaft, and the ventilating fan was at once started up at its utmost speed. Again Superintendent Keighley and his party went down. The force of the explosion was visible on every hand.

The coal wagons used in the mines were splintered to pieces. Mules were seen which had been driven against the ribs of the workings which such force that their bodies lost all resemblance to living reality.

Here and There Lay Human Bodies.

Here and there lay human bodies. Some were mutilated, and all were blackened by the flame which had swept through the works. The bodies of those who had been killed by the effects of the explosion lay in different parts of the mine. While those of others who had apparently escaped the flame and concussion, but had rushed from the rooms in which they were working into the fire gas, and had succumbed to the stealthy suffocating fire damp, lay in sleeping attitudes.

Some lay at full length, with heads resting upon their hands, as if asleep. Others were face downward, with their heads in pools of water. One man had climbed into a wagon which had not been wrecked, and there, with his dinner bucket by his side, had lain down as if to dream. Enough had been seen for experienced miners to know that all the men in Rats Nos. 3, 3 and 4 of the No. 1 had perished.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensed Telegrams Gathered at Random from Various Places.

At the Palo Alto sale in New York Senator Stanford disposed of forty-three horses, for which he received $41,745.

Serious street rioting occurred in Paris on the occasion of the second performance of Sardou's "Thermidor," and the play was taken off by order of the government on account of its monarchical tendency.

Both houses of the Wisconsin legislature have elected William F. Vilas to succeed John C. Spooner as United States senator by a strict party vote. The Republican members voted for Senator Spooner. In the senate the vote resulted 16 for Mr. Vilas and 14 for Mr. Spooner. The vote in the assembly was 66 for Mr. Vilas to 31 for Mr. Spooner.

Fifty settlers of Holt county, Minn., have asked Governor Merriam for arms to protect themselves from the Chippewa Indian ghost dancers.

The International Press Club Meets.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—The International Press club met in this city this morning in sessions here. Over seventy delegates were present, representing all the great cities of the United States. The morning session was wholly occupied with organization. The following were elected permanent officers: President, Foster S. Coates, New York Mail and Express. First vice president, J. Anderson Boyd, Toronto Mail; second vice president, W. S. Western, Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary, Mrs. Frank Clevelander, of Chicago. A committee was appointed to present a plan for a permanent international league of press clubs.

Van Heest Wants to Fight.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Johnny Van Heest, the featherweight, announces that he is ready to meet any 118 pound man in the country barring any athletic club that will offer a reasonable purse. He will meet Danforth if Danforth will get down Richardson, who he says he can handle, Reinhardt, the Canadian champion, but bars no man in his class.

Armour's Butchers on Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Two hundred sheep butchers in the employ of Armour, Swift & Morris are out on strike owing to the refusal of the packers to grant their demands for pay by the piece instead of by the week. About 300 wool enhancers and combers are thrown out of employment by the strike.

Sport While Deer Hunting.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Jan. 28.—Eliot Giles, a young married man of Mariaville, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Mr. Richardson, while deer hunting. Richardson was shooting at a deer, when Giles got within range of his gun and was struck by a bullet.

GLADSTONE MAY RESIGN.

London Excited Over a Rumor to That Effect.

HE IS STRICTLY NON-COMMITTAL.

And Will Neither Confirm or Deny the Report—The House of Commons Revokes the Action of Ten Years Ago in Expelling Hon. Charles Bradlaugh.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A great sensation has been caused here in political circles over the statement in The Chester Courant that Mr. Gladstone is about to resign the leadership of the Liberal party. The Courant claims to have the best of authority for the statement concerning the Grand Old Man's intentions.

Gladstone Is Non-Committal.

The statement was shown to Mr. Gladstone last evening while he was dining with Sir William Harcourt and other colleagues. He declined either to confirm or deny the report.

Good News for Bradlaugh.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It seemed like poetic justice that Sir Stafford Northcote should be the first man to remind the vote of the house of commons passed ten years ago expelling Bradlaugh on the ground of his alleged unbelief in religion. The late earl of Iddlesleigh, Sir Stafford's father, was the bitterest leader in the act of expulsion, an act which many conservative men have long since learned to regret. Bradlaugh has risen very much in public esteem in recent years. An advanced radical

CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

no longer, he has been distanced by others even more radical, and with far less intellect and judgment to build up public affairs. Elected by a constituency of workingmen, he has boldly opposed the agitation for an eight hour law, asserting that the hours of labor should be regulated by combination and agreement outside of statute. By this he has undoubtedly forfeited some popularity, as well as gained new friends. The motion to revoke the expulsion has been under consideration for some time, ever since it was learned that the veteran radical was in danger of death, and perhaps on his deathbed, where he is suffering from inflammation of the lungs and a complication of other disorders. When the motion was offered the government, which claims to be the special guardian of the established church, lashed an urgent whip calling upon conservatives to rally and defeat the appeal. Bradlaugh was informed of the action taken by friends who hurried to his bedside.

Gladstone's Eloquent Plea.

The solicitor general, Sir Edward Clarke, opposed the motion, saying that the record was hardened enough and not be effaced. Mr. Gladstone rose, amid cheers, to support the motion. The resolution forbidding Mr. Bradlaugh to swear or affirm was, he said, in excess of the jurisdiction of the house. and it was one of the highest and most sacred of duties to see that a trespass of such a character on the rights of a constituency should be recalled and the wrong undone. (Cheers.) He would suggest, as acceptable to everybody, that the motion be adopted, with the omission of the words "subversive of the rights of the electors."

Sir Stafford Northcote said that the motion, as amended in accord with Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, had his cordial support. He desired to also express his regret for Mr. Bradlaugh's serious illness. Mr. Hunter accepted the amendment, and the motion was adopted amid hearty cheers.

They Are Against McCarthy.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 28.—A committee of the Irish National party in this city have presented an address to Mr. Justin McCarthy stating that, while they admired him personally, they strongly protested against his assuming the leadership and dividing the party. Mr. McCarthy in reply reminded the committee that a majority of the Irish members supported him and had urged him to assume the leadership. Nobody more than he deplored the unfortunate dissension now existing.

Confident of Their Patriotism.

He fully believed that his hearers were actuated by pure patriotism alone, and he also believed that the unbelieved difficulties now existing would vanish and the party again become united. Meantime he hoped that each section would remain independent of external influence.

Riotous Scotch Strikers.

GLASGOW, Jan. 28.—A mob of masked strikers, armed with sticks and stones, attacked and severely beat a gang of men who were at work in and near the locomotive shed of the Caledonian railway at Strathaver. The rioters broke a number of windows, drove the non-union workmen away, and then ran one of the engines into a turntable pit and derailed another locomotive. At Wemyss Bay the strikers have gathered in the neighborhood of the railroad bridge over the Firth of Forth, from which point of vantage they boarded with stones the engineers and firemen of passing trains, some of whom have been injured. Below Greenock the rails and tracks were found to be smeared with soft soap, rendering the passage of trains impossible until the rails had been washed.

Emperor William's Birthday.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The striking feature of the Kaiser's birthday celebration Tuesday was the presentation of a set of colors to the castle guard by the emperor, who said they were modelled on the pattern of Frederick the Great's colors, which the shameless enemy had carried off to France. His majesty gave a public reception to prominent military and distinguished civilians and the members of the diplomatic corps. A cloud was cast over the celebration by the sickness of the kaiser's three eldest children—Prince William having inflamed eyes, Eitel Frederic a severe cold and Adelbert a slight bronchitis. None are seriously ill, but all abed.

A Settlement in Sight.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—At a league meeting Mr. John J. Clancy, M. P., said they were within view of a satisfactorily settlement of the existing crisis.

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.

Not So at My Store,

It is my business to keep

FINE FANCY GOODS.

And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street.

This Date in History—Jan. 28.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

1521—Death of Charlemagne; born 742.
1536—Birth of Mary, queen of Scots.
1547—Death of Warwick, general in France; died at Calais in 1502.
1547—Death of Henry VIII; born 1491.
1596—Death of Sir Francis Drake, admiral; born 1546.
1612—Death of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of Bodleian library, Oxford; born 1544.
1778—Death of Peter the Great, emperor of Russia; born 1672.
1784—Death of Doctor Johnson, friend of Swift; born 1709.
1814—Birth of William Tudor, American author; died 1866.
1820—Death of J. B. Danville, geographer; born 1697.
1827—Death of Mlle. Clairon, French actress; born 1723.
1837—Birth of Capt. McClure, arctic explorer.
1852—Death of Sir William Beechey, painter; born 1793.
1858—Death of William H. Prescott, historian; born 1796.
1871—Capitulation of Paris; armistice signed by Favre and Bismarck.
1876—Death of Hon. Henry H. Starkweather, in Washington, D. C.; aged 58.
1876—Death of Francis Deak, in Hungary; aged 78.
1880—Death of Rear Admiral Clark H. Wells, at Mare Island; born 1818.
1884—Gen. Boulanger elected to the chamber of deputies by 80,000 majority, in consequence of which the Floquet ministry threatened to resign.
1886—Grand Opera house, Duluth, Minn., burned.

Ex-Senator Wadleigh's Funeral.

MILFORD, N. H., Jan. 28.—The funeral of ex-United States Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh took place here yesterday and was largely attended. The Rev. F. D. Ayer, of Concord, preached the sermon. Members of the bar from all parts of the state subsequently met and chose a committee to draft appropriate resolutions.

The San Francisco's Trial Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The new cruiser San Francisco came down from Mare Island Monday and at once steamed outside. It is undecided that she has gone to make a government trial trip with none but government officials on board.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and speediest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv

ISAAC BROKAW & SON,

REAL ESTATE

and Insurance

Brokers. Money to loan on first mortgage.

NO. 30 DUER STREET.

North Plainfield, N. J.

Big Discount.

MEN'S and BOYS'

Mackintosh and Rubber Coats.

LARGE STOCK.

U. B. Crane,

HATTER and FURNISHER,

12 Park avenue.

BUY THE

GARLAND AND BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F Dencklau's,

76 WEST FRONT STREET.

N. B.—Sanitary plumbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

For Gentlemen.

Fine Neckwear,

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Silk and Woollen Mufflers,

Cardigan Jackets,

Silk Umbrellas,

Silk Suspenders,

Fine Dress Gloves,

Fur Caps,

Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

16 WEST FRONT STREET.

Cleaner Coal!

L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

20 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly added steam vibrating mechanical screen for cutting coal. Our delivery believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for Turning and Scroll Sawing, which is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

Marsh Brothers,

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

At Edward Love's wall paper and art store, corner of North avenue and Peace street, call your attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Painting a specialty. Jobbing attended to with dispatch. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.

A. A. MARSH, T. B. MARSH.

(Late of Marsh & Ayers.)

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods.

The most complete fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Lace curtains refinished equal to new. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,

14 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,

PROPRIETOR.

When all other remedies fail Piso's cure is used. It is the only positive cure for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Thousands gratefully testify to its having saved their lives. To Mothers and Daughters it has proved a blessing. $1 bottle: 6 for $5. All Dealers.

"A FAMILY TREASURE."—A beautiful illustrated book sent free. Cures all blood and kidney diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Piles, Female Complaints (causing this pain)

Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N.Y.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

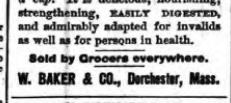
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

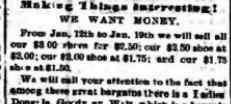
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

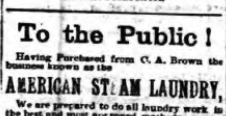
ON EXHIBITION AT

Randolph's Drug Store,

21 West Front street.







G. W. Morrison, Ag't

11 PARK PLACE STREET.

Making Things Interesting!

WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $3.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies' Dongola Gordy or Walt which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.

ROGERS BROS.,

12 West Front street.

BOOKS, CARDS and NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

SPECIAL

REDUCTION

in Prices!

Shrewsbury tomatoes $1.30 doz., Barbour & Morrel's sugar corn $1.00 doz., Hamburg string beans $1.30 doz., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 2½c., viz.—Egg plums, Bartlett pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapple.

A choice lot of California dried apricots.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler

13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

A FINE

Assortment of

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sweet as its Name

implys,

HONEYCOMB

Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by

N. H. Guttman,

(Amphion Segar Store,)

12 W. SECOND ST.

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Bestile Brand of Soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Don't miss this chance.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE,

P. O. BOX 1467.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

Messenger Service

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Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Mangr.

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DEALER IN

Wholesale Wine AND Liquor Dealer.

BOTTLER OF BALLANTINE'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,

AND DEALER IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER

And Bass Ale for hotels and private families

No. 42 West Front street, 179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J.

All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Telephone Call 157.

Kline's Extracts.

Pure Fruit Flavors.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves and Ornate Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and lined.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING

A. M. GRIFFEN.

Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

THE BEE HIVE

Black hare caper, satin lining, reduced to $1.00.

Black hare muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.

Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, reduce d to $1.

Beaver muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Black wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 25c., 35c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black embroidered kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE LATEST STYLES

of

Suits and Overcoats

ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 EAST FRONT STREET

Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., a

L. M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

16, 18, 20 and 22 Somerset Street.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. M. DOTY,

Fine Custom Tailoring. 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.

Dress Suits to Hire.

What Beautiful Papers,

And HOW CHEAP!

Is the involuntary expression of all when looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

A new shipment of Shades. Window Shades. Some shaded entire with best Scotch shad ing, at very low figures.

Oil Cloth, Picture Mouldings and Window Glass.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OPPOSITE DEPOT. 47 NORTH AVE (Chotola Building.)

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Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m.

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Office open from 9.30 to 10.30 a. m.
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E. B. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Veterinarian, No. 29 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 64. Residence 104 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Road Surveyor, Park Commissioner, Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Further east to all parts of the country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Bench. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 287 Broadway, New York city, rooms 23 and 28. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

Home Comforts

AT SMALL COST.

The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.

Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in

PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.

FAIRCHILD'S

21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

DEMAREST,

—THE—

Park Avenue Grocer,

OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.

EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAM.

FERRIS BONELESS BACON.

Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Shade Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices.

P. M. Demarest,

25 PARK AVENUE.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

18 North Avenue,

Fine Groceries,

PLAINFIELD N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B TEA

Painter and Decorator

First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by

Alonzo T. Ayers,

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NO. 10 AND 12 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

NEW FIRM

N.B.Smalley & Co.

DEALERS IN

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS,

POULTRY AND FISH.

Sugar Cured Hams a Specialty.

TELEPHONE CALL 24.

No. 94 Somerset street.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Abbott, P. O. Box 1099.

MISS JEANNETTE MATTISON,
Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to clergy. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN, Miss Gertrude and Miss Newman's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 LaGrande avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890.

THE GREAT SEAL FIGHT.

None of the Court's Business, Says Mr. Miller.

PURELY A POLITICAL QUESTION.

The Argument of the Sayward Case Before the United States Supreme Court. Uncle Sam's Attorneys Believe That the Judges Have No Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Behring sea fisheries struggle was resumed in the United States supreme court yesterday afternoon. The room was packed with people. Attorney General Miller and Solicitor General Taft, representing the United States government, were early in their seats. They were quickly followed by Joseph H. Choate and Calderon Carlisle, the legal defenders of her majesty's claims, Vice President Morton, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Maj. McKinley, Senator Spooner and many other distinguished government officials listened intently to the argument. Many eminent members of the bar were also among the auditors.

Seized for Piracy.

Mr. Carlisle opened for Great Britain with a plea for a writ of prohibition in the case of the alleged British vessel W. P. Sayward. Carlisle contended that Thomas Henry Cooper, the owner, was an English subject, and therefore had a right to seek redress in the courts. Justice Harlan interrupted him with a question as to whether the libel on its face had not stated that the vessel was seized in Alaskan waters for piracy in those waters.

Not a Political Question.

The British counsel replied that the libel simply stated the matter in general terms. "Are we not governed by the libel?" asked Justice Brewer.

"I submit," replied Mr. Carlisle, "that the prohibition must go here or not go, according as the want of jurisdiction appears or does not appear on the face of the proceedings. I insist that this is not a political but a judicial question, and it is difficult to understand how a question which is not judicial before the district court of Alaska becomes a political question when submitted to the supreme court."

The Attorney General's Plea.

Solicitor General Taft then briefly outlined the position of the United States and he was followed by Attorney General Miller, who spoke an hour. He opposed the petition on the following grounds:

1. That the supreme court has no power in any case to issue a writ of prohibition to the Sitka court, because it is not a district court of the United States, being merely a territorial court. He argued further that the question of jurisdiction of the Alaska court, which the petitioners seek to prevent, cannot be raised on the record of the admiralty proceedings on file with the supreme court, because the face of these proceedings shows jurisdiction in the Alaska court, and after sentence in such cases, he argued, prohibition "will not issue."

A Political Question, Miller Says.

In concluding his argument, he held that, conceding all the facts averred in the petition, the question of the jurisdiction of the Alaskan court depends upon the extent of the dominion of the United States in Behring sea. That, he argued, is a political question to be decided by the political department of the government—the executive and congress, both of which have decided against the petitioner's contention, and this decision, he held, must be conclusive upon the judiciary.

None of the Court's Business.

No consideration of comity, the attorney general said, had been given in his answer to the question of international law, which is now and has been for the past six years the subject of diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, with reference to the rights of this country to assert a territorial jurisdiction in Behring sea to the extent of protecting its seal fisheries beyond the three mile limit ordinarily fixed as the boundary of territorial jurisdictions of countries bordering on the sea. Such a question, the attorney general respectfully insisted, is not within the cognizance of the supreme court, and he therefore did not discuss it. He was followed by Mr. Caldron Carlisle and Mr. Choate in opposition to his argument, and the court adjourned before Mr. Choate had concluded.

Secretary Windom Rewards a Hero.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Windom has sent a gold medal to Daniel J. Seagen, of Boston, in recognition of his bravery in saving Mr. Frederick Wiseman from drowning in Boston harbor, July 4, 1890. From the evidence on file in the treasury department it appears that while engaged in his office in the performance of his duties as superintendent at the bath house at City Point, South Boston, he sprang into the water and swam to Mr. Wiseman's aid, who was unable to help himself, and despite the fact that Wiseman grasped him around the neck and well nigh bore him under he maintained Wiseman at great risk to himself until assistance reached them and both were safely landed. "It affords me pleasure," says Secretary Windom, "to be the medium for the transmission of this token of recognition of the government of your gallant and praiseworthy conduct."

The Cox Strike Settled.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The long and hotly contested strike of the employes of the C. Cox Shoe company, which has been on since May 29, 1890, has come to an end. By the terms of the settlement the company is to retain all the non-union employes at present in its service, but agrees to give the preference to the ex-strikers in filling all vacancies that may occur. None of the old hands have as yet returned to work, but all present vacancies will be filled from their numbers. It will be remembered that it was the refusal of the Knights to close their cut which precipitated the great lockout in which twenty factories of this city were affected last December.

A Big Coal Deal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—An important deal has just been consummated here in the purchase by Messrs. Brinker & Jones of the interest of Mr. E. L. Hadstrom in the Shawmut Coal company. The property transferred consists of a tract of 6,000 acres at Edgar, Elk county, Pa., on which the company's mines are in successful operation. It is estimated that there are 90,000,000 tons of marketable coal in the tract.

A Fine Lover He.

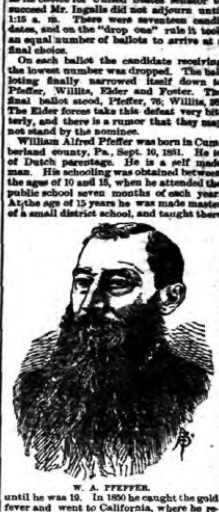
LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Jan. 28.—Chris Abramson, aged 35 years, wanted to marry Mamie Honnigan at Westport, Stearns county, and because she refused he shot her dead and then blew out his own brains. The parties were well connected.

INGALLS' PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

Judge W. A. Pfeffer Backed by the Alliance Votes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 28.—The great battle is practically over, and in all human probability Senator Ingalls is defeated. Pfeffer, the Alliance candidate, polled the full Alliance vote in the house of representatives, and nothing that the senate can do can defeat him on joint ballot today. The Alliance caucus then nominated Judge Pfeffer as its choice for United States senator to succeed Mr. Ingalls did not adjourn until 1:15 a. m. There were seventeen candidates, and on the "drop out" rule it took an equal number of ballots to arrive at a final choice.

On each ballot the candidate receiving the lowest number was dropped. The balloting finally narrowed itself down to Pfeffer, Willits, Elder and Foster. The final ballot stood, Pfeffer, 76, Willits, 36. The Elder forces take this defeat very bitterly, and there is a rumor that they may not stand by the nominee.



W. A. PFEFFER.

William Alfred Pfeffer was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 10, 1831. He is of Dutch parentage. He is a self made man. His schooling was obtained between the ages of 10 and 15, when he attended the public school seven months of each year. At the age of 15 years he was made master of a small district school, and taught there until he was 19. In 1850 he caught the gold fever and went to California, where he remained two years. He made considerable money, and returned to Pennsylvania in 1852. There he married Sarah Jane Barber and removed to Indiana. He engaged in farming near Crawfordsville. There business reverses impervished him and he went to southwest Missouri, where he continued a farmer. At the breaking out of the war he left the state and enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois volunteers. He served until June 26, 1865, having been detailed principally on detached duty as quartermaster, adjutant and judge advocate. During the latter years of his service he devoted himself to the study of law.

At the close of the war he settled at Clarksville, Tenn., practicing law. He remained at Clarksville until 1870, when he moved to Kansas, taking up a claim in Wilson county. He moved to Fredonia in 1873, and there established The Fredonia Journal, a weekly newspaper, at the same time continuing his law practice. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1880. In that year he moved to Topeka, assumed editorial control of The Kansas Farmer, and afterward bought the paper. He has been engaged in the publication of that paper ever since. Judge Pfeffer is an even six feet tall. He is quite as slim as Mr. Ingalls, being unusually narrow chested and lank of limb. Thick black hair grows over his low, retreating forehead. His black eyes shine deep over a heavy black beard which reaches quite to his waist. His manner of speech is slow and deliberate, but not hesitating.

MRS. FLACK IS DEAD.

The Troubles of the ex-Sheriff's Former Wife Are Ended.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Flack, former ly the wife of James A. Flack, ex-sheriff of New York, died at 1 a. m. Tuesday of pneumonia at her late home, 66 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street. Mrs. Flack was 60 years of age. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock on Thursday, and the interment will be in the family plot at Cypress Hills cemetery.

She was the most important witness in the celebrated conspiracy case in which the then sheriff, James A. Flack, William Flack, ex-Judge Ambrose Monell, Reuben Joseph Meeks and Sarah Cherry, alias Reynolds, alias Raymond, were implicated.

The history of the fraudulent divorce case is still fresh in the minds of the public. The bogus divorce was obtained in July, 1889, from Judge Bookstaver, of the common pleas, and the record was kept secret until unearthed by the newspapers.

Then Mrs. Flack disputed its authenticity. The double life led by the sheriff in living with another woman under the name of Raymond became known. The grand jury indicted all the parties, and Flack, his aids and Meeks were convicted March 31 and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment—from one to four months—and to pay a fine of $500 each. Referee Meeks at first joined the Flacks in appeal, but afterward withdrew and served his term of one month's imprisonment and paid his fine. The court of appeals on Jan. 14 last granted the Flacks a new trial.

Soon after Sheriff Flack's conviction Mrs. Flack began a real suit for divorce, and a decree, with substantial alimony, was granted in May last. The sheriff was also removed from his office by Governor Hill.

The McKinley Bill in Court.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Hearing was commenced in the United States supreme court in the suit of Herman Sternbach & Co. against the collector of customs to have the classification of certain imports reviewed. The importers allege that the McKinley tariff law is unconstitutional, in that it was not signed by the president as it passed congress; that the president has no right to suspend the operation of customs laws, and that the appropriation of public moneys for private bounties is unconstitutional. The case is considered a test one. Judge Lacombe decided to affirm the decision of the collector. An appeal will be made to the United States supreme court.

Astrologer George Acquitted.

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—In the police court this morning Prof. George, alias M. George, the astrologer and natural seer, was acquitted of the charge of being an accessory to the suicide of Mrs. Anderson and the death of her child. Her dying statement charged that George's statement that her husband loved another woman caused the poisoning. There was no corroborative evidence.

Weather Indications.

Generally warmer; fair to partly cloudy and slightly warmer, followed by rain or snow.

Railroad Time Table.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Dec. 28th, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 7.30, 8.07, 9.05, 10.00 a. m., 12.02, 1.00, 2.12, 3.04, 4.11, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.05, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 7.30, 8.07, 9.05, 10.00 a. m., 12.02, 1.00, 2.12, 3.04, 4.11, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.05, 11.00 p. m. Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, at 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m., 12.00 noon, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12.00 night. Sunday at 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m., 12.00 noon, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 p. m., 12.00 night. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6.45, 7.30, 8.07, 9.05, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.12, 3.04, 4.11, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.05, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 8.07, 9.05, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.12, 3.04, 4.11, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.05, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6.45, 7.30, 8.07, 9.05, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.12, 3.04, 4.11, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.05, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 8.07, 9.05, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.12, 3.04, 4.11, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.05, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m.

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND MORRISTOWN.

Leave Plainfield at 8.45 a. m., 5.20 p. m. Sunday at 5.45 p. m.

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND BOUND BROOK.

Leave Plainfield at 8.45 a. m., 5.20 p. m. Sunday at 5.45 p. m.

FOR PHILLIPSBURG AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

FOR PHILLIPSBURG AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6.45, 7.30, 8.07, 9.05, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.12, 3.04, 4.11, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.05, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 8.07, 9.05, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.12, 3.04, 4.11, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.05, 11.00 p. m.

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Leave Plainfield at 8.45 a. m., 5.20 p. m. Sunday at 5.45 p. m.

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Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

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FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND MORRISTOWN.

Leave Plainfield at 8.45 a. m., 5.20 p. m. Sunday at 5.45 p. m.

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND BOUND BROOK.

Leave Plainfield at 8.45 a. m., 5.20 p. m. Sunday at 5.45 p. m.

FOR PHILLIPSBURG AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.45, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 4.04, 5.20, 6.20, 8.20, 9.58 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 8.45, 9.05, 11.05 a. m., 3.55, 5.20 p. m. Sunday at 7.05, 9.05, 11.05 a. m., 5.20 p. m. For Perth Amboy at 7.05, 8.45, 9.05, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 3.55, 5.20, 7.05 p. m. Sunday at 8.05 a. m., 5.20 p. m.

For Atlantic City at 7.25 a. m., 1.00 p. m.

For Cape May at 7.05, 9.05, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 3.55, 5.20 p. m.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at: 17, 5.45, 8.20, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 4.04, 5.20, 8.20 p. m. Sunday, at 5.17, 9.05 a. m., 4.04, 5.20, 8.20 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington at 5.17, 9.58, 11.05 a. m., 4.04, 5.20, 8.20 p. m. Sunday, at 5.17, 9.58 a. m., 5.20 p. m.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Pass Agt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

Protected throughout by the interlocking switch and block signal system.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

On and after June 21, 1890, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:

9.35 a. m., FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo, daily.

7.45 p. m., PACIFIC EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1.05, 3.55, 7.25, 11.40 a. m., 12.05 night. On Sunday at 1.05, 4.50, 9.05 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

For Philadelphia—4.50, 7.20, 8.00, 9.05, 10.00, 11.02, 11.35 a. m., 12.05, 1.30, 2.54, 3.15, 4.37, 5.05, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.20, 11.40 p. m., 12.05 night. Sundays at 1.05, 4.50, 9.05, 10.41 a. m., 5.05, 7.45 p. m.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

8.25 p. m. (Through parlor car and day coach) week-days. For Cape May, 8.25 p. m., week days.

For Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, with through car, 8.25 p. m., week-days.

For Toms River, 8.25, 11.40 a. m., 5.05 p. m.

For Long Branch, 7.20, 8.00, 9.05, 10.00, 11.02, 11.35 a. m., 1.30, 2.54, 3.15, 4.37, 5.05, 6.00, 9.20 p. m. Sundays at 1.05, 4.50, 9.05, 10.41 a. m., 5.05, 7.45 p. m.

For Lambertville and Intermediate points—7.20, 11.35 a. m., 4.37 p. m.

For Trenton—7.20, 8.00, 9.05, 10.00, 11.02, 11.35 a. m., 1.30, 2.54, 3.15, 4.37, 5.05, 6.00, 9.20 p. m. Sundays at 9.05, 10.41 a. m., 5.05, 7.45 p. m.

For Bristol—7.20 a. m., 5.05 p. m.

For Morrisville—7.20 a. m., 5.05 p. m.

For Scranton and Wilkesbarre—1.05 a. m., 12.05 night.

For Easton and Phillipsburg—1.05, 3.55, 7.25, 11.40 a. m., 12.05 night. On Sunday at 1.05, 4.50, 9.05 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

For Freehold—7.20 a. m., 5.05 p. m.

For Bordentown, Riverton and Camden via Trenton—7.20, 9.05, 11.02 a. m., 1.30, 2.54, 4.37, 5.05, 6.00, 9.20 p. m. Sundays at 9.05 a. m., 5.05 p. m.

A full line of tickets are on sale, and sleeping car accommodations can be secured at the ticket office at Elizabeth.

For further information, see time tables to be had at the ticket offices.

CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line

FARE FIVE CENTS.

To any point along the route within the limits of the Borough.

Will take passengers in time for morning trains and will meet afternoon and evening trains.

All I want is encouragement to give a thoroughly first-class stage line.

New routes will be established as rapidly as the business justifies.

My present route is from the depot along connect street to Washingtonville. Beyond the borough limits on demand.

Connect with the 6:20, 7:30 and 8:07 a. m. trains for New York. On the 8:07 and 12 m. and 5 p. m. trains for Somerville and Washingtonville. Meet the trains which leave New York at 11 a. m. and at 4 and 6 p. m.

Leave corner Somerset and Front streets.

Comrade E. K. Allen.

PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE

5-5-1y

Higgins' Stage Line

RUNS ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—REGULARLY ON TIME:

First train from Higgins's ave. and Broadway—6 a. m., to meet 7.30 a. m. train. Higgins's ave. and Broadway, Broadway & 6th ave. and Second places to Crescent Park Avenue, to Depot.

6.00	a. m.	To meet 7.30 a. m. train.	
6.15	do	do	do
6.30	do	do	do
11.00	do	do	do
11.45	do	do	do
1.00	p. m.	do	2.00 p. m.
4.45	p. m.	To the Post Office.	
5.00	do	To meet 5.30 p. m. train.	
5.30	do	do	do
6.00	do	do	do
6.45	do	do	do

Stages will also leave Plainfield avenue and Front street, corner of Somerset street, for North Plainfield, according to the above time table, and will make return trips over the same route. Telephone orders left at the office will receive prompt attention.

Hearses and Carriages kept expressly for funerals and calling purposes. Also carry on a specialty, excursions and pleasure parties. Orders left at the office or residence, No. 7 Church st. in the evening, for parties desiring to go to church, will receive prompt attention.

H. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Seventh street, between Second and Third streets.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 Broad

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 29 and 31 North avenue.

WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

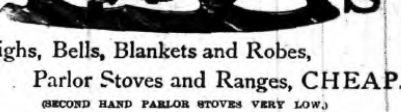
We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our hay, grain and produce to retail and it might as well come from such accounts, and can afford to sell for somewhat less profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for Cash, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 12, 1890.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of



Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes, Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
State Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, shop corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.

J. HERRMANN, J. PETERSON,
8 Regent street. 12 somerset place.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Repairing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder

All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 33.

P. V. BAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,

Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, North Plainfield. P. O. Box 1320. Jobbing attended to. Best of work given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.

Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 943.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder

Jobbing promptly attended to at

66 West Front st.

Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 52 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & TAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders

P. O. BOX 483.

W. J. Pearson, No. 15 Vine street. H. E. Hoyle, No. 15 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
Somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.

Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases, Office Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

E. WHITLOCK & BLACK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers.

SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.

Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.

We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the

EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.

The best covering for roofs known.

Thompson Park,

NO. 25 EAST FRONT STREET.

PIANOS and ORGANS.

Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Hamborn. | Musical Merchandise | Newman Bros. Estey. Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale,

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

SHEET MUSIC played for purchasers.

Tuning and Repairing a specialty

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAGE

45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING

40 North avenue.

M. M. Dunham,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff.

INSURANCE

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

A. DEL S. TIBBOTTS,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Parris Fertilizer. John P. Wells, Rose street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street, ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
can be purchased at Edgewood Park, somerset street. Address
H. P. M. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mulford Real Estate, No. 45 North avenue. Call and examine. 250 feet above the sea level.

THE SHOW BIZNISS

Selections from the Writings of Artemus Ward.

"A AMOOZIN LITTLE BASKAL."

The Great Moral Exhibition on the Road. The Wax Figgers and the Collection of Animals—An Essay on Parts with a Moral Appended—Amanit on Judas Iscariot.

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I.

ONE OF WARD'S BUSINESS LETTERS.

To the Editor of the ——

SIR—I'm movin' along—slowly along—down towds your place. I want you should rite me a letter, sayin' how is the show bizniss in your place. My show at present consists of three moral Bares, a Kangaroo (a amoozin little Baskal—I'would make you larf yerself to deth to see the little cuss jump up and squeal) wax figgers of G. Washington Gen. Taylor John Bunyan Capt. Kidd and Dr. Webster in the act of killin Dr. Parckman, besides several miscellanyus moral wax statoots of celebrated pirits & murderers, &c., skalled by a few & exceld by none. Now Mr. Editor, scratch orf a few lines sayin how is the show biznis down to your place. I shall hav my hanbills dun at your office. Depend upon it. I want you should git my hanbills up in flamin stile. Also git up a tremenjus excitement in yr. reper'torial way on my unparalleled Show. We must fetch the public unawhoo. We must work on their feelins. Cum the moral on 'em strong. If it's a temperance community tell 'em *I signed the pledge* fifteen minits arter Ise born, but on the contery of your pepie take their tods, say Mister Ward is as Jenial a feller as we ever met, full of conwiviality, & the life and soul of the Soshul Bored. Take, don't you? *If you say anythin about my show say my snakes is as harmless as the new born Babe.* What a interestin study it is to see a sewological animil like a snake under perfick subjeckshun! My kangaroo is the most larfable little cuss I ever saw. All for 15 cents. I am anxyus to skewer your influounce. I repeet in regard to them hanbills that I shall git 'em struck orf up to your printin office. My perliteeral sentiments agree with yourn exaxkly. I know they do, because I never saw a man whoo didn't. Respectively yures,

A. WARD.

P. S.—You scratch my back & Ile scratch your back.

II.

ON "FORTS."

Every man has got a Fort. It's sum men's Fort to do one thing, and some other man's fort to do another, while there is numeris shiftliss critters goin round loose whose fort is not to do nothin.

Shakspere rote good phase, but he wouldn't hav succeeded as a Washington correspondent of a New York daily paper. He lackt the reknsit fadcy and imagginashun.

That's so!

Old George Washington's Fort was not to her very pekuliar man of the present day resemble him to enny alarmin extent. Whare bowts can George's ekal be found? I ask, *& boldly assert no whares, or eny whare else.*

Old man Townsin's Fort was to maik sassyperilles. "Goy to the world! anuther life saivedi" (Cotashun from Townsin's advertisment.)

Cyrus Field's Fort is to lay a sub-machine telligraf under the boundin billers of the Oshun, and also in the Bank.

Spaldin's Fort is to maik Prepared Gloo, which mends everything. Wonder of it will mend a sinner's wickid waze. (Impromptoo gosk.)

Zoary's Fort is to be a femalis circus feller.

My Fort is the great moral show biznis & ritin choice tamerly literatoor for the noospapers. That's what's the matter with me.

&c., &c., &c. So I mite go on to a indefait extent.

Twict I've endevord to do things which they wasn't my Fort. The fust time was when I undertuk to lick a owdashus cuss who cut a hole in my tent & krawld threw. Sez I, "my jeggis sir go out or I shall fall onto you puffy hevy." Sez he, "Wade in, Old wax figgers," whareupon I went for him, but he cawt me powerful on the bed & knockt me threw the tent into a cow pastur. He pursood the attack & flung me into a mud puddle. As I arose & rung out my drenchid garmints *I concluded Bein* wasn't my Fort. I'm now off the karpit upon Seen lind: It is rarely seldum that I seek consolation in the Flowin Bole. But on a certin town in Injianny in the Fawl of 18——, my orgin grinder got sick with the fever & died. I never felt so ashamed in my life. Sez I, sez I, I'd bist go & fite with fellows of enthin strength. Konsequents was I was kickt in so much I dident naskly whare bowts I was. I turnd my livin wild beests of Pray loose into the streets and spilt all my wax works. I then *bist I* could play hoss. So I hitcht myself to a Kanawl bote, three hafe tons other hosses hitcht on also, one behind and another ahead of me. The driver hollerd for us to git up, and we did. But the hosses then seemed to kick & arrangements began to kick & squeal and rair up. Konsequents was I was kickt vilently in the stummick & back, and presantly I found myself in the Kanawl with the other hosses, kickin & yellin like a tribe of Cussacrourus sawvijis. I was rescood, & as I was been carrid to the tavern on a ben look Bored I sed in a feeble voise, "Boys, playin hoss isn't my Fort."

MORAL.—Never don't do nothin which isn't your Fort, for if you do you'll find yourself splashin round in the Kanawl figgeratively speakin.

HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE AT UTICA.

In the Fawl of 1856, I showed my wax-work in Utiky, a lovely grate city in the State of New York.

The people gave me a cordyal reception. The press was highly complimentary.

I day as I was givin a descripshun of my Beests and Snakes in my musical flowery stile when one my ekors & disgust to see a big burly feller with the cage containin my wax figgers of the Lord's Last Supper, and cessis Judas Iscarrot by the feet and drag him out on the sidewalk. He then commenst fer to pound him as hard as he cood.

"What under the sun are you about?" cried I.

Sez he, "What did you bring this pussylanermus cuss here fur?" & he hit the wax figger another tremenjis blow on the hed.

Sez I, "You egregius ass, that air's a wax figger—a representashun of the false 'Postle."

Sez he, "That's all very well fur you to say, but I tell you, old man, that Judas Iscarrot can't show hisself in Utiky with impunenty by a darn site!" with which observashun he kaved in Judassis hed. The young man has been 1 of the first families in Utiky. I sood him, and the Joory brawt in a verdick of Arson in the 3d degree.

Artemus Ward's Pranks.

Although some twenty years have passed *since his death, new stories* are constantly coming to light showing his quaint humor and practical jokes, and some of the latest and best pertain to his association with the late Dan Setchell, the famous comedian. He used to visit Ward at the old homestead in Waterford, and on such occasions there was fun alive.

One day the two drove from Portland to Waterford, and had, as they expressed it, a "solemn time" of it. Ward had tied a great rope about Setchell, and represented that he was an insane man whom he was bringing home from the asylum at Augusta. He called at a number of houses for mixtures of pepper and vinegar and other condiments, which he purposed giving as medicine to the "insane" man. While taking these Setchell would affect a *great aversion to them*, and struggle as if resisting to the utmost, and in such howl like wild beasts as a menagerie, which he could imitate most perfectly; all this to the fear and wonder of those who witnessed the performance.

Mr. Marshall Davis, who kept the hotel at Bridgeton Centre, relates that during one of Setchell's visits to Waterford he and Artemus started one of those primitive gatherings where rural felicity finds tangible expression in kissing games and the country dance. That the unbidden guests saw the incarnation of rural greenness, allied with superlative happiness, may be inferred from their performances the next morning.

"Of all the comic delineations I ever saw and heard those of Artemus Ward and Dan Setchell beat the record," said Mr. Davis. "It was evident that they had struck a green set of fellows and girls at that kitchen breakdown, and that they had made a faithful study of their rural acquaintances. Artemus would personate some young Jonathan, and Setchell would act the part of some Huldah Jane, and if rich verdancy wasn't graphically illustrated I don't know what comic acting is. One would invite the other to dance; the other would consent with a lofty, yet sheepishly bet 'I will, by gosh!' and the happy pair would rush to 'form on the floor,' his arm around her waist, and both a giggling and bo-hee-hawing the quaintest and most countrified expressions imaginable. And so they would go on, taking up and reproducing other characters of the *kitchen drama, until it did seem we should* break a blood vessel with laughter. In short, it was the best comedy I ever saw played.

At another time when Setchell was visiting his friend the latter victimized him by taking him to a wretched hovel some miles from the village, wherein dwelt in the most primitive fashion a family of very simple minded people, whom Ward had previously described as a retired actress, rich and accomplished, with two charming daughters. It is still an unsettled question which was the more astounded when the introduction took place, the actor or "actress."

The Grave of Artemus Ward.

A recent tourist through New England writes as follows:

I stood a few days ago by the Browne family lot in Elm Vale cemetery, near South Waterford village, where sleeps all that is mortal of America's great humorist. Passing in through the unpretentious wooden gateway, a few steps to the right brought me to a neat monument of polished granite surmounted by an urn; on the east side of which is simply the word Browne in large letters. Running west of it is the Levi Browne lot, neatly graded and inclosed with granite curbing, along which stand five white marble headstones, all of uniform size and shape, between which and five corresponding headstones is buried the entire family.

A graceful elm of medium size stands at one corner of the lot and back of the monument, and looking past thickly set gravestones one sees a picture of restful beauty, of which Bear mountain and the placid, green fringed lake at its foot are near and salient features. The great humorist, lying on his deathbed in a strange but *friendly land, dictated to the lawyers who* drew up his will, "My body to be buried in the cemetery at South Waterford, Lower Village," and most faithfully and tenderly was his last wish fulfilled.

The Deadly Daily Calendar.

A curious coincidence came to the notice of Deputy Coroner Jenkins.

"I am unable to explain it," said the deputy, "but it actually happened. A well to do bachelor, who resided with his mother in handsome apartments on Madison avenue, died suddenly, and I was requested to investigate his death. Upon reaching the house I was met by the sorrowing mother and led to the man's bedroom. She pointed to a handsome calendar which hung over the mantelpiece. Under a picturesque of the Madonna in the Infant Christ in her arms was this text from the second chapter of Genesis:

"'This day thou shalt surely die.'

"'My son,' sobbed the mother, 'as he was about retiring on the night of Dec. 1 tore off a slip from the calendar, exposing those words. He turned pale as his eyes fell upon them, but seemed to recover immediately and affectionately bade me good night. When I went to call him the next morning he was dead in bed.'

"He had died," continued Dr. Jenkins, "of apoplexy."—New York World.

A Queer Way of Writing.

The East Indians of today write with a stylus much resembling a long darning-needle. They never use a table, but write line after line by wrapping the paper around the left forefinger. The first mention of a quill pen is by St. Isidore, of Seville, who lived and wrote about the middle of the Seventh century.—St. Louis Republic.

A WILD BATTLE CHARGE.

DARING FORLORN HOPE OF THE FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

They Stormed a Famous Salient at Petersburg, and Advanced to Within Pistol Range, Losing Over Six Hundred Killed and Wounded Out of Nine Hundred.

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OT wild in the sense of being reckless, but that of being utterly hopeless, was the gallant charge of the First Maine heavy artillery at Petersburg, June 18, 1864. The action lasted but ten minutes; the regiment went in alone, and lost more men than any other regiment in any single engagement during the war. The circumstances were peculiar. The First Maine belonged to Hancock's corps (the Second), that had borne the brunt of the hard fighting of the previous six weeks in Grant's Wilderness campaign, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and had lost in these conflicts over 15,000 killed and wounded out of a total of 36,000 engaged. At Petersburg, on the 16th and 17th of June, the corps lost heavily, and on the 18th was ordered to *march forward where the Confederates had*, as it transpired, planted their "last ditch."

The point where the First Maine charged was a salient built by Gen. Colquitt's brigade, part of Beauregard's defensive force, and known as "Colquitt's salient." It was a bare ridge called Hare's hill, and was in front of the site of the Hare house, where the Union fort Stedman afterward stood. Several attempts had already been made by troops of the Second corps to carry the salient, but notwithstanding the fact that repeated trials and failures had been noted at army headquarters, word came to Gen. Gershom Mott to try again with his Third division. Mott protested to his superior, Gen. Birney, then commanding in Hancock's stead, that it was sheer murder, a repetition of the slaughter of *Cold Harbor.* "My orders to you are to assault," said Birney.

"I knew," said Mott, explaining his conduct afterward, "that it was useless to expect suicide en masse from my old troops who had seen the wolf, had felt his teeth and bore the scars. All I could hope was that a heavy artillery regiment, the First Maine, innocent of the danger it would incur, would lead off with a dash, carry the works with a rush, and then it was my duty to take care that old, steady regiments were on hand ready to support, press and profit by any advantage won by the gallant forlorn hope from the green woods of the Penobscot." During the Wilderness campaign the Second corps had been re-enforced by several regiments *of heavy artillery acting as infantry. These* regiments had not seen much service in the field previously, and on account of the extra number enrolled were very large organizations.

The First Maine, at the time of the order, lay some distance back from the scene of the charge, and the men learned that they were to go in where other troops had failed. Every man on extra duty was called on to handle a musket, and the total roster, as I have it from Maj. Fred C. Low, who was a lieutenant in Company B, was 832 men. The regiment was formed in three battalions of four companies each, each battalion led by a major, and had what is called a battalion front—that is, there were three lines of two ranks each, one line leading and the others following successively, each line composed of a battalion. The First was in McAllister's brigade, and by several other regiments of the brigade were formed behind it in the same order. On either side of McAllister's brigade was another brigade, formed in the same order, so *that the force under Mott* was three columns of a brigade each, the First Maine being at the head of the central column.

The key to the Confederate line lay in front of the First Maine, about 500 yards distant. The intervening space was an open field, slightly rising toward the enemy. The Confederate batteries on both sides of Colquitt's salient, and the infantry as well, could rake the ground over which the column was to charge. Gen. McAllister was, at the time, temporarily commanding another brigade, and on attempting to assault with this command over the very ground where the First Maine was to lead, his men "fell like forest leaves under a hail storm," and he gave it up. When he learned what was on foot with his own brigade he said: "God help them! They

BIDDING EACH OTHER GOOD-BY.

cannot advance on those works—they cannot live. The enfilade fire will cut them down."

In the full knowledge of all this, all excepting the fact that they were to go forward alone and that the regiments behind and on each side were not to move one foot until the forlorn hope had broken through the enemy's line, the Maine boys made ready for the terrible work. Maj. Low says: "When the men saw what was expected of them I shall never forget what took place. Knapsacks were taken off and thrown into a pile, and bayonets fixed. Orders were to remove the caps from the muskets and rely entirely upon the bayonet. The men's faces had grown very serious. We knew many, very many of us were to die. Men turned to their comrades bidding each other good-by, and with tears trickling down their cheeks dictated messages to wives, fathers, mothers, sisters and sweethearts in case they should be among the slain and their comrades survive. I myself received a number of such messages."

On the receipt of the word to go the Maine men sprang forward at double quick, and the moment the first battalion line appeared above the embankment where the column formed the slaughter began. "Men were dropping within the first five feet," says Capt. F. A. Cummings, another survivor. "The crash of 2,000 muskets rent the air as a long line of flame leaped from the works in our front, and the well known yell of the Army of Northern Virginia mingled with the roar of the rebel batteries on our right and left as their canister followed the musket balls of the infantry and tore enormous gaps in our ranks.

"The First battalion melted away before this fire and lay in a heap, officers and men, except now and then a scattering one who had miraculously escaped. Before the Second or Third battalion reached its place the regimental formation had been *almost obliterated, and two-thirds of the* First Maine lay stricken upon the field. Still without firing a gun, but in blind obedience to orders, the remnant struggled on toward that pitiless line of fire that never once ceased or slackened. The reader must understand that regiment was alone."

Maj. Low thinks that some of the men went within fifty yards of the enemy's works. Gen. Mott says: "They, charged nearly up to the glacis, or what would represent it in a regular fortification, * * * but could not attain the barrier before them, submitted like heroes to the tempest of canister balls and bullets, and were arrested under close fire only to cover the ground with their dead and wounded.

"The wave of assault was shattered against that rampart of earth, and blown to pieces by that whirlwind of death."

There were three flags carried in the charge by three sergeants, and six corporals acted as color guards. Of the nine, seven were shot down and one, a corporal, was killed. One of the corporals, W. A. Nason, received nine wounds. Nason took the colors from a wounded sergeant and went ahead until he fell with a wound through the body and in both legs. He was found, after darkness covered the field, unconscious, with the flagstaff in his grasp. His name was entered among the mortally wounded, but he is alive to this date.

The losses in the regiment are variously stated, as is also the number engaged. Some accounts place the number in the ranks at 900, others at 600. Maj. Low places it at 832 officers and men in line. The official loss reported was 580 killed and wounded, but foller details swell it to 632. The killed numbered actually 210. The regiment was as good as wiped out. Col. Chaplin, the leader, went up to Gen. Mott after the charge was over, and offering him his sword said, "Take my sword, general; I have no further use for it." Then pointing to the ground between the lines he continued, "There is my regiment lying on that field." Col. Chaplin had trained his men to the idea that, being soldiers, they

"I HAVE NO FURTHER USE FOR IT."

must obey orders. "Boys, always obey orders and never flinch," was the message he sent to the regiment as he lay dying some weeks after this charge.

The First Maine had not only the highest loss of any regiment in one engagement, but the highest in killed and mortally wounded during its term of service. It was in fourteen bloody engagements, and had 400 men and 23 officers killed or mortally wounded. Its percentage of killed and mortally wounded was exceeded by only one regiment, the Second Wisconsin, which lost 19.7 per cent. against 19.3 of the First Maine. The First Maine saw but ten months of fighting. In its first battle, Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864, it lost 476 killed and wounded out of about 1,600 engaged.

The charge of the First Maine at Petersburg has been compared with that of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. A local poet, after hearing the story from the lips of a survivor, penned the following lines:

CHARGE OF THE NINE HUNDRED.

I heard last night a soldier tell
Of what in '64 befell
His regiment.
On duty sent
Down to the front, near unto death,
That fought rebellion's power in quell.

"Nine hundred men from Maine were we,
As brave and true,
Were we
As any ever wore the blue.
Nine hundred men from Maine!
Where shall their like be found again!

"Two hours past noon
One day in June
The 'Forward' came on and we went;
Our regiment
Alone alone!
For of our mighty armament,
Though still on victory intent,

"There was not one
But deemed it vain
Nay, certain death,
To charge amid
And catch the fiery breath
That, pent up, slumbered in that battlement

"The field we gain,
And straight we hear
The rebel jeer.
'Ho, come on, Yank!'
They wildly call
As we draw near;
And all along the extended line,
Across the crest,
From east to west,
Twice four thousand rifles in the sunlight shine.

A short, sharp word
The sudden stillness stirred—
A flash,
A thundering crash.
A deaf'ning and incessant roar,
While on us pour
In front, in flank,
From rank to rank,
Such blasts as never yet before
One minute more
And all is o'er;
Six hundred darling men and four
Lie dead and weltering in their gore!

"Where are my boys!" our colonel cried
As the chief in command he sternly eyed;
"Where are my boys who would face the foe,
When even your veterans dared not go?
Now, there's my regiment, steel'd and true,"
And I saw down his cheek the red tears flow,
As he coldly directed the general's view
With a strip of field covered over with blue.

Nine hundred men from Maine!
Shall battle plain
Far behind during His years again!
Save fifty-three or Waterloo
Heroes more famous and brave than you!

Had the charge succeeded the First Maine would have been immortalized. Such is fate.

GERSHOM L. KELSEY.

RUBBER GOODS!

SHERWIN'S, 23 West Front Street.

Men's Rubber Boots	*from*	*$2.25 up.*
" *Buckle Artics*	"	*1.10* "
" *Rubbers*	"	*.43* "
Boys' "	"	*.35* "
Ladies' "	"	*.28* "
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	"	*.15* "

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, *corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of*

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Legg-tt, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. F. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

PICKING UP DOLLARS

Isn't quite as easy as getting bargains. Carey is offering goods at rates that make them almost gifts. Just read what he offers:

Plush rocking chairs from $4.50 up.
Woven-wire springs, 4x6, $3.00.
Rugs from $2.75 up.
Extension tables—six feet—from $4.50 up
Oil-Cloth, 25c. per square yard.
Folding beds, bedding and chairs. General assortment of everything.

First-Class Storage Warerooms!

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains

At the 5 and 10c Store

In PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them.

Two thirds of regular price will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good ones left.

We guarantee to save you money on Crockery ware.

Though tinware has been McKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We still sell all sizes in 1-tin milkpans at 5c., and wise people need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold at close. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. House-furnishings of all kinds.

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

DRINK THE FAMOUS

STRAWBERRY CRUSH,

At RANDOLPH'S, the DRUGGIST,

21 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

"Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours."

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

SAY

THE ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

THIS IS THE SEASON

when you need a pair of

DRESS SHOES.

Can you do better than to call on

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

20 W. FRONT STREET,

(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

Closing out the balance of our HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc., At greatly reduced prices, at

STEPHENSON'S

22 WEST FRONT STREET.

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

Joseph Krewson

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

Furniture Express

20 WEST FRONT STREET.

LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS

Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or anywhere in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in

Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY

and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFIN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Weak Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation free. Female attendant for Ladies. 69 East Second street, corner of Washington.

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES

ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

2d and 3d floors, Box 1268.

Louis B. Coddington

(Successor to Tunis J Carey.)

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET

and 23 Park avenue

P. O. Box 220.

FURNITURE AND FREIGHT

EXPRESS

Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered trucks. *Goods sent to any part of the city or country* Piano moving a specialty.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

A. D. COOK & BRO.

LUMBER and COAL.

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 23.

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Woolston & Buckle,

37 NORTH AVENUE,

Painters and Paper hangers

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

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OF

PLAINFIELD, N. J

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. MURRAY President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, " "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.

Work quickly and thoroughly done. Two teams in operation. Our apparatus is approved of by the Board of Health. Orders left at residence paid to disinfecting. Orders can be left at Park House. Manufacturers of Night Soil Lawns, Garden and Field Fertilizer. P. O. box 660. Telephone No. 23.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BENEFITTED BY THE LYMPH.

Plainfield Physician Experiments on a Patient With Professor Koch's Remedy.

Dr. J. T. Fritts, a prominent physician, who is also the Central Railroad's physician here, is the first person in this part of New Jersey to obtain the genuine Koch's lymph and to apply it to a consumptive patient. In an interview with a reporter Dr. Fritts said:

"The lymph, remember, was sent to this country to be used only in hypodermic injections by the regulation pistols. Through the kindness of a friend of mine I was able to secure a small vial of it for use upon this patient, who expressed his willingness and desire to have me make a test of it. I secured this Jan 13, and commenced the injections Jan. 15. At the present time five hypodermic injections have been made, an interval of three days elapsing between them. At each of these injections I have used one milegramme of the lymph diluted with glycerine so that it amounted to the minim. About two hours after the first injection the patient experienced a reaction, which became somewhat violent, and remained in this state more or less until five hours had elapsed, when the reaction passed off. At the second injection the reaction was less marked, at the third less yet and so on to the last one, the fifth, when it was very slight.

"During this time the patient was making marked improvement in his general health. He seems to have grown stronger, has a better appetite, the bacilli disappeared and he has his face and he looks better in every way."

Pneumonia Prevalent.

Owing to the disagreeable weather of late there are a large number of persons of this city suffering from pneumonia and the grip, and many deaths have resulted therefrom. It is reported that at present eight of the employes of the Potter shop are confined to their homes with the disease and within a week two of the machinists employed at that place have died. The employes of the Plainfield Machine Tool Works and the Scott Press Works have been more or less effected.

The Crescents Won.

The Union League of Westfield visited this city last night and bowled a game with the Crescent Athletic Bowling team. The Plainfield team came out victorious. The teams were made up as follows: Crescents—Dayton, Bergen, Scarburgh, Van Winkle, Rogers, Ditts Teel, Pelletreau, Thiers, Vail, Haven, Reed and ex-Captain Davis. Union League—Cohne, Wilcox, Stitt, Dallas, S. W. Reese, Couch, English, Baker, Burtis, Seeley.

PERSONAL.

Councilman Johnston is convalescent from his recent illness.

Mr. John Morton of West Front street is convalescent from a severe illness.

Ex-Mayor Job Male is confined to his home on Crescent avenue with inflammation of the bowels.

Mrs. Charles McCutcheon will give a musicale at residence in Washington Park on Thursday, February 5th.

The Fraternal Circle had charge of the funeral arrangements of Mrs. Lydia M. Peebles, which took place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. John Marrow and Miss Murphy, both of this city, were married in St. Mary's church yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

Mr. Frederick B. Hawley delivered an interesting lecture, "Reconstruction Pantheism" in the Unitarian rooms last evening at eight o'clock.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, is to lecture on the "English language as it is spoken in the best society," at Seminary Hall, to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

Cards announcing the approaching marriage of Mr. Wm. Stansberry and Scotch Plains and Miss Margaret C. Field, have been issued. The wedding will occur February 10th, at four p. m.

In an article entitled "The Welsh in the United States," appearing in the February number of that most excellent magazine, The Cosmopolitan, Mr. William Miles of North Plainfield is referred to as "one of the best representatives of the thrifty Welshman in the United States—the oldest living member, with the exception of Dr. Darlington, of the New York St. David's Society—and who has, perhaps, done more to make the St. David's Society what it is than any other son of Cambria."

A very pretty wedding occurred in Grace Church last evening, when Miss Carrie E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lowrie of Park avenue, and the Rev. Cornelius L. Reiner were united in marriage by the Rev. E. M. Rodman. A large and fashionable congregation witnessed the ceremony. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Bristol left for the South on their wedding tour. Among those present were: The Hon. J. W. Yates and daughter, Mrs. Grant Cramer, sister of ex-Pres. U. S. Grant, Mr. O. P. Waring and sons, Mr. L. B. Tindall and wife, Rev. W. E. Honeyman and wife, Dr. T. H. Tomlinson and family, Dr. W. H. Murray and wife, Dr. M. B. Lockwood and wife, Dr. Humphreys, Dr. O. L. Jenkins and wife, Dr. Allis, Mrs. Jessie Meeker and daughters of New York City, Mr. W. H. Sherrerd and daughter, Miss Edith Harrold, Rev. T. L. Murphy and wife, Mr. E. M. Madden and wife, Mr. Edwin H. Hunt, Miss Julia E. Bulkley, Rev. W. Taylor and family, Rev. E. Bishop and family, Mr. and Mrs. K. Clifford, Massachusetts School of Technology, Boston; Mrs. R. B. Waiting and son, of Boston; Mrs. Howe, of Quincy, Mass; Mrs. Gowett and daughter, Mr. J. W. Murray and family, Mrs. E. M. Erickson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Rushmore, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Miller and family, Mr. Ephraim Miller and family, W. O. Freeman and family, Dr. J. P. Donnelly and family, H. L. Hand and family, G. F. Read and family, New York City; Mr. S. C. Perry, Mr. S. Bristol and wife, Miss Minnie Hutchins of Danielsonville, Conn; Miss Carrie Clough, Milford, Connecticut; Mr. Benjamin Jones, Orange; Miss Ellen G. E. Niles, Miss Jennie Fowler, Milford; Miss Curtis Gordon and brother, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Mrs. Sarah Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Martin, Mr. Frank Searles, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Phillips, Mr. Frank S. Martin, and wife, the Misses Day, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Runyon, Mr. A. M. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Runyon, the Misses Potters, Miss Annie Titsworth, Miss Anna Bates, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Runyon, Mrs. VanZant and daughter, Miss Whitfield, New York City; Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. N. Burr and daughter, Mrs. H. F. Read and son New York City; Mrs. John Chatfield and daughter, Mr. M. Hooper and son, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Sanford, Misses Sanford, George Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Vance Wood and daughter, Harry Maxson and sister, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Harder, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stafford, Mr. J. Rushford and son, Mr. Irvings, the Misses Loyd, Mr. and Mrs. D. Titsworth and family, and many others.

ALMOST ASPHYXIATED.

MRS. WILLIAM J. FORD AND CHILDREN NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH.

They Awakened From Their Slumber This Morning to Find Their House in Flames.—They Escaped Through a Window.

Mrs. William J. Ford and family narrowly escaped death at their home on West Second street at about half-past three o'clock this morning.

At that hour Mrs. Ford was awakened from her slumbers by a strong smell of smoke. A hasty investigation revealed the fact that the house was afire.

Mrs. Ford aroused her children and lowered two of them to the ground with the aid of some bed clothing. One little boy ran to No. 7's engine house and gave the alarm, while the other procured a ladder and rescued his mother from the burning building.

The fire department responded promptly, but through some mistake as to the locality of the fire No. 7's engine was driven down Park avenue as far as the Park House. Before a stream of water could be brought to bear upon the building, the upper portion was a mass of flames. A portion of the furniture was saved, but it was more or less damaged. It was partially insured.

The fire, it is said, originated from an overheated stove. During the progress of the fire, it is alleged, that some thief stole a gold watch belonging to Mrs. Ford. Mr. Ford was absent at the time attending at the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons which is in progress at Trenton.

Zephyr Hook and Ladder was the first company to arrive at the scene of the conflagration and the members did excellent service. Two frame dwelling houses which were in close proximity to the burning house were badly scorched.

The building where the fire originated was completely gutted. It is partially covered by insurance.

A CRYING MAIM.

Westfield Residents Indignant Over a Brutal Fight.

The law-abiding residents of Westfield are very much exceed over a disgraceful affair which occurred in that village Saturday night. About fifty would-be "sports" from this city, Scotch Plains and Westfield, assembled in a barn on LaQuier estate to witness a most brutal cock fight. It is said that the main lasted until three o'clock Sunday morning and between each battle the assembled "sports" partook freely of beer, two kegs of which were on tap in the barn. The names of the ring leaders of the disgraceful affair have been secured and they are threatened with prosecution. Not satisfied with admitting men, the projectors allowed a number of small boys to witness fight and after the sport gave them beer to drink, sending some of them home intoxicated. Such affairs are very degrading to any community, and the authority should take further steps to see that they are not repeated.

Entertained by the Enterprise.

The Enterprise Circle, an organization composed of popular young men of this city, gave one of their enjoyable entertainments at Amphion Hall last evening. The affair was very largely attended and those present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Shortly after ten o'clock dancing was indulged in and continued without much intermission, except for refreshments, until early morning. Among those who were present were: Mr. Sherfield—Messrs. J. Collins, C. Clark, J. Hall, A. Wragg, H. Ferris, O. Woolley, I. Wyckoff and lady, W. Wyckoff, W. Clark, J. Sortor. White House—Miss L. Everitt. Orange—Messrs. S. C. Everitt, J. H. Everitt, Miss D. Roberts, and Mrs. H. Roberts, Miss Baldwin, Newark—Mr. W. A. Everitt. Cranford—Mr. Edward Everitt and lady. Bound Brook—Miss Alice Chapman. Somerville—Miss Laura Drake. New York—Mr. George Porr, Miss Louise Olssen, Miss A. Hayes, the Misses McGuire, Mr. Charles Siedle. Elizabeth—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clum. Plainfield—Mr. J. Robertson and lady, Miss Maggie Day and escort, Mr. Lindsey Woolley and lady, Mr. Chas. Cox and lady, Mr. Alfred Everitt and lady, Mr. Van Kirkhals and lady, Mr. Ellen Pope, Mr. and lady, the Misses Jennie and Mamie Warren, Miss Rose Weston, Miss R. Blimm, Miss Annie Taillant, Miss Vosselman, Miss Tina Smith, Miss D. Randolph, Miss Lottie Westerfield, Mr. C. VanMiddlesworth and lady, Mr. Horace Adams and lady, Mr. Steward Todd and lady, Mr. Henry Adams, Mr. B. Terry, Mr. C. Baker, Mr. C. Ryno and lady, Miss M. Mills, Miss E. Bolsterli, Miss Mr. Clum, Miss Mamie Clum and escort, Miss Retted by Mr. Edward B. Duly and Miss Maggie Day.

JOTTINGS.

—The Plainfield Reform Club will hold its regular mid-week meeting this evening at eight o'clock.

—The Union County Christian Endeavor Union will meet in Trinity Reformed church this evening to arrange for the quarterly conference, which will be held probably at Rahway or Westfield.

Messrs Coriell, Ford, Woodland and Seabring of this city are the delegates from this city to the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons which is in session at Trenton.

—The regular meeting of the Young Ladies' Mission Band, of the First Baptist church will be held in the Bible class rooms, to-morrow, Friday afternoon, Jan. 30th, from two to five o'clock.

—The National State Bank of Elizabeth is offering for sale $60,000 of Union county bonds. The bonds are a total value of the property in this county is $60,000,000, and its total bonded debt $595,000.

—The young people of Trinity Reformed church are to hold an old-fashioned sociable in the church parlors this evening. Those taking part are to appear appropriately costumes, but though antiquated, they are expected to be none the less refreshing.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

An Aged Woman's Horrible Death Near Basking Ridge.

Mary Sloucher, a woman sixty years of age, was run over and killed at Basking Ridge on the Passaic and Delaware Railroad by Conductor Taylor's train last night.

The woman was under the influence of liquor and was standing in the ditch alongside of the track, and when the train was within five feet of her she fell across the track, and before the engineer could make an attempt to slow up the engine and three cars had passed over her body, cutting and mangling it in a horrible condition. Where her friends or relatives live is unknown. She came to Basking Ridge about eight years ago, and since then has earned her living as a washerwoman.

FOODS AND DRUGS.

ADULTERATION DISCOVERED BY THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

Some Facts Taken From the Forthcoming Report.—The Condition of Milk Improving.—The Oleomargarine Question.

[Continued from yesterday.]

The Commissioner reports that the system of oleomargarine inspection carried on during the year had a large influence in regulating its sale to within the legal restrictions. Numerous complaints were made during the Summer months from certain localities based on suspicion of the cheap price of butter, which sold as low as twelve cents a pound. Mr. McGuire says that manufacturers have succeeded in producing a fatty yellow color by a peculiar manipulation of the ingredients of their product, and only a constant watchfulness of an ingenious character can prevent deception in its sale for butter.

Under the principal regulations enforced by the department it bears a security against deception those desiring to purchase oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine shall not be colored with annato or any other coloring matter in appearance; the tub or any other vessel containing oleomargarine shall be branded according to law and shall have a black band or stripe at least three inches wide extending completely around the package; with each sale the purchaser shall first be informed that the substance is not butter but imitation; at the time of sale and with each sale the seller shall give a printed card or notice with the name of the substance and the name and address of the seller.

During the year 118 samples of suspected butter have been analyzed, and 26 of them found to be oleomargarine. In 1886 there were 149 licenses granted to oleomargarine dealers in this State; in 1887, 90; in 1888, 93; in 1889, 54; in 1890, 29, showing a remarkable decrease. During the year there were fines to the amount of $320 collected for violations of the law and four cases are now pending.

ADULTERATED FOODS.

The inspection of general food products shows that most of the dealers are ready to conform to the laws. Most of the adulterated food products are brought from outside of the State. The Commissioner advises that all retailer's insist upon receiving from wholesalers, a written warranty provided for in the law enacted last Winter for protection dealers in foods and drugs, which is valid only when the goods are received from dealers residing within the State. By this means much trouble will be avoided, besides showing their honesty of purpose.

The largest percentage of adulteration is found to be in coffee, spices, vinegar, molasses and jellies. Ground coffee, as a rule, is always more or less adulterated, commonly with chickory, frequently with roasted beans, peas, cereals. In ready package form it is largely adulterated, perhaps for the reason that the deception is less noticeable.

There is no commodity, the Commissioner states, that carries a heavier weight of deception more unobservable to the casual buyer than spices, and no one receives the practical disadvantage of this more than the observing housekeeper.

The large percentage of the adulteration of vinegar is thought to be due to the failure of the apple crop during the past two years. Of the 154 samples purchased for cider vinegar, 84 were found below the State standard of 4.5 per cent. acetic acid, and 36 were not cider vinegar at all. This adulteration is by means of water, no foreign acids being detected at all. The imitation cider vinegar is also a weak acetic acid colored. It is found that the retailer frequently waters the cider vinegar.

The cheap jellies, jams and preserves, so largely sold, the Commissioner thinks, may all be classed as fraudulent, since very few of them contain a particle of fruit under which name they are sold, being in nearly all cases simply apple pomace flavored and colored to imitate the fruit desired.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting To-Night.

A meeting for progress for colleges to be led by Mr. W. D. Murray will be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at eight o'clock. A special subject for prayer will be the international convention of the student volunteer movement to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 26, to March 1, 1891. Each one of the seventy missionary societies on this continent will be invited to send a representative. Many of the representatives of this societies have already signified their purpose to attend.

Klein is Found Guilty.

The case of ex-officer Joseph Klein of Elizabeth, who is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was given to the jury at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 5 o'clock last evening the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The accused was formerly a special officer for the city and a Polish interpreter in Justice O'Neill's court. Mayor Rankin stripped him of his office on the charge for which he is now convicted. The complaint was John Leese, a fellow countryman.

A Collision on the Ferry.

A tug on the North river last night collided with the ferryboat "Elizabeth" which leaves New York at six o'clock. A number of persons from this city were aboard the ferryboat at the time and for a few minutes great excitement prevailed. Neither boat was seriously damaged, however, and the Plainfield passengers arrived home about half-an-hour late.

THEIR CASES POSTPONED.

Ex Elder Gunung Gets the $2,000 the Bunco Men May Escape.

The trials of the Philadelphia bunco men, Clinton Shortell and John H. Martin, were called yesterday at Elizabeth by Judge McCormick. Senator Michael T. Barrett and Assemblyman W. D. Daly appeared for the prisoners and pleaded for further delay. Counsellor Barrett said he would not inconvenience Elder Charles Gunung, the complainant, to have the trials go over for the term. The only ones who would suffer were the indicted men, who will have to languish in jail four months longer. Lawyer Daly made it obvious that material witnesses for the defense were out of the State and could not be produced in court at present.

Judge McCormick postponed the trials until the May term, to the great disappointment of the big crowd in the court-room. Many prominent church members and deacons were among the spectators.

It is reported that Elder Genung's sole anxiety is to recover his $2,000, and if the prisoners will make restitution the case against them will not be pushed. Some of the prisoners' alleged New York confederates were in court watching the proceedings.

Judge McCormick would make his reduction in the bail, which is fixed at $10,000 for each man.

Masons at the Grand Lodge.

Hundreds of prominent Freemasons visited Trenton yesterday to attend the Grand Lodge, which opened this morning. The sessions were devoted to reports and routine. To-morrow the elections occur. Gov. Abbett attended to-day as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The election of officers includes the choice of a successor to the late Grand Secretary, Joseph Hough, who was said to be the oldest Masonic officer in the world. He died a few weeks ago within a few months of his fiftieth anniversary of office-holding.

—Miss Fawcett announces the re-opening of her kindergarden and school in the "Educational" to-day.

—The Easton express train due in this city at 8.31 p. m., met with an accident near North Branch last evening, which delayed it for several until a late hour. No one was injured.

—The Newark Conference of the M. E. Church will open at Washington, Warren county, on April 8. There are but five pastors in this conference whose terms expire this year, one of them is Rev. J. G. Johnston of Singleton, S. I.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A WILCOX and Gibbs machine for sale. Semi-automatic tensions attached. Old machines repaired. Harper's, 25 Park avenue. 29-6

FOR SALE—Two very fine mastiff dogs, 18 months old. Also, Shepherd watch dogs. Address P. O. Box 20, Netherwood, N. J. 29-2

FOR SALE—At a bargain a new sight phaeton, top buggy, and set of harness. Fashion. Other properties for sale or to let. Inquire of M. M. Dunham, insurance and real estate, No. 7 East Front street. 1-1-tf

I WILL Buy old razors. Eugene Laine, North avenue. 29-3*

PLACE wanted by respectable Swede as domestic or useful man. Inquire at Relief Rooms. 29-3*

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

TO LET—Part of a house containing seven rooms all improvements. M. M. Dunham insurance and real estate, No. 7 East Front street. 1-1-tf

TO LET—The dwelling house, corner of Firth and Sycamore streets, which has been occupied by Mr. Samuel Wardell for about ten years. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to E. C. Mulford, office Cedar street. 1-1-tf

WANTED—A small house, well located. Couple of hundred cash. The rest to remain on mortgage. Address "Family" care of NEWS office. 1-7-3

WANTED—Cook and laundress, family consisting of two persons. Call at 32 LaGrande avenue.

WILL EXCHANGE $140 bicycle, safety, for horse and cart near Grove or Somerwood. Address "Lot" care of EVENING NEWS. 27 6

WANTED—An active, reliable man—salary $70 to $80 monthly with increase, to represent in his own section a responsible New York House. Permanent employment. Look Box 1595, New York. 2-13-m-4-1y

Special Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale. Will sprinkle to ANY water for race-way. No pump needed. For particulars enquire of P. M. Prue-b. 1-15tf

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dancing, call at 27 East Third street. 1-5-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. References in Plainfield. Pupils graduated from principals of Plainfield High School and others, U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legation, Consuls, Ambassadors, etc. Prof. L. Viroux, Plainfield Post Office, Box 382, and for German lessons to Mr. Geo. Tubbe, (Hanoverian) 1 Park avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS Given by New York Professor (Hanoverian) at pupils residence. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families where he has given instructions. Terms moderate. Address Geo. Tubbe, 672 Third avenue, New York. 29tf

H. E. SPENCER, Carpenter and woodman, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Lime beams from every day, choice grocery and provisions, white granite, stone, fruit and ornamental trees, also pure cider vinegar, finest grade ammoniation.

ROGERS GROUPS, At Bemarque etchings. Artists' materials at Randall's, 27 East Front street.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES and greenhouse plants, beautiful plants for the house to buy; also BUILDING STONE, RUBBLE and DRY WALLING. Orders left at Duncan's Nursery, No. 197 Hillside avenue or Somerset street, Plainfield, will receive prompt attention.

CONCERT AT THE CASINO,

Tuesday, February 3, at 8:15 p. m.,

BY THE

ELIZABETH GLEE CLUB.

Under the patronage of fifty well-known ladies. The club will be assisted by MISS. GERRIT SMITH, Soprano; MISS LILIAN PARSLOE, Violinte, and MR. GEORGE G. DALAND, Accompanist.

Tickets $1 each may be procured only from the patronesses.

MOTH-VAULT FOR FURS, CLOTHING, ETC., AT

CAREY'S STORAGE.

Also New and Second hand Furniture we are offering at Bargains. Walnut Marble Top Bedroom Suit $25. Walnut Wardrobes $12. Folding beds $12 and upward. Hair Mattresses, full size, $10. Idol Folding-Bed-Spring, fit 1 size, $5. Extension Tables 6, 8 and 10 feet, from $3 to $6. Rugs $1 to $4.50. Oil Cloths, 25c. per yard.

Table s, Chairs, Pictures, Cots. etc. etc.

Carey's, 76, 78 and 80 W. Front St.

Prices That Knock Them All Out.

4 lbs. prepared codfish 25c.
Conover's imported celestial 3 for 25c.
Choice mackerel 12c. lb.
Imported macaroni 3 for 25c.
New crop New Orleans molasses 40c. gallon.
Choicest California ½ way 10c. lb.
Sugar cured hams 11c. lb.
Sugar cured shoulders 7c. lb.
Pure country lard 10c. lb.
Factory and country butter 18, 20 and 25c. lb.
Pure sweet cider 30c gallon.

Oranges, lemons and nuts at prices way down. Special prices on canned goods.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
29 WEST FRONT STREET.

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries,

CORNER EMILY and DUER STREETS.

"With malice toward none," cordially welcome that competition which is the life of trade. They seek to deserve their share of the patronage of the public by offering goods of the **Best Quality at Lowest Possible Prices**, and by a determination to continue their efforts to so conduct their business as to keep and preserve their right to be known as the

Public's Obedient Servants.

TELEPHONE CALL 75B

SWEET FLORIDA ORANGES always on hand at NO. 100 PARK AVENUE. William Hand. 28 2

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL. M. H. A.

Monday, Feb. 2.

First appearance here of DANIEL FROHMAN'S production of Mark Twain's romantic story, dramatized by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, the

PRINCE and PAUPER

With ELSIE LESLIE and the New York cast, as performed at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

Prices—$1, 75, 50 and 25c.

Seats on sale Thursday at Miller's and Moy's.

NOW!

IS THE "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY" to buy Muslins, Sheetings, White Goods, etc., CHEAP, at Edsall's.

All the standard brands are selling this week at Low "Cut" Prices.

The largest and handsomest assortment of Hamburgh Edgings we have ever shown is now displayed on our centre tables.

You can look them all over in a few minutes.

EDSALL'S, 20 West Front street.

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP of North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law the taxes on their property remaining unsold

January 31, 1891,

will be recorded by the County Clerk at Somerville as the first lien against such property after which interests and costs will be added and the names of said delinquents will be published. H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

Great Drive

in children's embroidered edge drawn carriage covers at 50 and 75c. worth $1.50 and $2.

DRESS GOODS.

An endless variety of new (26 inch) stripes and plain colors at 25c. Fancy plaids and stripes at 12½. Choice Indias 9, 10 and 12½c. Damask table linen 58 in. wide, 37½, 50 and 62c. Fine damask towels 17 by 35 and 36, Henry linen towels 12 1-2c. White shaker linen, 7 inches wide at 5 and 7c. yd. Tan ticking, 8 inch, skirt form at $1.90, regular price $3.

Domestic Sewing Machines with all attachments.

I. H. BOEHM,

No. 7 West Front Street.

Lodges.

American for Americans!

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Thursday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, at Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, corner Front street and Park avenue.

L. M. DUNAVAN, Councilor.
W. H. MARTIN, Secretary. 28 tu

Fraternity and Protection.

ESTABLISHED 1875. Membership 126,000. Death benefits paid, $1,000,000. Grand Secretary, WITHINGTON LOPER, Salem, New Jersey. Meets every First and Third Thursdays, at 8 p. m., in Hand's Building, West Second street, Plainfield.

R. C. PEARE, Director. W. ADDIS, Reporter. 12 30 tf

Plainfield Evening News.
AND WESTFIELD LEADER.
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 1 CENT A COPY.
E. W. NORTH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.
ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 1.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.

WEEPING WIDOWS

One Hundred and Fifty-one Now Reported Dead

IN MOURNING AT MONONGAH

Heartrending Incidents About the Tenement Horror.

Thus Far Upward of 110 Bodies Have Been Recovered, and 60 Others Are Known to Be Still Left in the Ruins of the Fatal Blast—Relief Work Progressing Rapidly—Fears Are Entertained That Other Explosions May Occur—Many Widows Are Left Penniless—Coroner Scott Will Investigate the Disaster.

MONONGAH, Pa., Jan. 22.—The Mammoth mine horror has proved all that its name literally construed it to be. The list of its new dead for to-night will exceed 150. Upward of 110 bodies have already been recovered, and from the chimney of those fearful workings there is still a dense smoke. Of the unfortunates perished whose remains still repose in the fire ravaged gallery, No. 1, the scene of the explosion, says he has private information to the effect that in all there were 160 men working in the mine when the terrible accident occurred. Of the 50 who escaped with their lives, some of them badly injured, the rest, or 151 men, were killed instantly, or suffocated by the terrible after damp.

Was it a Pocket of Gas?

The Mammoth mine was examined by Inspector Jones of the Second district on Jan. 16, 1895. His report says: "General condition of mine good, with 5,508 cubic feet of air at inlet." This report is still at the office of the company, and is considered entirely satisfactory. General Superintendent Jenkins, who spent all day and night in the mine, is positive that no gas existed in the workings when the explosion occurred. There is absolutely no way to account for the accident. Capt. Schoonmaker, of the Pittsburg Coal company, who has been with Superintendent Jenkins all day and night, says the accident cannot be accounted for, but believes a pocket of natural gas was penetrated by one of the miners.

The mine has been worked for five years, and there has never been even a suspicion of gas there. Fire Boss William Parnell worked in the mine all night and reported early in the morning filed his report that the mine was in safe condition.

An Unaccountable Calamity.

Inspector Jones went last night to the former owners of the Mammoth mine and others whose business interest and duties required them to keep posted on the condition of every mine in the Monongahela valley region. Their statements agree in that there is absolutely no way to account for the accident. All declare that the mine was in a condition of gas in Mammoth mine, and at the plant as well as all others owned by the Frick company, no expense has been spared to make their mines models of ventilation and safeguards against danger.

The Names of the Dead.

Of the 110 bodies already recovered several night have been identified as follows:

Teddy Boyle, John Eaton, Garret Hilson, John Van Doran, ——Pumnelton, Peter Swinger, Thomas Hoy, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Lank, Jacob Mayer, James Riley, Martin Brennan, ——Fitzherell, John Doyle, Martin Hall, Lemuel Wilson, Burchall, James Murphy, Gertrude Hilson, James Harmeck, James Sweda, Thomas Hall, Andrew Hall, Frank Bilnyard, Stephen Plasak, Matheas Phillip, Jonas Berry, John H Uhrys, Josef Dornick, Josef Dasi, Andrets Strajna, Mike Matorvska, John Wilson, Jone Driadrick, Walenstof Howan, Marc Adam, Wilent Kora, Joseph Dara, Mike Gusky, Mike Hesnaky, Stephen Brulag, James Dyan, Mike Sussonsky, Joseph Szymisky, Anton Gtaway, Jan Pondelyak, Mike Kosag, Mathia Straka, Adolf Stasnock, Warren Leslie, Steve Chinoy, Frank Curas, Valen Koster, John Hanes, Henry Sullivan, Joseph Kosag, John Kosel, John Bener, Fritz Asler, Mike Gerta, Angel Swerty, Peter Quiago, John Wasaq, Mike John, Lazarsky, Jose Salini, Edward O'Rourke, John Berry, about 30 others.

A Ghastly Array of Corpses.

This grewsome and unsurpassing mine horrors has cast a gloom over the entire coke region and the little village of Mammoth is crowded with the sympathetic sympathizing people from the surrounding country. All night and all day the workmen made their appearance with appalling regularity at the mouth of the shaft, bearing between them the mutilated remains of one or more of the victims. A building about 600 yards distance was used as a morgue. Here the dead were washed and dressed and a card bearing a number tied to the clothing. They were then laid in rows on a porch to await identification. Soon the porch and the floor of an adjoining house were occupied and the floor of a barn was cleared for the reception of the victims yet to be brought from the mine. The work of cleaning the bodies and preparing them for identification was a horrible task. On the board lay the body of a boy scarcely 16 years old, while alongside lay a full grown man, both horribly burned about the body, head and face. Some had the top of their heads blown off, and the faces of others were so disfigured that it was impossible to tell who they were. One man who identified by having a portion of his foot left in his boot while fighting in the Confederate army. A man apparently 18 years old had a hole from the top of his head clear through his body to the skin.

Mourning at Monongah.

Some had all the bones on one side of their bodies broken when they evidently had been hurled by the force of the explosion against the walls of the chamber. Others his leg drawn up, and it was impossible to straighten it, and in fact the bodies were found in all positions and conditions. Some who were overcome from the afterdamp were close to the cage on what is termed "the level," and were all smothered, while those taken out later and from what is termed "the dip," were horribly burned and mutilated. Now and then a friend would step forward and identify a body, when it would be quickly carried away and the spot properly marked. A young Hungarian woman came and gazed into the face of each body as it was laid on the porch. Shortly she stopped, and with a shout rushed and began shaking the dead and lacerated body, looking young man who was her husband. She patted his face and smoothed his hair, all the time talking rapidly in her own language, and her tears streaming down on his face.

It was a weird and heartrending scene that the bright sun of mid-day found.

The scene of misery and of sorrow that the sun of yesterday looked upon was repeated to-day, with sadness and misery added to those of the bereaved were yet more intensified after the funeral cortege of the old gray-haired father had passed. "That is my boy," my poor boy," as me take him home to his mother," and he helped to bear the remains of one of the victims. Another, badly to body and as soon as they would discover their loved one would throw him down, and uncovering the mangled body with their tears. And so it was with the dead, and the living, and the living and the dead, and the living and the dead, and the living and the dead

TO MOUNT BIG MORTARS.

Commencing the Coast Defences by Sandy Hook.

THE GUNS TO REPORT IN MILES.

Battery, the Object of Which Is to Destroy New York City Over Attack.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The United States government has begun the erection of a mammoth fort at Sandy Hook, ground for which was broken more than three months ago. The fort is intended to be one of the largest and best equipped in the country. The plans and specifications for the new building are now on file at the army building in this city with Lieut. Henry Taylor.

The Need of Coast Defences.

For several years congressmen have been endeavoring to have congress make an appropriation for an extensive distribution to receive the big mortars that are being made for this section of the coast.

This appropriation has been made and Lieut. Henry Taylor, U. S. A., having been assigned to duty as constructing engineer, recently left New York to meet at work at Sandy Hook. The work of driving piles and laying the foundation for the out walls.

Where the Fort Is Located.

The site chosen for the new fort is about one-quarter of a mile from the present fort at Sandy Hook. The new building will be a parallelogram in shape, 400 by 600 feet. The outside walls will start several feet below and rise to the level of the land.

Walls Eight Feet Thick.

The retaining walls will be about eight feet thick at the base and four feet thick at the top, with the batter or incline on the outside. Large piling will be driven well into the ground to support the walls and foundations for the mortars. After the piling is driven the walls will be laid in concrete, which is composed of angular stone and cement. The stones are crushed and then a mixture of angular stone and cement is poured about their heads so as to form a strong foundation for the retaining walls.

These walls are to be run up of the same material and filled in with sand, and will be about six feet wide at the top. The walls are to be used in a nearly semi-fluid state and will set quickly.

The mortar carriages to be placed in the fort are of a new design. Only two carriages can be built in the new fort. The present appropriation will provide for the mounting of the two mortars. In the future, however, it is expected that sufficient money will be appropriated from time to time to mount all the mortars.

The mortars will be cast iron, hooped and tubed with steel. They will be 12-inch breechloaders, the first of their kind ever in use in the United States. Besides these are 8-inch breechloading rifled guns, but are much shorter than the 12-inch guns and are capable of throwing a solid shot. The mortars, from which comes the name of mortar because they are intended, as were the old mortars, for high angle fire.

They Will Shoot Twelve Miles.

It is estimated that it will take about one year to complete the fort in all its details with the present force of workmen, but it is generally understood that the working force will be increased in the spring to about 400 men. A canal to the channel from the pier in the new work is under the transportation of the mortars and material for building purposes.

The new fort will prove a valuable addition to the coast defences of the country, and when completed will be one of the strongest. It is estimated that the shot will be thrown twelve miles or more with 250 pounds of powder.

Great Secrecy Employed.

The importance of the work and the necessity for secrecy in many instances, and the officers in charge to exclude all visitors from the government grounds. This is the lack of courtesy is in accordance with the rules of the service. Bids for the plans, estimates and requisitions are made at the war department, but the general construction of the work and other details are carried out by Lieut. Taylor.

ONLY FARMERS NEED APPLY.

The Alliance Convention Votes Against Admitting All Laborers.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—The Farmers' Alliance convention resumed its session this morning and began the revision of the constitution. An amendment proposed making the payment of fees slightly to practicing lawyers provoked a heated debate, in which President Powers said that such an amendment would break up the organization. He said:

"We want to carry the next election, and if we extend the qualifications beyond those now existing, will raise objections of the people. We want the city people to help us. Besides we do not want to pay initiation fees, and in a few months designing politicians would hire enough men to join the order so that we would be in the hands of the ring. The same would be true in other states. It would result in the capture of the National Alliance body and soul. This movement is for farmers, and farmers should be kept there." The amendment was tabled by a large vote.

Connecticut's Labor Congress.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—At the beginning of the second labor congress assembled here this morning, Chairman Dewey, of Hartford, introduced Governor J. Mohan, of Danbury, who, in a brief address, welcomed the delegates to the state. Governor Goodell, of Bristol, vice president, responded. Secretary Gaffney, of Bridgeport, read the call for the meeting. Governor Bulkeley, in a letter, regretted his inability to be present. Governor Goodell, of Bristol, then delivered the address of welcome. He said that the object of the meeting was to discuss the labor question in all its phases, and to see if some plan could not be devised whereby the laboring man could receive a fair share of the profits of his labor. He thought that the eight hour question was the most important one to be discussed. He was in favor of the eight hour law, and thought that it would be a benefit to the laboring man. He also thought that the law should be enforced. He was in favor of the abolition of the contract system in the state prisons. He thought that the prisoners should be employed in the manufacture of articles for the state institutions. He was in favor of the abolition of the contract system in the state prisons. He thought that the prisoners should be employed in the manufacture of articles for the state institutions.

Inspector Byrnes has telegraphed to hold the prisoners until an officer can be sent for him. The prisoners are to be taken to New York.

Legal Notice.

ADMINISTRATORS SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, That the account of the administrator of Ann D. Hatfield, deceased, will be examined by the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Somerset, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February next.

OGDEN M. HATFIELD.

Dated January 16th, 1891. 1 15 19

EXECUTORS SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, That the account of the executor of Ann D. Hatfield, deceased, will be examined by the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Somerset, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February next.

OGDEN M. HATFIELD.

Dated January 16th, 1891. 1 15 19

ON EXHIBITION AT Mandeloh's Drug Store.

G. W. Morrison, Agt.

11 SOMERSET STREET.

Making Things Interesting!

WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $12.00 Overcoats for $7.50; our $2.00 Pants for $1.50; our $2.00 Shoes at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these goods mentioned there is a Kersey Dong in Goody or Welt which is a bargain at $2.50 in all our stores. Remember this is all our stock.

ROGERS BROS.

GARLAND AND BARSTAW

Stoves and Ranges

and save 20 per cent., at

Chas. F. Denecklau's,

N. B.—Plumbing, Steam, Gas and Hot Water work done at short notice.

Big Discount.

LARGE STOCK.

U. B. Crane,

13 Park avenue.

To the Public!

Having purchased the Brooklyn Steam Laundry business of

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY.

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved manner.

The most costly fabrics will be carefully ironed by experienced operators. Our customers residing out of town will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,

H. W. Marshall,

PROPRIETOR.

CHOOSE the BEST

and

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnace, Range and Stove Coal and wood.

HARDWARE, PLUMBING & TINNING

A. M. GRIFFEN.

THE BEE HIVE

$5.00 Ladies' black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, only $2.25, refund to $1. Every pair warranted.

Purple muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black merino leggings, fine and thin, 25c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 10c., 25c. and 45c.

Louis Callman,

200 WEST FRONT STREET.

CARPET STYLES

23, 25 and 27

Suits and Overcoats

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers,

1 EAST FRONT STREET.

Sleighs! Sleighs!

ALL STYLES, QUALITIES AND PRICES.

Two, four and six passenger.

Bells, Etc., at

M. FRENCH'S

Carriage Repository,

14, 16, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.

Suits from $18 up.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. T. DOTY,

Merchant Tailoring, 48 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.

The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in Plainfield.

Dress Suits to Hire

What Beautiful Papers,

and how CHEAP!

Is the involuntary expression of all who looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.

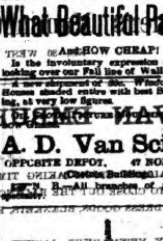
A new selection of the latest designs in Ingrains shaded centers with best Scotch shading, at very low figures.

A. D. Van Sciver,

OPPOSITE DEPOT. 47 NORTH AVE

Custom Tailoring a Specialty.

N. B.—All branches of painting.



NEW FIRM

N. B. Smalley & Co.

DEALERS IN

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS,

POULTRY AND FISH.

Sugar Cured Hams a specialty.

TELEPHONE CALL 14.

No. 24 Somerset street.

E. H. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Coal and Wood.

Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.

OFFICE, with Woolston & Boothe's,

27 North Avenue,

YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE,

Opposite Electric Light Station.

Home Comforts

FAIRCHILD'S

Is just in at the Front street, next to P. O.

DEMAREST,

—THE—

Park Avenue Grocer,

Where Lowest prices and best quality and honest dealing.

PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.

EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAM.

PURE BONELESS BACON.

Sole agents for the celebrated Pike Shade Mountain Coffee. Sweet mild and delicious goods and prices.

P. M. Demarest,

25 PARK AVENUE.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

18 North Avenue,

Fine Groceries,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DRINK THE THREE B. TEA.

Painter and Decorator

First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by

Alonzo T. Ayers,

(Successor to Marsh & Ayers.)

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line

FARE FIVE CENTS.

To any point along the route within the limits of the village.

Will also run to any point in time for morning trains, and will meet all evening and night trains.

All orders left at residence of Mrs. Allen, Somerset street, will be attended to promptly.

My new coach will run from Somerset street to Washington Park. Beyond the present limits 10c. extra.

Leave Somerset street at 7 and 9 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4 and 6 P. M. On the 6:30 and 12 P. M. trains will meet passengers at the corner of Park avenue and Second street.

Leave Park avenue and Second street at 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

COMRADE E. M. ALLEN.

PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE

Higgins' Stage Line

To all Boats and Trains.

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—Leave Hillside ave. and Broadway, 6:30 A. M. Leave Park ave. and Second st., 6:45 A. M.

Leave Plainfield as follows: To Dunellen, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Bound Brook, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Boston, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Philadelphia, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Baltimore, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Washington, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Atlantic City, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Long Branch, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Asbury Park, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Ocean Grove, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Bradley Beach, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Belmar, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Spring Lake, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Sea Girt, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Manasquan, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Point Pleasant, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

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To Toms River, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Lakewood, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Jackson, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

To Freehold, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

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Railroad Time Table.

NEW YORK-MAHA.

SOMERSET & CENTRAL R.R.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Leave Plainfield as follows: To Bound Brook, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

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To Washington, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M.

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WOMAN AND HOME

COAL, LUMBER

And Builder's Supplies

LOOMIS & PRICE

29 Broad

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,

Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.

Builders' Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON

Practical Mason and Builder

Plastering and Cement Work a Specialty.

Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Residence and office, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—Fire-place Work. Colonial Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1044.

William C. Smith,

Practical Mason and Builder

Has a force for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grasmere avenue, P. O. Box 811.

P. M. SAUNDERS,

Carpenter and Builder,

Estimates and Jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grasmere avenue, P. O. Box 1228. Jobbing attended to. Kindly given a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

John P. Emmons,

MASON AND BUILDER.

Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 943.

G. R. Musgrave,

Carpenter & Builder

Jobbing promptly attended to at

66 West Front St.

Opposite M. E. church.

RESIDENCE, 58 Madison avenue.

M. M. Dunham,

REAL ESTATE

DUNHAM & GAYLE,

Carpenters & Builders

P. O. BOX 451.

W. J. Patrick, Wm. Thornton, H. E. Gayle, Jr., 15 Vine street, are well personally attended to. Jobbing a specialty.

Carpenter Shop,

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.

Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Desk Fronts, Office Fixtures, up to date styles and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HOLICK,

CARPENTERS

and

General Jobbers

SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.

Store doors and window frames a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.

We have secured the exclusive agency in Plainfield for the celebrated

EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.

The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & HILL,

A. M. HIGGINS, Prop.

Thompson Park

Bradbury, Mason & Co., Newman Bros., Jamin Bros., Wheelock & Sterling

PIANOS and ORGANS.

To rent and for sale.

Easy Monthly payments for purchasers.

Real Estate & Insurance

Money to loan on first class mortgages.

REAL ESTATE

Money to loan on first class mortgages.

John P. Vail

REAL ESTATE

Money to loan on first class mortgages.

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Office, 5 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to loan on first class mortgages.

Front street and Park avenue.

Miscellaneous Cards.

A. BELL & TIDEWORTH.

Life Insurance

Fire Insurance

Accident Insurance

BARGAINS.

In wagons, carts, harnesses, plows, harrows. Call and see me before you buy. Shop on Front street, rear of Mrs. Dr. Ward's residence.

T. K. MORGAN.

DEMAREST BUILDING LOTS

For sale on Demarest, Somerset and Madison Places.

Apply to

H. C. CRANE,

Plainfield, N. J.

DRESSMAKING.

Miss Mary Hall, formerly with Mrs. Dr. Ward, has opened dressmaking rooms at 108 East Front street, where she will be pleased to see her old customers and as many new ones as may favor her with a call.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GLOOMY AND CHEERY HOMES.

Pure Soil About the House—How Daughters Should Be Educated—Chance for Women's Small Pay—The Rights of Children—Songs of Babies' Curls.

All readers know that death, during days together, does not disturb the spirits. The effect is purely physical, purely mental. Invalids feel the depressing influence seriously, and even those in vigorous health are sensible of it to a greater or less degree.

Analogous to this effect of dull weather is the effect of gloom in the household. It is said that the darkest hour is never nearer to this earth than in the other. Cloudy days are the exception in the outside world, and are soon succeeded by sunshine, but in gloomy homes there are fleecy rifts in the self-compounding cloud.

The hygienic influences of such a state of things is very bad, to say nothing of its mental and moral effects. It is like the atmosphere of a malarial region, which one cannot help inhaling.

It is thoroughly depressing, and this seems one of the inherited morbid tendency in the members of such a family is strengthened; that every inspiration draws in helped forward disease germs; that where disease is in progress, the power of resistance and recuperation is weakened; that where epidemics are prevailing, the danger of exposure is increased; inasmuch that the brain itself, the great center of all vital forces, works with impeded action.

Is it surprising that in gloomy homes there is a lack of spirit, hope and energy? That dark thoughts, impatient acts and unkind words prevail, that little things annoy, that husbands are unreasonable, mothers irritable and children cross?

We need not spend words in attempting to describe the effect of a cheery home, where love and kindness reign, and husband and wife and children daily bask in a sunshine nearly allied to the glory of heaven, and in turn radiate it into the world around.

But what shall be done to change the gloom to cheer? In some cases, where ill health is the cause of the difficulty, the doctor's advice should be sought. In other cases, a habit of petty fault-finding is the source of the trouble, and must be corrected. In some cases it is a natural physical tendency to fretfulness, and the will must be aroused to counteract it.

A gentleman who found a habit of gloom steadily growing on him, at length one morning declared, "By the help of *God, I* will not yield to it any longer!" He set a watch upon himself and gradually overcame the evil tendency.

In many cases gloomy and irritable moods are due to overwork, want of sleep, improper food, bad air in dwellings, deficiency of exercise in the open air and sunshine, or to lack of change of scene. In such cases the prime thing is to remove the *cause of the evil.*—Youth's Companion.

Pure Soil About the House.

But "pure air, pure water, pure milk" are to be supplemented by pure soil. Now, in time, about any house not provided with careful drainage the soil becomes completely saturated with filth. And I am bound to say that this is the case with a large proportion of country houses. So full is the soil of slops and waste that they are sure to get into the wells at times. For instance, a dry spell occurs, shrinking the soil and opening a vast number of conduits under the surface. Then a heavy rain comes and dashes through them, carrying with the water the infection which it picks up at all points. On such occasions a well is said to taste of surface water, but it is not surface water only, in all probability, but organic decay and filth that have been thrown about the house instead of being carefully carried off to be used as a fertilizer.

The best possible manure is the soil about a house after it has been torn down. The soil is then rich, and can be easily disposed of, and largely is so, as food for animals, but the liquid waste is dashed out of doors or into an open sluggish drain, where it accumulates until it is ready to infect the occupants of the house. A very large part of the waste of houses should at once be buried, especially decaying vegetables, and the dust which is gathered by sweeping.—Dr. Maurice in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How Daughters Should Be Educated.

To inaugurate an economical fashion is well; only let it be one of prevention, not of cure. To rear a girl in absolute dependence, good for nothing, selfish in her aims, and exacting in her demands, is a sin against the daughter and against society. To begin at her birth to economize and retrench in every department for the accumulation of money, that this monstrous perversion of her life may be accomplished and maid, matron or widow she may be rich. Girls thus trained will fail of attaining a high order of womanhood. Their aims will be petty, their ideals low and nothing very excellent can be expected of them in wifehood or motherhood. Let the reform already inaugurated be made fashionable and be carried on.

While we carefully guard whatever is womanly in our daughters, let them be trained to more of fiber and firmness. Educate them to self denial if peculiary circumstances demand it, and not to self indulgence. Accustom them to be of service in the household, to regard economy as praiseworthy and even heroic, and to add to all their other accomplishments a practical knowledge of work and the possession of some lucrative vocation or industry by which they can support themselves. Such girls when portionless will carry to their husbands' homes in themselves.—North American Review.

One Reason for Women's Small Pay.

Often, when men and women seem to be doing just the same work, the woman is requiring one trifling concession and another which she really pays for in her own wages.

The bottom of it all rests of course on the simple fact that the fewest women take their work seriously. With most, one of them the serious business of life is getting married, and none of them could be in better, but this turns the work they do into a mere expedient for support until marriage comes, and the inevitable result is the lower scale of wages for women.

But for this reason would drive men out of some pursuits, like stenography and typewriting. There is something in the feminine capacity for taking pains which really fits her to do work of this order better than a man, provided she gives herself to it instead of devoting half her energies to giving herself away to some man.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

The Rights of Childhood.

Every child has a right to as cheerful a childhood as it is in the power of those standing near her to give; and every child has a right to be working as valuable and necessary as food for her bodily growth, and that is food for her mental growth, and that is food for her spiritual growth, and that is food for her self-respect or of pride or of any other sort of life should be allowed to interfere with knowledge of it. This food is as important to the child as any other necessity, and then that by which she is enabled to earn her own living is no better, however good it may be in itself to be; to refer to the daily life and thoughts of her father and mother; or if her mother sees her only in the hours of fatigue from which she has suffered, or if her father sees her only in the hours of fatigue from which he has suffered, or if both parents see her and treat her over brighter natures and at their best, and her own brighter nature ready to impart its strength to her child.—Harper's Bazar.

Strong Women.

There are many strong women, although they are comparatively rare. In the time of Louis XV there was an actress engaged at the Theatre Francais, Mlle. Gaussin, who could break a coin between the fingers of one hand, and roll a silver plate into the form of a cup of conical shape. No one could bend the sinews of her arm, and only Marshal Saxe, of all the strongest men of his time, was able to open her closed hand.

In the last century there lived in England a woman, Miss Rosie Thompson, who could break chains with her hand. Miss Kerra, a young Canadia woman, who accompanied in most of the capitals of Europe, was, we believe, the first to perform the feat, while hanging with the head of her knees in a trapeze, of holding a man at his back with her teeth and raising him rapidly round with her hands. The same trick was performed more recently, among others, by Miss Leona Dare and Miss Carlo Willon.

It cannot be said that this is exactly a fitting performance for women, or that the exhibition of the weaker sex as athletes generally is an altogether edifying spectacle. It ought to be discouraged as much as possible as degrading to the sex.—Chambers' Journal.

Helping the Infant Along.

In the North of England, when a child is taken from the house for the first time it is given an egg, some salt and a little loaf of bread, and occasionally a small piece of money—these gifts being supposed to insure the child against ever standing in need of the common necessaries of life. In the East Ridings of Yorkshire a few matches are added to light the child to heaven. In Holland, Sweden, Norway, Poland and parts of Russia the mother of a new born babe, if not too poor, provides a small cheese, which is cut in small slices and distributed among the unmarried ladies of the neighborhood.

Any young lady who receives her share of the cheese and eats it without asking where it came from or who sent it will meet her future husband at a cross path or cross roads within the month. In Northumberland a cake called the "dreaming bread" is distributed in the same way, the young ladies who partake of it being supposed to dream of their future husbands the same night. In the United States, as well as in many other countries, a book, a piece of money and a bottle of liquor is placed before an infant the day it is 1 year old, the object being to test what its after inclinations will be.—St. Louis Republic.

A Living Monument.

The "Little Bethlehem" charity in Paris has an interesting history. It was founded a few years ago by the Count and Countess of Laurencsau, *whose only child,* a beautiful and winsome little girl, was greatly beloved by her large circle of relatives, and on each birthday she was showered with gifts of money, which were put on interest for her marriage dowry. The child died before she reached maturity, and her sorrowing mother took the money which might have purchased a costly monument and founded this day nursery for houseless babies in Paris.

Her example has been widely imitated by other bereaved mothers, who have devoted money intended for memorial windows or elaborate monuments to the "Little Bethlehem." Mme. Carnot, wife of the president of the republic, is a frequent visitor and benefactor of this charity, and may often be seen on her way to the Rue Bacon with her hands filled with fruits and flowers or more substantial gifts.—New York Ledger.

The Bouquet Game.

One of the players is asked to name her favorite flower; this she does, mentioning three or four—as the lily, the rose, the violet, etc. She is then invited to leave the room. When she has done so the other players designate by the names of the chosen flowers, several friends or playmates (absent or present) of the one who has withdrawn. She is now called back and asked, "What will you do with the lily?"

To which she replies in any manner she pleases.

Perhaps she says, "I will wear it next my heart," or "comfort" "I will put it aside," etc. When she has disposed of each of the flowers according to her fancy, she is told whom they represent; then, it may be, she finds she has cast away her dearest friend; has given the place of honor to one whom she regards with indifference, and so on. If she gives droll or incongruous answers the game is rendered more lively and amusing.—Entertainment.

How to Fold a Shirt.

Few things put a man in a temper more than a badly folded shirt, no matter how well it is laundered. There is a certain art in the method of "folding" that if carefully followed insures stiff cuffs and an unruffled front. Spread the shirt on a table or bed, fold over the two sides length ways, so that they lie one over the other upon the bosom. Turn the sleeves back half way from the shoulders, doubling the sleeve squarely over, and bringing them to lie straight down on the folded body. Then take the whole and give it a cross fold upward, so that the lower part of the shirt which is turned over will cover the upper part of the sleeves and bosom.—Yankee Blade.

To Prevent a Chimney from Cracking.

People who use lamps—and everybody does more or less—come in here and ask me to pick out a chimney that I can warrant against cracking. Now the fact is any lamp chimney is liable to crack. But I can give you a remedy which will nonpearer keeping a chimney from cracking than anything I know of, and it is simple. Wash the chimney in coal oil and do not attempt to dry it with a cloth or anything else. That chimney will smoke until it gets as black as a black cat before it will crack. I have never had a customer who tried this who came back for another chimney.—Interview in Chicago Tribune.

Songs Made of Babies' Curls.

Baby curls on the brows of grandmothers! It is a fact that a great many false bangs are made out of the soft silky curls that grow on the heads of the little folk. A deal of the hair is imported for the purpose from France and Germany, but much is taken right here in New York. The delicate quality of the former—all who have grown tearfully tender to your baby are not over-pleased with the thought—is wrought in numerous tissues and put away in a drawer for use, but they are eclipsed off automatically in a hairdresser's shop without a moment's notice. It is a goodly price, which will purchase buy a cap to cover the short head.—New York Tribune.

A Bag of Milk.

"Here you are, two pounds of chops, good scant weight," said the merry Creation stamp grocer to a young man of poor appearance who had brought in an order from his wife, "and how for your milk; where's your can?" The young man of poverty protested that he hadn't read the order, and had not been equipped with a can. "Never mind," said the grocer; "here, hold on to it," and he dexterously slipped one end of a package of sugar and filled the corners into place. The two quarts of milk were poured into the inside bag. "The grocer," said the young man, after peering through the paper, as water would," explained the grocer. "I had hard work to get people to believe they could carry milk in a bag at first, and had to let it go at my own risk. I've sent it so half a mile by slow transit; still I'd advise you not to stop to tell any long stories on the way home."—Providence Journal.

They Settled the Pin Money Question.

He was a young man who had been a few days married. In a crowd he was overheard to mention about pin money he said: "I get my wages every Saturday night. I carry the money home and give every cent of it to my wife. If I want any I ask her for it. She buys what we want, and she puts in the bank all we can spare. It is as much her interest as it is mine to save all we can. If she is fit to be my wife and am to bring up the children she is fit to be trusted with the money, and I never ask her what she does with it."

Another man, who receives monthly wages, said: "When I am paid I hand over to my wife as much money as she earned before we were married, and that was $4 a week."

There is peace in both these houses. There is no need of comment.—Woman's Journal.

Pretty Girls as Nurses.

"She's a King's Daughter, God bless her! and she's been all through this house, leaving joy and sunshine in her wake."

It was an old, wrinkled woman who spoke. Her eyes were dimmed with tears as she gazed affectionately at a pretty young girl, scarcely twenty, who was just turning the corner.

The scene was a Brooklyn street, in one of the most densely populated parts of the city, and the young girl a member of the King's Daughters.

"We do all the good we can," said an elderly lady member of the order, "but the greatest service is being done by our young girls just budding into womanhood. They are indefatigable workers, and each day finds them climbing tall tenement house stairs and in the sick rooms of the very poor."—New York Journal.

A Cure for Toothache.

It is not at all uncommon to have toothache with perfectly sound teeth, or in teeth that have been recently filled. With out explaining the cause for this I would simply recommend a very convenient little application, which you can readily prepare yourself and keep on hand. Take a piece of chamois skin, or of fine closely woven flannel, and soak it thoroughly in a good extract of Jamaica ginger, or what is better still, in tincture of cardamom, which you can obtain from any druggist.

Let this dry, and put it away until the time of need. To use it in the case of the toothed I have mentioned, with a pair of scissors cut a small piece off, and place it between the gum and the lip, directly over the root of the offending tooth. This will act as a counter-irritans, and its effect is really marvelous.—Laury McHenry in New York World.

A Milk Bath.

A milk bath means a beautiful complexion and a luxury. If purses would permit it it would be a necessity. Milk can *would not. Water* clear is just as beneficial as water combined with a little milk.

Here is a mock milk bath that is almost as beneficial to the skin as pure milk. Make up a dozen or more bags of cheese cloth about a foot square. Fill them with oatmeal and pure white castile soap, shaved fine—two-thirds oatmeal and one-third soap. Add a little borax and some powdered orris root and tie up the bags securely. Drop one of these bags in the water makes a delightfully refreshing bath and the skin like velvet.—Chicago Herald.

There are thousands and thousands of wives and mothers in New York who make ends meet by sewing on overalls that pay 25 cents, shirts 50 cents, vests 35 cents, trousers $3, flannel shirts $1 a dozen. They are obliged to find their own thread for the overalls and shirts, and carry the work to many big shops. Only a few days ago a street car one-tenth of their earnings is gone.

Constance Cary Harrison is said to have enjoyed the same style of education that Charles Lamb records was received by his sister Mary. She was "tumbled early into a spacious closet of good old English reading, and browsed at will upon that fair and wholesome pasturage."

Mrs. Henry Hay, a colored woman, whose husband was an army cook in the War of 1812, is now living near Glen Gardner, in New Jersey, at the age of 113 years. She is the oldest pensioner in the United States, and although she is in good health is nearly blind.

Silly mothers sometimes allow the little ones of the family to monopolize the conversation when there is company, which renders their presence obnoxious to callers, who must perforce listen to their prattle through deference to their hostess.

Fannie Edgar Thomas, the newspaper correspondent, makes her home with Ella Wheeler, the poetess, at Meriden, Conn. Thomas is a clever pianist as well as a writer and speaks German and French fluently.

Kerosene will make tin tea kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from varnished furniture.

Salt will curdle new milk. Hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

Gray gloves do not show soil as quickly as the tan shades do, and are especially handsome with black or gray costumes.

A small barrel either stained or covered with cretonne makes an excellent substitute for a hamper for soiled clothes.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

CORRECT STYLES DRESS DESCRIBED FOR MIDWINTER WEAR.

A Brief Review of the Fashions of the Past Twelve Months, with Mention of Notable Changes and Present Styles—A Charming Evening Bodice.

One year ago the tournure was worn; now the dress skirt follows the lines of the figure closely, without steel or pads. One year ago women did not sweep the dirty sidewalks with their gowns; now they have added length to the day dress skirt, which necessitates holding it up on the promenade, which have caused through a somewhat extravagant phase, are now returning to much the shape and size of last winter.

A PARIS "AT HOME" AND EVENING TOILETS.

The tea gown is rapidly giving place to what one must call for want of a better word the house dress. It is a close fitting robe, long, cut a la princesse, and draped perhaps a little in front. It can be made with a high or half low neck, with sleeves or with more wings of crepe. It can be put on for afternoon tea, and worn all the evening unless there is a dinner party, which necessitates a full toilet. The changes in the hats and bonnets lie chiefly in their being much lower, and worn much more forward on the head. In muffs the notable innovation of the year is the introduction of the "three-quarters" jacket. It is a change from the short jacket and long mantles that is sure to find favor.

On the bodices there is more or less draping of the "drawn across" and "headache shawl" kind. A charming bodice for an "at home" or any evening occasion is shown in the cut. It is of black Chantilly lace, enriched with turquois and gem embroidery on the pointed collar. Sleeves and fringed belt. Lace and ribbon rosettes loop up the angel sleeves on the shoulders and the drapery in the center of the bust.

Young Girls' Ball Gowns.

There is a large choice in young girls' ball gowns. Among some of the newer styles seen was a pretty yellow tulle, with a plain slit around skirt, fringed with buttercups. The bodice was made full back and front, drawn in at the waist on some five rows of gold cord, the buttons falling at the neck and at the basque. A pink chiffon, with tiny embroidered rosebuds, was made much in the same style, the bodice bordered with pink ostrich feathers; and a china blue had a flight of blackbirds down one side, with a stay trimming of white grounded brocaded silk and full puffed sleeves of the same.

Walking Costumes.

For the walking costume in Paris all sorts of rather thick hairy cloths are the fashion, principally trimmed in fawns, grays and the new terra cotta shades. Some are self colored, others plaid, checked or striped, and others again figured with simple patterns, such as flowers, leaves, crescents and the like. Scotch tweeds and cheviots maintain their supremacy, and tartans have still a place in the fashionable programme, though they are far from holding the position they did last year.

Maid Servants in Livery.

White caps and aprons have for some years now been a badge of the maid servant in well ordered houses, but a real livery is a recent innovation. It consists of a dress of cloth in dark green, blue, claret or other hue, to suit the livery of the family in whose service the maid may be. The dress is plainly made and trimmed with livery bands of braid. This livery is worn by maids who appear above stairs from luncheon time on during the remainder of the day.

Fans for Special Occasions.

Ladies with luxurious tastes and plethoric pocketbooks indulge in fans designed for special occasions. Fans of satin, hand painted by reputable artists, who trace upon their leaves subjects appropriately selected and full of meaning, the sticks being framed in ornamental borders and divisions.

BOATING, BALL AND HUNTING FANS.

The fans carried with evening toilets are for the most part filmy affairs, being composed in some instances of alternate bands of lace insertion and painted crepe, mounted on a dainty ivory frame. Again, the leaves may be of gauze with some unique embroidery, a painted center and lace at the edge. In the cut are shown three styles of fans, those explain themselves, and give an idea how fans are arranged for the various occasions on which they are to be carried.

Fashion Fads.

Aprons are coming into favor again. One of the new aprons reposes in the poetic name of "Sweet Briar," and is worn by amateur artists while at their work.

Dinner parties are a favored form of entertainment this season.

Sleeves to dresses are being worn only moderately long now.

RUBBER GOODS!

SHERWIN'S, 23 West Front Street.

Men's Rubber Boots	*from* $2.25	*up.*
" *Buckle Arctics*	" 1.10	"
" *Rubbers*	" .43	"
Boys' "	" .35	"
Ladies' "	" .28	"
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	" .15	"

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. S. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains

At the 5 and 10c Store

IN PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them.

Two thirds of regular price will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good ones left.

We guarantee to save you money on Crockeryware.

Though tinware has been McKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We still sell all size in lamp chimneys at 5c., and wise people need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold at close. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. House-furnishings of all kinds.

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

DRINK THE FAMOUS

STRAWBERRY CRUSH,

At RANDOLPH'S, the DRUGGIST,

21 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

"Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours."

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN OVERCOATS.

10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.

Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

SAY

TIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

THIS IS THE SEASON

when you need a pair of

DRESS SHOES.

Can you do better than to call on

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

22 W. FRONT STREET,

(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

Closing out the balance of o HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc. At greatly reduced prices, at

STEPHENSON'S

21 WEST FRONT STREET,

Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

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LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

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Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

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JOHN W. MURRAY President.

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NATHAN HARPER, " "

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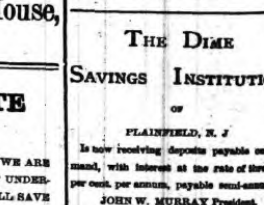
ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY



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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT JAMES K. ARNOLD.

An Important Meeting of the Grocers' Association Last Evening.

The Plainfield Grocers' Association held an important meeting in the office of Lawyer William A. Codington, last evening. The meeting was largely attended and was the most enthusiastic ever held by the Association. During the session a resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to prepar and present to Council at its next meeting, a petition requesting that honorable body to increase the license fee of peddlers and hawkers in order to protect the business of the merchants of the city. The question was thoroughly ventilated. The members thought that the licensing of out of town peddlers at such a low rate was detrimental to the interests of merchants of the city. They claimed that hawkers of all kinds were coming to Plainfield by the wholesale, and thought that for the good of the business interests of the city it would be wise to check this influx. It was also decided to revise the delinquent list for their own protection. The business of a routine nature was transacted and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—James K. Arnold.
Vice-President—J. A. Smith.
Financial Secretary—J. Fred MacDonald.
Treasurer—Fred W. Dunn.
Recording Secretary—Wm. A. Codington.

JOTTINGS.

—The shorthand class will meet at the Y. M. C. A. to-night.

—Mr. Henry Totten died at his home in his home in Newark yesterday.

—The Borough Common Council will meet in regular session next week from to-night.

—The borough of North Plainfield was left in darkness last night. Not a street lamp was lighted.

—The Exempt Firemen's Association is arranging for a grand ball to be given at the Crescent Rink early next month.

—The regular meeting of the woman's union prayer meeting is to be held at Vincent chapel, Monday, Feb. 2, at 3.30 p. m. Mrs. A. J. Moore, Sec.

—The Young People's Society of the Trinity Reformed church held a sociable in the Sunday-school room of that church last evening. There was a large attendance.

—The members of the Young People's Society of the First Presbyterian church will give one of their entertaining sociables in the parlors of the church this evening.

—Crescent Division, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, at a meeting held last evening, adopted resolutions of condolence regarding the death of the late John Duckworth.

—The fog on the North river last night delayed the ferryboats considerably and in consquence thereof every train that arrived in this city from New York was from fifteen minutes to a half hour late.

—Martin, the five-year-old son of Daniel and Bridget Regan, was burned from his late residence on West Third street yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

—The Reform Club held their regular weekly meeting last evening. President Spencer presided. Mr. Boice conducted the devotional exercises, after which good speeches were made by Mr. Anglemand and Mr. Boice. The president made an earnest appeal for signers to the pledge. A number of men came forward and pledged their names on the roll.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles W. Carson of this city is visiting at Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Joy, (nee McGee) have returned to their home in North Plainfield, from their wedding trip.

Mr. Robert Mitchell, a member of the city Republican Executive Committee is confined to his home by a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Charles Kellogg has tendered his resignation as choir master of the choir of the Holy Cross church. He has served in that capacity for some time past.

Mr. David S. Terrill died at his home in Irvington Thursday evening, shortly after six o'clock, after a short illness with erysipelas. A wife and two sons survive him, one of whom is Mr. Maxwell Terrill, of the firm of Terrill & Cole, of this city.

Mr. John C. Collins, the originator of Boys' Clubs in the United States and Canada, will address the members of the Plainfield Boys' Club at their rooms on North avenue on Saturday evening, Jan. 31, at 7.30. All are invited to attend.

Rachel Benton, age 88 years, died at her home in this city last evening. She was the widow of the late Lewis Benton and was well-known. The funeral will take place from her late residence Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Interment will be made at Catskill, N. Y.

A surprise party was given in honor of Frank N. Houseman at his home, 19 West Third street, last evening. The following were present: Miss Mamie Murray, Miss Lilly Zeiss, Master Raymond Dunn, Miss Addie Abbott, Miss Margaret Abbott, Miss Bessie Abbott, Master Wesley Thorn, Miss Nellie Casey, Miss Lizzie Casey, Miss Carrie Frazee, Master Eddie Nelson, Miss Minnie Zeiss, Miss Lilly Lang, Miss Josie Miner, Miss Katie Carney, Miss Sarah Carney and Master Bertie Drake.

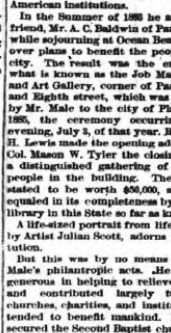
A Runaway Horse.

A horse belonging to a young man named Wilson, from Bound Brook, became frightened on Park avenue this morning and ran away. Before the animal was caught it succeeded in wrecking the wagon and strewing its produce which the vehicle contained about the street promiscuously.

EX-MAYOR MALE DEAD.

DYING PEACEFULLY AT 11:30 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

The End of a Long and Useful Life. —Plainfield's First Mayor and Most Honored Citizen.—Beginning Life a Poor Boy and Dying a Millionaire!—To Be Buried Beside His Wife in Greenwood Cemetery.



Ex-Mayor Male is dead. He passed peacefully away at 11.30 o'clock last night at his residence, on Crescent avenue, in the presence of his immediate relatives, and after a brief illness. He was 82 years old.

Sunday morning, by way of a little exercise he shoveled a pathway through the snow from his home to the sidewalk, while his servant man, James Brennan, was doing other chores.

Mr. Brennan has been in Mr. Male's employ for the past thirteen years. He had left the shovel at the back door at Mr. Male's request, as the old gentleman liked such exercise. It is supposed that he caught cold in his bowels, on this occasion, although he had been complaining for several days previously of feeling unwell. He attended the Unitarian church Sunday morning, but was compelled to leave before the service was concluded, on account of pains in his stomach. Dr. Davis was called in to attend him. Mr. Male suffered so much that it was feared then that his illness would prove fatal, and his nephew and namesake, Mr. Job Male of Camden, was telegraph for Sunday, and arrived Monday morning, to be on hand in case of emergency.

Monday morning Mr. Male was about the house, and expected he would be able to be out within a few days. He read the accounts in the New York papers about the destruction by the storm of the day before, and commented upon it to those about him. He seemed to be in the best of spirits. Towards evening, however, his condition changed unfavorably and he was compelled to take his bed, this time finally. The doctor pronounced his ailment inflammation of the bowels.

A few moments before his death he called for a glass of water. After partaking of it he quietly expired in the presence of near relatives, and seemingly in no pain.

There is no man among us so dearly beloved by all the people, and whose death will be so greatly deplored.

Ex-Mayor Job Male was born in Sunmerastshire, England, in August, 1808, one of eleven children.

The family emigrated to this country when deceased was eight years old. They were quite poor. While they were trudging along a toll bridge over the Hackensack river, at Jersey City, the bridge keeper said to Mr. Male's father, "Friend, you have an abundance of boys—I want a boy to attend this bridge. Let me have one of yours." "Take your pick," replied the father, and the future millionaire and future mayor of Plainfield was chosen.

From that hour he was virtually left to win his way, and fight the battle of life alone.

Later he lived for a few years in Canada, but returned to this country. In 1837 he worked in Jersey City as a journeyman carpenter. In 1836 he began business on his own account as contractor and builder. He built homes and business houses, including railroad buildings. He built wharves and docks, and made substantial improvements to the Jersey City water front. Millions of people who go over the ferries are unaware of the fact that he invented and constructed the adjustable slips, now in universal use, by which the approach to the ferryboats may be raised or lowered level with the boat, according to the requirements of the tide.

In 1845 he organized the first fire engine company in Jersey City, and was for several years its foreman.

During these years he invested his earnings in real estate, and being a man of sterling honesty, temperate, economical, and thrifty generally, as well as religious, it is no wonder that he succeeded.

He was happily married and made a home at Empire in 1836. And soon after his return located in Plainfield, where he invested largely, foreseeing its bright future. He at once came into prominence here and was made the first mayor of Plainfield in 1869, when the city government was organized under a special charter obtained at that time.

His investments here as elsewhere proved very profitable, and he died supposed to worth considerably over one million of dollars.

Mr. Male was elected four times Mayor of Plainfield, as follows: 1869-70; 1877-8; 1887-8, and 1889-90—more than a third of the time the city has existed. What higher tribute will show the high regard which the people of this locality had for him. Always faithful and upright he will live in memory so long as the city itself exists, a model of a pure life, and as an illustration of the possibilities open to young men under our American institutions.

In the Summer of 1886 he and his old friend, Mr. A. C. Baldwin of Park avenue, while sojourning at Ocean Beach, talked over plans to benefit the people of this city. The result was the erection of what is known as the Job Male Library and Art Gallery, corner of Park avenue and Eighth street, which was presented by Mr. Male to the city of Plainfield in 1885, the ceremony occurring Friday evening, July 3, of that year. Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis made the opening address, and Col. Mason W. Tyler the closing, before a distinguished gathering of Plainfield people in the building. The gift was stated to be worth $50,000, and is unequaled in its completeness by any city library in this State so far as known.

A life-sized portrait from life, painted by artist Julian Scott, adorns the institution.

But this was by no means all of Mr. Male's philantropic acts. He was also generous in helping to relieve distress, and contributed largely to various churches, charities, and institutions intended to benefit mankind. In 1884 he secured the Second Baptist church, contributing largely toward its purchase for the Reform Club, which has proved an untold blessing to thousands seeking to save themselves from the evil effects of intemperance, which had empoverished them and their families.

Mr. Male's last term of office as mayor of Plainfield expired last month (December, 1890.) He filled the office with even more honor to himself than ever before. The people quite well felt proud to have had such a noble man as one of our citizens, and wish we had many more like him.

In stature Mr. Male was six feet tall, exceedingly well proportioned, remarkably erect for a man of his years, and very active. He would outwalk in speed nearly two-thirds of the men of half his age, and to the last hour of his illness had a keen and active mind, managing his own affairs with the utmost business method, keeping his accounts with precious clearness and correctness. We have seen his well-kept books of account as he has shown them to us, and have never seen accounts better kept.

In politics Mr. Male was a Republican, as reliable in this respect as in every other.

Mr. Male's wife died some years ago, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery. Whither he was accustomed to go every Summer at intervals of a few weeks to open the grave and care fully attended to, and well provided with the flowers she loved in her lifetime, and kept the grave as memorials of her beautiful character.

Mr. Male has owned large and costly vault at Hillside Cemetery, and it was understood to have been his intention at one time to have his wife's remains removed to this place and buried at Hillside beside his own. This intention was expressed about a year ago to the writer. Whether the events of the past year had anything to do with his change of purpose will never be known. But we suppose all good citizens will regret that the ashes of a life so noble and closely identified with the interests of Plainfield will not be buried in our own beautiful cemetery.

Peace to his ashes! May the lesson of his life prove useful to those struggling to be men, even with courage. May the study it will do them no harm. To aim to become likewise worthy will do them much good. To all will it not only succeed in becoming so enshrined in public affection and esteemand end life as ripe and beautiful as his has now become, but will procure wear so worthy a crown of glory. Every boy is poor as he was, with ambition almost as good a Christian, so noble and so rich, but if he holds to such good principles he in the end will not need to complain.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Crescent avenue, Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, and the body will be buried Monday morning in Greenwood Cemetery beside that of his beloved wife.

A New Enterprise in Plainfield.

The American Duplex Dobbie Company filed articles of incorporation yesterday with the Clerk of Union county. The company proposes to make and sell machines for the manufacture of silk, cotton and woolen fabrics. The business will be located in Plainfield and the company's capital is $125,000. The incorporators are Randolph Perkins, Junior Streeter, James H. Lancaster, Daniel A. Fisher, Miles A. Stafford, Frederick J. Lorillard, Jr., Frederick Sturdevant, W. Nichols, of Fairfield, N. Y., and Eugene M. Sanger, of New York City.

A New Hotel for Plainfield.

Articles of incorporation were filed to-day in the office of the county clerk by what will be hereafter known as the "Albion Hotel Company," the incorporators being J. H. Poillon, Frank E. Miller and Nelson Bunyon, all of Plainfield.

The object of the company is to erect a spacious hotel. The company propose to start business with a capital stock of $10,000, the same to be divided into one hundred shares, the par value of each share to be $100.—Elizabeth Herald, Jan. 28th.

The Damaged Wires.

The work of repairing the telephone and telegraph wires, in this city, which were damaged by the storm Sunday morning, is progressing slowly and although the company has a large number of linemen employed the force will not be put in its regular position for several days. About twenty extra linemen arrived in this city last night to assist in making the necessary repairs.

Found the Accused Innocent.

John Spotsky, charged with larceny from Garret Empie in 1886, was tried yesterday in the Union county court of general sessions. Lawyer Connolly appeared for the defendant, and in summing up told the jury that it cost the county nearly $400 to try this case. The jury acquitted the defendant after having deliberated five minutes.

Proposed Underground Telegraph.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 29.—A surveyor, who is learned represents a New York syndicate of capitalists, is in Plainfield, engaged in mapping out a route for a proposed underground telegraph route through New Jersey. The new line is to be a rival of the Western Union it is said.—Newark Evening News.

—To-morrow will be sentence day in the Union county court.

ANOTHER BATCH OF BILLS.

Some New Measures Introduced in the Senate.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate yesterday:

No. 25 (Mr. Werts)—Repealing the act of 1870, incorporating the Electric Medical College of New Jersey. (Judiciary.)

No. 26 (Mr. Werts)—Providing that the Court of Pardons parole convicts, meeting for such purpose on the first Tuesday of January, February, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, and on the second Tuesday of March. The parole may be revoked at any time for the violation of regulations which are prescribed for the ex-convict's conduct. (Judiciary.)

No. 27 (Mr. Carter)—Amending the act for the election of road overseers. (Municipal Corporations.)

No. 28 (Mr. Fowler)—Fixing a fine of from $5 to $20 or imprisonment in the county jail for trespassing on another's land in quest of game. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 29 (Mr. Cranmer)—Further supplement to the act respecting conveyances. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 30 (Mr. Cornish)—Supplement to the act on March 27, 1870, to prevent fraud in legal proceedings. (Revisions of Laws.)

No. 31 (Mr. Cornish)—Enabling railroad companies to collect freight charges from the consignee when the cosingnor cannot be found or refuses to receive the freight. (Railroads and Canals.)

No. 32 (Mr. McDonald)—Enabling the Hudson County Park Commissioners to buy a track of land at the terminus of public road for park purposes. (Municipal Corporations.)

No. 33 (Mr. McDonald)—Exempting State and municipal bonds from tax of any character. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 34 (Mr. McDonald)—Amending the Mortgage act. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 35 (Mr. Marsh)—Requiring a fireman and an engineer on all railroad locomotives when in use. (Railroad and Canals.)

No. 36 (Mr. Marsh)—Allowing the Chancellor to fix the salary of the Sergeants at the Chancel Chamber. (Judiciary.)

No. 37 (Mr. Marsh)—Providing that the Common Council of any second-class city may by a majority vote divide and recreate wards once in five years, each ward to contain no more than 800 votes. (Municipal Corporations.)

No. 38 (Mr. Werts)—Supplement to the act concerning executors. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 39 (Mr. Werts)—Empowering executors to mortgage real estate of minors for improvements on the same. (Judiciary.)

No. 40 (Mr. Werts)—Provides that in contesting election cases before the Circuit Court a jury as with the judge shall sit. (Elections.)

No. 41 (Mr. Werts)—Authorizes Law Judges to preside in the County Circuit when so requested by the Supreme Court Justice. (Judiciary.)

No. 42 (Mr. Werts, for the President)—Giving the consent of the State to the grant made to New Jersey by act of Congress, appropriating certain sums of money to agricultural colleges. (Judiciary.)

No. 43 (Mr. Werts)—Requiring the Commissioners of Pilotage when appointing new pilots to select from among the boat-keepers in order of their term of service. (Riparian Rights.)

No. 44 (Mr. Werts)—Amending the act relating to the meeting of corporations. (Corporations.)

No. 45 (Mr. Werts)—Authorizing corporations formed to construct railroads, canals, wharves, etc, to hold stock in corporations organized to operate such public works.

No. 46 (Mr. Barrett)Supplement to the Orphan's Court act. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 47 (Mr. Marsh)—Making slight amendments to the Game law. (Game and Fish.)

No. 48 (Mr. Werts)—Regulating the voting by proxy of meetings of corporations. (Corporations.)

Physical Degeneracy.

Dr. T. H. Tomlinson will repeat by request at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Thursday evening next, the very plain, forcible and helpful address on "Physical degeneracy," given under the auspices of the association Dec. 15, 1891. The following report of the lecture was published at the time. The points put touched on overwork, the want of holidays, the excitement of speculation and gambling, etc. The use of alcohol and malt beverages was shown to be a curse. The use of tobacco was severely condemned, and its evil results on the nerves and their action clearly pointed out. Various forms of licentiousness were dealt with not in a vague, general way but with a definiteness commensurate with the gravity of the subject. The "talk" was such a one as should be repeated until every young man in town has heard its warnings.

The Union County Prosecutorship.

Senator Marsh is out for the Union county Prosecutorship, at least his friends say so, and there are reasons for thinking their assertions are founded on fact. President Gilhooly, of the City Council has been spoken of for Prosecutor, but he is a warm personal friend of Senator Marsh and will not stand in his way if he has made up his mind to accept the place. Besides, President Gilhooly is elected, it is claimed, by the Elizabeth District Court Judgeship to succeed Judge Cross. The incumbent, William R. Wilson, it is said, will not be reappointed though he has has a strong backer in Congressman Geisenhainer.

The longer you wait the worse it is. Strike the trouble right away. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you want. It will at once relieve the kidneys, stimulate the liver and cool your skin.—Adv.

A BIBLE READER WITH NERVE.

Chaplain McCabe's Method of Raising Missionary Funds in Church.

The Adams avenue M. E. church, one of the leading Methodist churches of this city, was visited on Sunday by Chaplain McCabe, who was on his annual visit soliciting funds in the interest of missions. It has been the custom yearly in this church, to mark off spaces on a large black-board, each block representing a sum of money, large or small. The large blocks are disposed of first to the most influential and wealthy members, who step up and subscribe to the amounts while the chaplain entertains the audience with the words of encouragement or religious songs. The enthusiasm of the brethren is usually aroused to such an extent that astonishing contributions are secured.

Everything was progressing finely on Sunday, and the largest amount ever raised had already been pledged when a bombshell was cast into camp. The blackboard already represented more than $6,000. The chaplain was flourishing a piece of chalk in the air preparatory to marking off a few remaining blocks at a dollar each, when a tall gentleman with a silky yellowish beard arose in the audience and claimed attention.

"At this point," said the new speaker, fixing his mild blue eye upon the chalk in the hand of Chaplain McCabe, "I would like to read a few passages of Scripture." The Chaplain requested the stranger to be seated until the subscriptions were all in. The gentleman resumed his seat, and the weary chaplain suggested to the church officials that the individual was a crank, and he proposed to dismiss the the audience suddenly without the scripture readings.

As soon as the last dollar had been pledged, however, the stranger was again upon his feet with his Bible in hand prepared to read. The curiosity of the congregation was also marked, and the reader was allowed to proceed. Opening the book complacently, he began to read this from St. Matthew, Sixth chapter: "Take heed that ye do not your alms before men to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father, which is in Heaven."

During the reading every eye in the house was riveted upon the stranger, and a breathless stillness reigned. Chaplain McCabe was for an instant apparently at a loss for words, but he quickly recovered his self-hood, and said: "I suppose the recital of these passages of scripture is intended as a rebuke upon our methods of raising money. I once had the same passages repeated to me by a millionaire who was on mean that he would never dare let his right hand know of the deeds of the left hand, and who was never known to give over $1 a year in aid of missionary work."

Without waiting for a reply, the chaplain nodded to Organist Bowell, and the choir began the doxology. The stranger disappeared before the congregation filed out.—N. Y. Sun.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Among the Officers Two Dark Horses Win.

The Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, concluded their two days' sessions of the annual meeting at Masonic Temple, Trenton, yesterday by the election of officers. For the positions of Grand Master and Grand Secretary, dark horses won the race. The most important contest was for Grand Secretaryship. Everybody thought that Rev. H. Vehslage, of Irvington, had the inside track, but Thomas H. R. Redway, of Asbury Park, who was Deputy Grand Secretary last year, and who had not sought the office was elected by a nice majority. The list of officers is: Thomas W. Tilden, of Jersey City, Most Worshipful Grand Master; James H. Durand, Rahway, Deputy Grand Master; Charles Butcher, Newark, Senior Grand Warden; Albert B. Randolph, Jersey City, Junior Grand Warden; Charles Bechtel, Trenton, Grand Treasurer; Thomas H. R. Redway, Asbury Park, Grand Secretary; William D. Rutan, Deputy Grand Secretary; Reva Charles H. W. Stocking and Edward Dilkes, Grand Chaplains; Henry S. Haines, Burlington, Grand Instructor; A. D. Winfield, Orange, Senior Grand Deacon; Edwin W. Hine, Orange, Junior Grand Deacon; John A. Parker, Jersey City Grand Marshal; W. C. Speer, Newhold, Senior Grand Steward; Henry A. Hodges, Junior, Grand Steward; John Cluny, Camden, Grand Sword Bearer; Louis C. Gillespie, Grand Pursuivant; Florin Oborstel, Paterson, Grand Organist.

Grand Master Tilden ran for the same office four years ago against Robert H. Moore, of Elizabeth, and was defeated. He is Past Master of Rising Sun Lodge, Jersey City; Past Grand Master and Past District Deputy, Messrs. Ford, Correll, Sebring and Woodland were delegates from this city.

—The Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders will meet in the Court House at Elizabeth next Thursday.

Died.

BENTON—In this city, January 29th, 1891, Rachel Benton, wife of the late Lewis Benton. Age 88 years and 3 months.

Funeral services at her late residence Sunday, Feb. 1st, at 2.30 p. m. Interment at Catskill, N. Y.

MALE—In this city, Jan. 29th, Job Male, in his 83d year.

Funeral services from his late residence, Crescent avenue and First place, Sunday, Feb. 1st, at 2.30 p. m. Interment in Greenwood. 31-2*R

DUCKWORTH—In this city, Jan. 28th, of pneumonia, John L. Duckworth, aged 39 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Funeral services from Hope chapel, Saturday, Jan. 31st, at 2.30 p. m. R*

CONCERT AT THE CASINO,

Tuesday, February 3, at 8:15 p. m.,

BY THE

ELIZABETH GLEE CLUB.

Under the patronage of fifty well-known ladies. The club will be assisted by MRS. GERRIT SMITH, Soprano; MISS LILIAN PARSLOE, Violiste, and MR. GEORGE G. DALAND, Accompanist.

Tickets $1 each may be procured only from the patronesses.

MOTH-VAULT FOR FURS,

CLOTHING, ETC., AT

Carey's Storage, 76, 78, 80 W. Front St.

Also New and Second hand Furniture we are offering at Bargains. Walnut Marble Top Bedroom Suit $25. Walnut Wardrobe $12. Folding beds $12 and upward. Hair Mattresses, full size, $10. Idol Folding-Bed-Spring, full size, $6. Extension Tables 6, 8 and 10 feet, from $3 to $6. Rugs $1 to $4.50. Oil Cloths, 25c. per yard.

Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Cots, etc., etc.

Prices That Knock Them All Out.

4 lbs. prepared codfish 25c.
Cooper's imported gelatine 2 for 25c.
Choice mackerel 15c. lb
Imported macaroni 4 for 25c.
New crop New Orleans molasses 40c. gallon.
Choicest California 3 way 10c. lb.
Fancy corned beef 10c. lb.
Sugar cured shoulders 7c. lb.
Pure country lard 10c. lb.
Fancy country butter 18, 20, 22 and 25c. lb.
Pure sweet cider 30c gallon.

Oranges, lemons and nuts at prices way down. Special prices on canned goods.

United Tea & Coffee Growers' Association

PEOPLE'S TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERY STORE.
29 WEST FRONT STREET.

R. W. RICE & CO.,

Dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries,

CORNER EMILY and DUER STREETS.

"With malice toward none," cordially welcome that competition which is the life of trade. They seek to deserve their share of the patronage of the public by offering goods of the **Best Quality at Lowest Possible Prices**, and by a determination to continue their efforts to so conduct their business as to keep and preserve their right to be known as the

Public's Obedient Servants.

TELEPHONE CALL 75b

Cent-a-Word Column.

A WILCOX and Gibbs machine for sale. Semi-automatic tensions attached. Old machines repaired. Harper's, 73 Park avenue. 27-6

FOR SALE—Two very fine mastiff dogs. Eight months old. Already good watch dogs. Address P. O. Box 20, Northwood. 29-3

FOR SALE—A nice lot of plants to make room for new business. Bargains. Call at No. 53 Madison avenue and see them. 1-23-3-o s w.

HOUSE WANTED—A small family of adults desire house, about ten rooms, vicinity Crescent Avenue church. Must be in perfect order. Improvements. Rent about $500. Possession April 1st. Address John Smith care of EVENING NEWS. 30-3

I WILL Buy old razors. Eugene Laine, North avenue. 29-3*

PLACE wanted by respectable Swede as coachman or useful man. Inquire at Relief Room. 28-3

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No. 19 East Seventh street. 10-10tf

TO LET—The dwelling house, corner of Firth and Sycamore streets, which has been the residence of Mr. Samuel R. Undershill for about ten years. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to E. G. Mulford, office opposite railroad station. 1-9tf

WANTED—A girl, either white or colored, in family of three. Good wages. Apply at No. 13 East Ninth street. 28-3

WILL EXCHANGE $140 bicycle, safety, for lot, South side and near Myrtle or Netherwood. Address "Lot" care of EVENING NEWS. 27-6

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL. M. H. A.

Monday, Feb. 2.

First appearance here of "DANIEL FROHMAN'S production of Mark Twain's remarkable story, dramatized by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, the

PRINCE and the PAUPER

With ELSIE LESLIE and the New York cast, as performed at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

Prices—$1, 75, 50 and 25c.

Seats on sale Thursday at Miller's and Williams'.

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP of North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law the taxes on their property remaining unsold

January 31, 1891,

will be recorded by the County Clerk at Somerville as the first lien against such property, after which interests and costs will be added and the names of said delinquents will be published. H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

Great Drive

in children's embroidered elderdown carriage covers at 50 and 75c. worth $1.50 and $2.

DRESS GOODS.

An endless variety of new (36 inch) stripes and plain colors at 25c. Fancy plaids and stripes 12 1-2c. Check suitings 7, 8, 10 and 12 1-2c. Cashmeres at 25c., 37, 39 and 45c. Fine damask towels 17, 20 and 25c. Heavy linen towels 12 1-2c. White thread laces, 7 inches wide at 4 and 7c. yd. The D. S. skirts form at $1.00, regular price $2.

Domestic Sewing Machines with all attachments.

I. H. BOEHM,

No. 7 West Front Street.

All the standard brands are selling this week at Low "Cut" Prices.

The largest and handsomest assortment of Hamburgh Edgings we have ever shown is now displayed on our centre tables.

You can look them all over in a few moments.

BISALL'S, 20 West Front street.

NOW!

IS THE "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY" to buy Muslins, Sheetings, White Goods, etc., CHEAP at Edsall's.

SPECIAL

REDUCTION

in Prices!

Shrewsbury females $1.50 doz., Burbank & Morris's sugar corn $1.50 doz., Burbank's stringless beans $1.50 doz., extra choice varieties of canned fruits sold at 25c., viz.—Egg plums, Bartlett pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and pineapples.

A choice lot of California dried apricots.

ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,

Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Plainfield Evening News.

ONE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 5:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. ROBINSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD N. J. LOCK BOX 1.

TELEPHONE CALL 42.

Washington's birthday serves the school children a shabby trick this year. It comes on Sunday.

In Hawaii there are two political parties just now, and the missionary figure in one of them. The missionary party wants annexation to the United States. The other party is called the Native party, and those who belong to this wing advocate the independence of the Hawaiian islands and a constitutional monarchy.

Nebraska farmers appear to be in a hurry. The Journal of that state declares the members of the Farmers' Alliance are in such haste to get "them air offices" that they are urging the congressional delegation to have all the Republican postmasters in the state turned out and their places filled by members of the Farmers' Alliance. It cannot be possible, can it, that, after all, it is post-offices and not reform that the Farmers' Alliance is after?

A Prize Essay.

Do you want to earn $200 or $200? Then write either the first best or the second best essay on the housing of the poorer people among the wage earning classes of the cities. The American Economic association offers these two prizes. The essays are not to deal with the pauper classes so much as with those who earn low wages. There are two ways of housing the poorer wage earning classes. One is to huddle them together like sheep or pigs in a pen in vast tenement houses. Call them by what name you will, improve them as you will, they are still and always tenement houses, where the dwellers must necessarily be in one another's way, and hamper and embarass one another, and drink up one another's proper share of oxygen.

The other way to improve the dwellings of the wage earning class is to cheapen railroad fares, and at the same time furnish rapid transit, so that the poorest and humblest family, if they are industrious and sober, may have a tiny cottage to themselves, with a yard and vegetable and flower garden. Many well meaning landlords would undoubtedly build such cottages, but the railroad fares and the time consumed in the trip to and from work are what stand in the way.

We commend these two ways of looking at the tenement house problem to those who expect to strive for the prize essays. When you have written them send them to the secretary of the Economic association, Professor Richard T. Ely, Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, not later than Nov. 15, 1891.

Agricultural Education.

Connected with the state university of Wisconsin is an agricultural course which seems quite unique. The agricultural experiment station is joined with the college, and this will constantly give to the farmers and agricultural students of Wisconsin the result of experiments in all branches of the animal and vegetable industries.

In order that the instruction may reach the largest number the agricultural instruction is divided into five separate courses. The mere farm laborer who has saved a few dollars can attend the short course and learn how to get the most out of the feed provided for farm animals, what are the best breeds of animals for the farmer, and what are the best crops to raise upon a given soil. Anybody over 16 years of age can take the shorter course, no matter if he can only read and write. No examination is required for this truly practical course.

One of the features of the Agricultural college is a dairy school, where the immense butter and cheese interests of the great northwest are duly fostered. This is the first dairy school established in the United States. The difficult matter of milk testing, which has never, as long as butter and cheese have been made, been brought to a point of exact satisfaction, will be pursued till something definite is reached.

For the student who desires to become a professor of agriculture in its highest and most far reaching lines a regular graduate course is provided, combining literary instruction with that belonging to farming proper. The college is also in constant communication with from sixty to seventy-five farmers' institutes in all parts of Wisconsin, so that farmers are en rapport with the school which is educating their sons and daughters. It is not often that fathers and sons can thus work together for the same ends while the youths are getting their education.

If the time will come in a few years when the United States will want all her agricultural products for home consumption, and the supply will no more than equal the demand and finally not be equal to it, as the country fills up with population, then one of the first duties of every state is to provide a college where the best methods of farming and stock raising may be learned. Other states might well follow the example of Wisconsin.

BY DEATH'S HAND

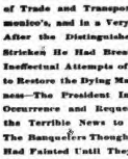
Secretary Windom Expires at a New York Banquet.

BRAIN TROUBLE THE CAUSE

He Had Just Concluded a Stirring Speech.

The Dread Summons Came with Awful Suddenness at the Dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation at Delmonico's, and in a Very Few Moments After the Distinguished Guest Was Stricken He Had Breathed His Last. Ineffectual Attempts of the Physicians to Restore the Dying Man to Consciousness—The President Informed of the Occurrence and Requested to Break the Terrible News to Mrs. Windom. The Banqueters Thought the Secretary Had Fainted Until They Received the Startling Information "He Is Dead!"

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Secretary of the Treasury William Windom is dead. He expired last evening soon after concluding his speech at the annual banquet of the board of trade and transportation at Delmonico's. The sudden death of the secretary caused the immediate adjournment of that body's first session after 10 o'clock. The secretary was the first speaker of the evening. The dinner, which began at 6 o'clock, was completed shortly after 9 p. m., and the secretary arose to speak. He entertained the diners with a most elaborate oration, and was heard amidst the loud applause of his auditors. Mr. Arnoux then got up and was in the midst of his speech



SECRETARY WINDOM.

when Secretary Bayard, who sat some one cried: "Look at Secretary Windom." This short speech was broken short and every eye was turned in the direction of that gentleman. He had collapsed in his chair and was falling to the floor. His face was ghastly and a cry of horror arose among the late festive revelers. There was an immediate rush on the part of every one toward Mr. Windom's chair, but several doctors, who were guests at the dinner, got there first and drove the others back. They were Drs. S. A. Robinson, Durant, Whitney, Fisher, and Bishop. Dr. Robinson laid down, and making a close examination of the prostrate form, discovered that the heart was still beating.

The Batteries Proved Useless.

By his orders the dying secretary was carried into the dish room, adjoining the banqueting hall, and there placed on a table. Messengers were hastily dispatched for electric batteries, several of which were applied to his body, which was rapidly growing cold. It was exactly at 10:05 p. m. when the secretary, after every minute the electric shocks were applied incessantly but without success. At 10:11 Judge Arnoux came out of the dish room and announced that Secretary Windom, whom they had had the pleasure of hearing only a few minutes before, had breathed his last.

A Fearful Announcement.

"He is dead!"

This was the fearful announcement that was sent through the gayly bedecked banquet hall, around which still hung like a funeral pall the smoke of the after-dinner cigars. The words went to the heart of every man who heard them. Could they believe it? The brilliant orator of a few minutes before, now with enthusiasm, predicting his future policy in the treasury, was only a mass of clay. His voice was forever silenced, and his last words had been spoken.

Every man looked at his neighbor with blanched cheeks. Death, that awful messenger, had descended upon their feast and taken from the crowd one of the nation's chief officers.

An Attack of Apoplexy.

A silence fell upon those who were only a few minutes before clamoring for news of Mr. Windom. Judge Arnoux in retiring had announced that Mr. Windom had only fainted, and it was not thought by the outsiders that it was as serious as it proved to be. The secretary had succumbed to an attack of apoplexy. He had been for a long time a sufferer from heart disease and only last Monday was visited by a shock, which, however, passed away without causing him much inconvenience.

The President Informed.

When it was officially announced that the secretary was dead Secretary Tracy at once went to the nearest telegraph office and sent a message to President Harrison informing him of the sad event and requesting him to communicate with Mrs. Windom before her start on the 7:10 p. m. train for New York. This will bring the widow to the city by 7 o'clock in the morning, and not until then can any arrangements be made for the removal of the body.

Cerebral Hemorrhage and Coma.

The doctors who were present, after an examination, issued the following certificate.

We certify that Hon. William Windom, secretary of the treasury, died suddenly at Delmonico's at 10:11 p. m., Jan. 29, 1891, and we further certify that the cause of his death was, first, cerebral hemorrhage; second, coma.

E. J. WHITNEY, M. D.
S. A. ROBINSON, M. D.

It was decided to remove the body to the apartments in the Fifth Avenue hotel which had been occupied by the late secretary. Those who remained with the body that night were Secretary Tracy, Private Secretary Hendly, Attorney General Miller, Secretary Tracy, F. B. Thurber, E. D. Harper, and Mr. Robinson, Undertaker Huyler, of Grace church, was summoned and put in charge of the remains.

Later President Snow, of the board of trade and transportation, telegraphed to President Harrison that the body would be sent on to Washington on a special train at 10 o'clock. Mr. Snow appointed the following committee to escort the remains: Ambrose Snow, James Talcott, F. B. Thurber, W. H. Wiley, Seth Thomas and Norman S. Bentley.

Gen. Logan S. Murray, president of the Washington National bank, was at the dinner, as was J. Edwards Simmons, of the Fourth National bank of that city. Immediately after the death was announced these two gentlemen proceeded to make

Secretary Windom Expires at a New York Banquet.

BRAIN TROUBLE THE CAUSE

He Had Just Concluded a Stirring Speech.

The Dread Summons Came with Awful Suddenness at the Dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation at Delmonico's, and in a Very Few Moments After the Distinguished Guest Was Stricken He Had Breathed His Last. Ineffectual Attempts of the Physicians to Restore the Dying Man to Consciousness—The President Informed of the Occurrence and Requested to Break the Terrible News to Mrs. Windom. The Banqueters Thought the Secretary Had Fainted Until They Received the Startling Information "He Is Dead!"

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arrangements to notify the presidents of the banks in the New York Clearing house to be present at a meeting at the clearing house to take action on the secretary's tragic death. Subsequently Mr. Seligman, the head of trade and transportation, also called a special meeting of his association to take action on the same unhappy subject.

He Appeared in Good Health.

At the guests' table, after his speech, Mr. Windom chatted alternately with Capt. Sloane and Secretary Bayard, who sat next to him. He appeared in excellent health, had not at all worried over his slight illness of Monday. As it was afterward ascertained, a physician in the gathering was watching continually. He was Dr. S. A. Robinson, of West New Brighton, S. I., an old friend of Mr. Windom, and who knew of his illness two days ago.

When the smoke from the cylinders of Havana began to curl upward President Depew rapped for order and announced that he would appoint Judge Arnoux, whom he called to the guests' table, to act as toastmaster. Judge Arnoux, in announcing the first regular toast of the evening, spoke of the great northwest.

"That portion of our country," he said, "has given to us men who furnished us with great soldiers, and in times of peace with great statesmen. Let me introduce to you one of that locality's greatest men. Gentlemen, the Hon. William Windom, secretary of the treasury, will speak to you upon the next regular toast, 'Our Country's Prosperity Dependent Upon Its Instruments of Commerce.'"

Mr. Windom arose at this introduction, smiled and bowed his acknowledgments. Twice he attempted to begin his speech, but was prevented by repeated cheers. During this interval he drank some apollinaris and looked quietly over the sea of waving faces. When the tumult of welcome had subsided he began the discourse which was to be the last to fall from his lips on this earth. Mr. Windom displayed no signs of weakness during his speech. Round upon round of applause greeted him as he sat down. Not content with three times three cheers, one enthusiastic gentleman suggested three more, and they were given with a will.

Mr. Windom sat down as soon as he finished, and took a drink of water. It *was then that he was stricken.*

His Last Speech.

Responding to the toast "Our Country's Prosperity Dependent on Its Instruments of Commerce," Mr. Windom said: I am to speak briefly of the instruments of commerce in their relation to the prosperity and progress of the country. The subject is very broad, and my time very limited. I shall therefore confine my remarks to the topic of the railroad system of commerce, transportation and money. A nation's wealth and prosperity are mainly in proportion to the speed and success of its commerce, and commerce itself is dependent upon the adequacy and adaptation of those two essential instruments. The history of all civilized countries attests the fact, that the nation best equipped with these agencies rapidly becomes the most powerful, the richest and the most prosperous.

A Great Domestic Commerce.

Our own country is no exception to the rule. No nation has ever fostered more liberally, or developed more carefully, its internal and coastwise trade than we have done, and the result and magnitude and prosperity of our domestic commerce is without a parallel in the history of the world. We have more miles of railroad than all Europe, Asia and Africa combined. The carrying tonnage of the United States engaged in coastwise commerce and on our lakes and rivers is very far in excess of the carrying tonnage of any other nation. Our increase of wealth from 1870 to 1880 as compared with that of other countries was:

United States	$13,578,481,495
Great Britain	3,750,000,000
France	1,473,000,000
Germany	3,625,000,000

Our Great Home Markets.

Our home markets in 1880 absorbed five times as much of the agricultural products and dairy of Great Britain exported of them to all the markets of the world. Contrast these grand results of our liberality developments of our resources operating upon our protected industries, with the present depression of our foreign carrying trade. There was a time when we stood first among the nations in shipbuilding, and Great Britain stood second in its ocean tonnage. Once 95 per cent. of our imports and 88 per cent. of our exports were carried in American bottoms, and our merchant marine became the pride of every citizen and the envy of the world.

Driven from the Seas.

Now, so far as foreign trade is concerned, our shipyards are comparatively silent and our flag has almost disappeared from the seas. Secretary Chase's prophecy, made during the protective policy of the first twenty-five years of his administration, that the merchant marine continued to be prosperous so long as wooden vessels were the only vehicles of ocean commerce and other nations refused to grant heavy subsidies to their ships. But when wooden vessels began to be supplanted by iron steamers and European governments granted their contributions into the treasuries of their steamship companies the tonnage of our vessels engaged in foreign trade continued ever since. In my judgment the remedy is plain and easily applied.

If we would regain our lost prestige, reinstate our flag upon the ocean and open the markets of the world to American producers, we must make the contest with the same weapons which have proved so successful in the hands of our rivals. The folly and danger of depending upon our competitors for the means of reaching competitive markets cannot be expressed.

The Remedy.

Suppose that for twenty-five years we had given $5,000,000 a year in aid of our foreign shipping, and reduced by that amount the present annual burden of bonded debt, should we have been far better off than we are now? Shall we give that protection and support to our foreign commerce which the secretary asks, give to theirs, and which we freely give to all other great interests, or shall we accept as inevitable the present depressed condition? I regret to say that the uniform record of indifference, if not actual hostility, during the *last fifty years affords little reason for encouragement.* In fact the tendency of late has been to increase the burdens of our domestic and foreign commerce rather than assert ourselves upon the ocean.

Astonishing Discriminations.

Discriminations of the most astonishing character have been made, both by congress and by executive regulations, in favor of Canadian railroad lines and steamships against our own. Presidents of the United States have repeatedly expressed the national humiliation and appealed to congress for action in behalf of our rapidly vanishing merchant marine, but thus far their words have fallen upon deaf ears. Let us hope that the present appeals of the secretary will not be unheeded. The fruit in some well devised measure of protection and encouragement. It is essential to commerce that the currency with which it is conducted be adapted, both in quantity and quality, to the wants of trade as that the means of transportation should be adapted to their purposes.

The Ideal Financial System.

The ideal financial system would be one that should furnish just enough of absolutely sound currency to meet the legitimate wants of trade and no more, and that should have that elasticity of volume to adjust itself to the varying necessities of the people. Could such a system be established, we should be free from commercial disasters which threaten our future, might be averted. Financial disorders have always come when unusual activity in business has caused an abnormal demand for money, as in the autumn, for the movement of our immense crops. There will always be great danger at those times under any cast iron system of currency, such as we now have. Had it not been for the peculiar conditions which enabled the United States to disburse over $77,000,000 in about two and one-half months last autumn, I am firmly convinced that the stringency in August and September would have resulted in widespread financial ruin.

Quality Rather Than Quantity.

I am therefore convinced that a better result of our law devised which will in a large degree remove the cause of existing evils. It would place the power of expansion and contraction in the hands of the people themselves. The ample quantity for securing such a currency may be found in our bonded debt, which should, in my judgment, be refunded through the issue of perpetual bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, and always interchangeable for money at the option of the holder. Such bonds would be valuable in even more important than the quantity.

A Bi-Metallist.

Believing that there is not enough of either gold or silver in the world to meet the necessities of business, I a man earnest bi-metallist, and would favor the use of both metals, the relative value for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as soon as conditions can be reached through international agreement or otherwise by which such coinage shall be safe. But it is my firm conviction that for this country to enter upon that experiment now would be extremely dangerous, and that it would result not in bi-metallism but in silver monometallism. I believe it would produce a panic, more contraction, and eventually reduce the market value of silver.

When the silver dollar ceases to have more value than the bullion it contains there will be little inducement to coin our own silver, and the cost of transportation will prevent its coming from abroad. How then will unlimited coinage either expand the circulation or enhance the value of silver?

The Free Coinage Question.

The advocates of present free coinage insist that it shall not work any change in the mint operations, but that the printing press shall be set to work providing certificates to be issued for silver bullion at $1 for 371¼ grains. When this consummation shall be reached, as surely it will, Republican ingenuity will be adapted under existing conditions, the too ardent and impetuous lovers of silver will sadly realize the truth uttered in the last century, that "the hard bullion silver shall not be satisfied with silver." Give us direct and ample transportation facilities under the law of supply and demand will be American cities as a currency sound in quality and adequate in quantity; an international bank of the Republican nations, and a system of perfectly carefully adjusted within the lines of our protection, and our supply will our foreign competitors invade every where, but every American industry will be quickened and our whole people feel the impulse of a new and enduring prosperity.

The News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The news of Secretary Windom's sudden death in New York last night was not received here until a late hour, and at midnight but little was known to but few. In official life, to the president and among his brother cabinet officers and their families, the news came about 11 o'clock like a pall, at the close of the musical entertainment given at his home by Postmaster General Wanamaker to the president and cabinet. The guests had assembled, had enjoyed the rare treat of the moment and were being entertained with a soul inspiriting musical entertainment, with Col. J. Bushnell and Miss Elliott of New York as baritone and soprano, and Miss Amy Hare at the piano, when the sad news came in a dispatch to the postmaster general. The President and Mrs. Harrison, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, in fact all the cabinet or some members of their families excepting Secretary Windom and Attorney General Miller, were present.

Mrs. Windom Informed.

Mrs. Windom, her two daughters and a lady friend were also present. When the sad news came to the gentlemen of the cabinet Secretary Blaine or the postmaster general Mrs. Windom's friend was informed of the secretary's serious illness, and accompanied by the secretary's wife and daughters, was taken to Secretary Windom's home. Then the news, which was broken to Mrs. Windom by her daughter, was told to the guests dispersing. The President and Mrs. Harrison had started home a few moments before the sad news came, only to be apprised of it when they reached the executive mansion.

The President Hears the News.

President Harrison had just heard the news of Secretary Windom's death a moment before this journal's representative arrived at the White House. His greatcoat was buttoned tightly around him and his carriage awaited him. He was in the act of returning from the postmaster general's where he and the cabinet had been dining.

"Is it true?" he asked.

"The report is confirmed," the reporter replied.

"Oh, my God!" said the president, placing both his hands at the side of his head with a shocking gesture, while his face became deathly pale. The president turned half away and an audible sob escaped him. The man was deeply and sensibly affected by a shock of such sincere emotion.

"Just to think," he said, walking a few steps away as if in a reverie, "not thirty minutes ago I left his wife and daughters at a merry party at Mr. Wanamaker's. My God! but this is terrible!" he cried again.

As no one could have said, to see President Harrison at that moment, that the chief magistrate of the nation is a cold or unsympathetic man. As he stood on the portico he bowed his head and laid upon his breast with every manifestation of a strong man who has been struck a severe blow.

The Secretary's Career.

Secretary Windom was born in Belmont county, O., May 10, 1827. He received an academic education, studied law at Mount Vernon, O., and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852 he became prosecuting attorney for Knox county, but in 1855 he removed to Minnesota, and soon afterward was chosen to congress from that state as a Republican, serving from 1859 to 1869. In that body he served two terms as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and also was at the head of the special committee which visited the western tribes in 1865 and of that on the conduct of the commissioner of Indian affairs in 1867. In 1870 he was appointed to the United States senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased, and soon afterward was chosen for the term which ended in 1877.

He was re-elected for the term that expired in 1883, but resigned in 1881 to enter the cabinet of President Garfield as secretary of the treasury, but retained on the accession of President Arthur in the same year and was elected by the Minnesota legislature to serve the remainder of his term in the senate, which he did. Mr. Windom acted as chairman of the committees on appropriations, foreign affairs and transportation routes to the expiration of his term Mr. Windom came to New York and engaged in business in Wall street.

He was in the midst of a prosperous business career when Benjamin Harrison was elected president and called him to his old position in the cabinet. He hesitated to respond, but was finally prevailed upon to leave New York and take up his residence in Washington.

Since his resumption of the duties of the office of secretary of the treasury, Mr. Windom has been constantly before the public because of the late unsettled financial affairs of the country. He had shown himself equal to all emergencies, and was found never to be wanting on occasions that demanded prompt and decisive action. In the time of Wall street's latest financial panic Mr. Windom acted with such judgment that the street was saved from a panic and many firms from ruin.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Apportionment Bill Goes Through the Senate

AS IT CAME, FROM THE HOUSE.

New York State Fails to Get Another Representative and Other Commonwealths Share Her Fate—The House After More Evidences on the Silver Pool.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The reapportionment bill was passed in the senate by a strict party vote. Every amendment to the house measure was defeated, and the bill now waits the president's approval. It was just after noon when consideration of the bill was resumed. Senator Edmunds made a brief address, in which he called attention to the fact that the act took no cognizance whatever of the provisions of the fourteenth constitutional amendment, that in case the right of suffrage be denied or abridged by any state its representation should be diminished accordingly.

Proposed Amendments Defeated.

Then the voting on amendments began. The first, to increase the representation of Arkansas from 6 to 7, was speedily knocked out, 38 to 23. The solid Democracy, with Messrs. Davis, McMillan, Paddock, Stewart and Washburn, Republicans, voted for it. That to increase the representation of Minnesota from 7 to 8 was also rejected, 38 to 21, Mr. Casey joining with the Democratic-Republican combine. Missouri's claim for an increase from 15 to 16 was beaten, 38 to 20, Messrs. Paddock, Davis and Washburn uniting with the Democrats. Messrs. Casey, McMillan and Stewart voting "No."

No Increase for New York.

Then Mr. Gorman pressed the amendment increasing the representation of New York from 34 to 35. He got only two Republican votes, those of Messrs. Davis and Paddock, and the amendment was defeated, 36 to 22.

After Mr. Davis had withdrawn his plan for fixing the total number of representatives at 360, Mr. Berry presented an amendment fixing the total at 356, which Mr. Gorman, Missouri and New York each an additional member. Mr. Hale at once moved to lay the amendment on the table, and this was agreed to, 38 to 29, Messrs. Davis and Washburn again voting with the Democrats.

Mr. Vest's Criticism.

Mr. Vest stated why he could not vote for the bill: it was a large fraction of the population in the states of Missouri, Minnesota, Arkansas, and New York were left entirely without representation.

Mr. Morgan also opposed the bill because in his belief, a re-enumeration should have been made in the city of New York where there was a deficiency of some 230,000 in the census returns as taken and because he believed that that state and the states of Arkansas, Minnesota and Missouri should have an additional representative. He thought that in all fairness the apportionment should have been left to be made in the next congress.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) declared his belief that in his state the census returns were very defective and that, if the whole truth known, Arkansas had population enough to entitle her to seven representatives.

The Bill Passed.

Mr. Morgan spoke of the necessity of a special declaration in the bill that the number of presidential electors in 1892 shall correspond with the number of representatives in congress. The house majority had had enough of trials and troubles and difficulties in connection with presidential elections to admonish congress to exercise the most extreme care in the matter and to make the law perfectly clear and definite. The bill was then passed exactly as it came from the house—yeas, 37; nays, 24.

Mr. Wanamaker's Nomination.

The senate also passed the bill creating the office of fourth assistant postmaster general with a salary of $4,000 a year. The senate committee on commerce agreed to report favorably without amendment the house bill giving an incorporated company authority to construct a tunnel under the waters of New York bay from Staten Island to a point on Long Island.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—After the journal had been approved in the house Mr. Dingley, chairman of the silver pool investigating committee, reported to the house the failure of J. H. Oweyn to appear before the committee, and asked that a warrant be issued and the sergeant-at-arms be directed to bring Oweyn to the bar of the house to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. After some discussion the order was made.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation, but without action the house adjourned.

The Murder of Matthews.

During the debate the murder of Matthews, the postmaster of Carrollton, Miss., was brought up by Mr. Kelley (Kan.) in a speech in which he criticised some remarks made by Mr. Lewis (Miss.) He denied (as stated by Mr. Lewis) that the murder of Matthews was attributable to other than political causes. Mr. Lewis in reply said that while the people of the whole country were enjoying the privileges of constitutional liberty, the ignominious and strident voice of the gentleman from Kansas was heard crying "Murder! Murder! Murder!"

The self accredited and swift witness in every killing that had occurred in Mississippi and Arkansas, the gentleman from Kansas had sought to create the impression that the Carrollton case was only a rebellion against the constitution and laws of the United States. "I want to say to him that he is in revolution against the mandate of the people announced at the last November election; against his own constituents, who have relegated him to the shades of private life. I want to say that he is in rebellion against the people of Kansas, who have just spoken, and whose voice has filled the cathedral of this hemisphere, but it has fallen unheeded upon his deaf ear."

She'll Get the Golden Rose.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Rome correspondent of The Catholic News sends word that Archbishop Galimberti, papal nuncio at Vienna, has notified the Austrian court that the pope will this year present the golden rose to the empress of Austria. A few weeks ago it was stated in Paris that the pope had sent the famous jewel to Mme. Carnot, the wife of the president of the French republic.

Killed by a Wild Bull.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—At a cattle show in the Palais d'Industrie a bull getting loose attacked and killed a visitor named Marie Pezal, a fanmaker.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been thoroughly tested and found to be the safest and speediest relief that is known for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.—Adv

Special Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Mann & Jones, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing to the late firm will be received by Mr. A. Jones, who will receipt for the same, and all debts owing by the firm are to be presented to him for payment. Mr. Jones will continue the business at the old stand, No 10 1-2 Park avenue.

ALFRED A. MANN.
ALONZO T. AYERS.

Dated, January 8 h, 1891. 9 6 cnw

STREET SPRINKLING BUSINESS for sale, with privilege to draw water from race-way. No paper needed. For further enquire of P. M. French. 1-15-f

ALL WHO WANT FASHIONABLE dressmaking; also tailor make; fit guaranteed, call at 37 East Third street. 1-9-1m

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. References in Plainfield, and testimonials from principals of Plainfield High school and others. U. S. Senators, Secretaries of Legation, etc. For French lessons write to Prof. L. Vivoux, Plainfield Post Office, Box 383, and for German lessons to Mr Geo. Tubbe, (Hanoverian), 473 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS

Given by New York Professor (Hanoverian) at pupil's residence. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families where he is now giving instruction. Apply or address, Address Geo. Tubbe, 473 Third avenue, New York. 1237

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Grocer and seedsman, 76 and 78 Somerset street. Some beans fresh every day. Choice groceries and provisions, white granite, stone, rock and glassware, flower pots, etc., pure cider vinegar, finest grade ammonium.

ROOMS TO RENT.

Rennards stchings. Artists' materials At Swain's, 39 West Front street.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES and greenhouse plants. A beautiful gallnx, for sale cheap to close out BUILDING SITES HIGH and DRY, now unexpressed at Demorest Square, No 127 Sixth avenue

Some People Think

When holidays are over, all the pretty things are gone.

Not So At My Store.

It is my business to keep

FINE FANCY GOODS.

And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.

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North Plainfield, N. J.

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L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,

50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH ST REET,

Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly added steam vibrating mechanism for cleaning coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of preparation.

UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

He would also announce recently increased facilities for "Burning and Screening Sand," and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner at short notice.

Marsh Brothers,

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

At Edward Love's wall paper and art store, corner of North avenue and Peace street, are now prepared to do all work that they do strictly first-class work. Frescoing a specialty. Jobbing attended to with dispatch. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,

Marsh Brothers.

A. A. MARSH, (late of Marsh & Ayers.)
T. B. MARSH.

For Gentlemen.

Fine Neckwear,

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Silk and Woollen Mufflers,

Cardigan Jackets,

Silk Umbrellas,

Silk Suspenders,

Fine Dress Gloves,

Fur Caps,

Rubber Coats, etc., at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

38 WEST FRONT STREET.

Hallock & Davis,

5 W. Front St.

(Vermeule's Old Stand.)

HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks and Bags.

GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.
19-18-tf

To the Public!

Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods.

The most costly fabrics are very often ruined by improper washing. Lace curtains refinished equal to new. Our wagon will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.

American Steam Laundry,
14 EAST FRONT STREET.

H. W. Marshall,

PROPRIETOR.

Lodges.

American for Americans!

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, corner Front street and Park avenue.

L. M. DUNAVAN, Councilor.
H. MARTIN, Secretary. 33 1m

Fraternity and Protection.

ORGANIZED MARCH 4, 1890.

Death benefits paid over $30,000,000 since organization. WYOMING LODGE, 3402, Knights of Honor, meets every Friday and Thursday, at 8 p. m., in Hand's Building, West Second street, Plainfield.

R. C. FRANK, Dictator. ARDIS, Reporter. 12 30 ly

BOOKS, CARDS and NOVELTIES,

Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.

A. W. RAND,

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

To have your eyes fitted to SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES properly, call at

DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler

13 Park avenue.

A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.

Don't forget the Number, 13.

A FINE

Assortment of

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.

Eugene M. Laing,

NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sweet as its Name

implys.

HONEYCOMB

Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by

N. H. Guttman,

(Amphion Segar Store.)

19 W. SECOND ST.

GIVEN AWAY!

The manufacturer of a New and Beatiful Brand of Soap will give away an

Elegant Engraving

with each cake bought of

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Don't miss this chance.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

South Avenue,

P. O. BOX 1097.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & P. A. CO,

Messenger Service

B & O. Telegraph Co.

Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Manger.

FRANK LINKE,

(ESTABLISHED 1866.)

Wholesale Wine

AND

Liquor Dealer.

BOTTLER OF BALLANTINE'S CELEBRATED

EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,

Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,

AND DEALER IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER

And Beer Ale for hotels and private families

No. 42 West Front street, 179 Hamond street, North Plainfield, N. J.

All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night.

Telephone Call 157.

Kline's Extracts,

Pure Fruit Flavors.

MORE MINERS DOOMED,

Eight Are Penned in a Fiery Furnace.

NO HOPE THAT THEY ARE LIVING.

The Scene of the Calamity Is the Chapin Mine at Iron Mountain, Mich.—Desperate Attempt Is Being Made to Smother the Flames.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Jan. 30.—Eight unfortunate miners are imprisoned in the Chapin mine, which is now a blazing furnace. The mine caught fire shortly after 6 o'clock, just about the time of changing shifts. The flames were first discovered on the sixth level, and spread with amazing rapidity.

Stifled by the Smoke.

Nearly all of one shift succeeded in making their escape, but eight of them had all means of escape cut off and it is supposed by this time they have succumbed to the stifling smoke. Inside of an hour dense volumes of smoke were pouring from four of the shafts.

Little Hope Left.

The tops of the shafts were covered as quickly as possible in hopes that the fire might be smothered out, but it is regarded as extremely doubtful if this can be done. It is not regarded at all possible that any of the imprisoned men will be rescued. It is not known how the fire started.

THE MAMMOTH DISASTER.

The Dead Number 107, but More May Yet Be Recovered.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—The exact number of dead removed from the Mammoth mine is 107. Twenty-nine victims were buried today. The body of another miner was recovered early in the morning and identified as George Moffard. It is the general impression that a number of bodies are yet in the mine covered with debris. A large number of men are working cleaning out the mine.

Mr. Frick was at the scene yesterday for the purpose of providing help to families in need. The undertakers have gone home and the improvised morgue is deserted. The damage to the mine is very slight and will not exceed $1,000. The coroner's inquest will be held next Thursday.

France Is Alarmed.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The approaching visit of the grand duke of Luxemburg to the German emperor is regarded with no little alarm in France, as there is no doubt, that the object of that visit is to discuss the adoption of a military convention between Prussia and Luxemburg and thus bring within the control of the Germans a place that has been and can be again made one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Instead of Prussia taking the initiative to the proposed annexation of Luxemburg the kaiser has carefully withheld from any proposition of the kind, determined apparently not to give France any ground for complaint. But the grand duke himself is understood to be anxious for an arrangement that will place Luxemburg in time of war with the German empire and provide for the protection of the duchy in the event of war. Without some arrangement for defense Luxemburg, should war arise between France and Germany, would be the prey of the first troops that would succeed in reaching it, and those would probably be French, for not much faith is placed by the Luxemburgers in the guarantees of their neutrality by the great powers now that they are divorced from the crown of Holland.

New Officers of the Alliance.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30.—The election of officers of the National Farmers' Alliance resulted: President, John H. Powers, of Nebraska; vice presidents, Thomas Spex, of New York; Charles Morgan, of Pennsylvania; H. Tickens, of Ohio; William Kinjrt, of Indiana; C. M. Butt, of Wisconsin; D. Cown, of Missouri; J. H. Furlong, of Minnesota; D. L. Paveen, of Washington; Milton George, of Illinois; A. J. Westfall, of Iowa, and W. H. Jones, of Nebraska. Secretary and treasurer, August Post, of Texas, national lecturer, O. K. Lawrence, of Ohio; first assistant, Miss Eva McClintock, of Minnesota; second, D. R. Pavens, of Washington. Next years' meeting will be held in Chicago.

Prince Baudouin's Funeral.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30.—The funeral of Prince Baudouin occurred here yesterday, and all day long Brussels was in mourning. The princes were held at the Cathedral of St. Gudule. The count of Flanders, the father of the dead prince, wepped bitterly as he walked behind King Leopold, having his son, Prince Albert, on his right and Prince Henry of Prussia on his left. The cardinal archbishop of Mechlin met the funeral procession at the top of the cathedral steps and preceded the remains up the aisle. King Leopold and the royal princes followed the coffin until it was deposited in the catafalque, when the funeral service commenced.

Carnot Denounces "Thermidor."

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Last night's performance at the Theatre Francais was quiet. The police promptly suppressed demonstrations on the part of the noisy element in the audience, who called loudly for "Thermidor." Scenes of disorder are expected to-night on the part of people who have booked seats in advance with the intention of witnessing the performance of "Thermidor." La Justice says that President Carnot denounced "Thermidor" as a specialty of inspired flatteries, whereof he is the indirect object.

He Was a "Star Route" Defendant.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—A special to the Star from Atchison, Kan., says: Hon. W. Parker yesterday gave deeds of mortgages, covering real estate in this city and city, aggregating $60,000. Mr. Parker is the president and practically the owner of the National Mail company, which has mail contracts in nearly every part of the Union. He was one of the defendants in the famous "Star Route," but escaped judgment. He was supposed to be a millionaire.

The Deadlock at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 30.—Five ballots—forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth—of joint session were taken for senator yesterday with this result: Palmer, 101; Oglesby, 100; Carter, 3. Adjourned until this afternoon.

Pennsylvania and the Lodge Bills.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30.—The legislature has adopted a resolution calling on the United States senators from Pennsylvania to support the federal elections bill by all and honorable means.

Weather Indications.

For Saturday promises to be generally fair and clear.

When all other remedies fail Physicians recommend as the only positive cure for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Thousands gratefully testify to its healing power their lives. To Mothers and Daughters it has proved a blessing. $1 bottle; 6 for $5. All Druggists. "A Story of Suffering" and "Useful Household Recipes" free. Cure all Blood and Kidney Diseases. Medical Pres. Address (naming this paper) Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N.Y.

ON EXHIBITION AT
Randolph's Drug Store,
21 West Front street.

G. W. Morrison, Ag't
11 SOMERSET STREET

Making Things Interesting!
WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $3.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies Dongola Gordy or Welt which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes a great reduction this week.

ROGERS BROS.,
12 West Front street.

BUY THE
GARLAND AND BARSTAW
Stoves and Ranges
and save 20 per cent., at
Chas. F Dencklau's,
28 WEST FRONT STREET.

N. B.—Sanitary plumbing; steam and heater work done at short notice.

Big Discount.
MEN'S and BOYS'
Mackintosh and Rubber Coats.
LARGE STOCK.
U. B. Crane,
HATTER and FURNISHER,
13 Park avenue.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, classes private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1090.

MISS FAWCETT'S
Mixed Primary and School,
65 CRAIG PLACE, near GROVE Street.
Term commences Feb. 2. Thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. 29-4m

MISS JEANNETTE MATTISON,
Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AND KINDERGARTEN, Miss Scribner and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 19 Lafayette avenue, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th, 1890.

CHOOSE the BEST

Perfect Parlor Stoves
and
Othello Ranges.

Choice Timothy Seed.

Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and lined.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HARDWARE, PLUMBING and TINNING

A. M. GRIFFEN.
Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

THE BEE HIVE

Black bare cajse, satin lining, reduced to $3.00.

Black bare muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.

Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, reduced to $1.

Nutria muffs reduced to $1.75.

Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Hack wrist," 25c.

Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 35c., 39c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,
40 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE LATEST STYLES
in
Suits and Overcoats
ON HAND NOW.

All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.

Schwed Brothers.
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
7 EAST FRONT STREET

Sleighs! Sleighs!
ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.
Two, four and six passenger.
Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at
L. M. FRENCH'S
Carriage Repository,
16, 18, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES, BEST WORKMANSHIP,
Trousers from $5 up.
Suits from **$18** up.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
N. M. DOTY,
Fine Custom Tailoring. 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.
The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.
Dress Suits to Hire.

What Beautiful Papers,
And HOW CHEAP!
Is the involuntary expression of all when looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.
A new shipment of 30in. Window Shades. Houses shaded entire with best Scotch shading, at very low figures.
OIL CLOTH, PICTURE MOULDING and WINDOW GLASS.
A. D. Van Sciver,
OPPOSITE DEPOT. 47 NORTH AVE
(Chocola Building.)
N. B.—All branches of paintin specialty.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.
Arrive—7:30, 9:05, a. m.; 12:15, 3:05, 5:00 p. m.
Close—7:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 4:00 and 7 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.
Arrive—8:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:30 p. m.
Close—7:30 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 4:00 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.
Office open from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Mail closes at 6:30 p. m.

R. R. POPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REED,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery. Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRANE A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Somerset streets.

E. S. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Veterinarian. No. 20 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3, and 7 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 44. Residence 104 West Front street.

F. A. DURHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Parties sent to all parts of the country. Residence, 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners Deeds, Notaries Public, Solicitors in Pub lic Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

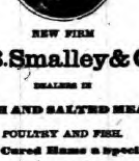
OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city; rooms 33 and 35, Importer and Trader's Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

Home Comforts
AT SMALL COST.
The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are selling to show you.
Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in
PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.
FAIRCHILD'S
21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

DEMAREST,
—THE—
Park Avenue Grocer,
OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."
PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.
EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAM.
FERRIS BONELESS BACON.
Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Stad-Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices.
P. M. Demarest,
26 PARK AVENUE.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
18 North Avenue,
Fine Groceries,
PLAINFIELD N. J.

Painter and Decorator
First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by
Alonzo T. Ayers,
(Successor to Marsh & Ayers.)
NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.


NEW FIRM
N.B.Smalley & Co.
DEALERS IN
FRESH AND SALTED MEATS,
POULTRY AND FISH.
Sugar Cured Hams a specialty.
TELEPHONE CALL 14.
No. 94 Somerset street.

E. H. HOLMES,
DEALER IN
Coal and Wood.
Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.
OFFICE, with Woolston & Runkle.
27 North Avenue.
YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE.
Opposite Electric Light Station.

Railroad Time Table.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Station on New York foot of Liberty street.
Time-table in effect Dec. 22d, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 4:37, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 4:37, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m. Leave Westfield at 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00 noon, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 7:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 11:30 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m. Passengers for Newark change at Westfield.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:30, 8:07, 9:45, 11:00, 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 2:25, 3:45, 5:30, 6:45, 9:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:45, 9:45, 11:15 p. m. 12:15 night. Leave Somerville at 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 4:15, 6:00, 7:30, 8:30, 10:15, 11:15 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:30, 8:07, 9:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45, 9:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:45, 9:45, 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 6:45 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9:47, a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

5:45 a. m. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, etc. 7:10 a. m. for Black Bridge Branch and Easton. 7:27 a. m. for Flemington, N. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9:45 a. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Shamokin, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc. Through coach to Wilkesbarre.

1:50 p. m. for Flemington, Easton Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, etc.

4:15 p. m. for D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem and Allentown. Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading Harrisburg, etc. Parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

5:35 p. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, etc.

6:30 p. m. for Flemington.

6:50 p. m. Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg.

6:35 p. m. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

8:05 a. m. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. 9:45 a. m. Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Shamokin, etc. 2:05 p. m. Sundays for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Reading and Harrisburg. 6:45 p. m. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, etc.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 9:37, 8:05, 11:09 a. m.; 3:51, 5:36 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 9:37 a. m.; 2:30 p. m. For North Asbury at 9:37, 5:36, 8:05, 11:09 a. m.; 1:05, 3:51, 5:36, 7:05 p. m. Sunday 9:37 a. m., 2:30 p. m.

For Atlantic City 9:37 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.

For Cape May 9:37, 8:05, 11:09 a. m.; 1:05, 3:51, 5:36 p. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton and Philadelphia at: 17, 5:45, 8:28, 9:40, 11:58 a. m.; 1:59, 2:52, 4:06, 5:31, 6:36, 8:20 p. m. Sunday at 1:59, 4:06, 8:20; 2:05, 4:04, 5:15, 6:50 p.m.

For Baltimore and Washington at 1:17, 5:45, 11:58 a. m.; 2:52, 8:20 p. m. Sunday at 1:17, 9:48 a. m.; 2:47, 8:19, 9:14 p. m.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen Pass Agt.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.
Protected throughout by the interlocking switch and block signal system.
TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

On and after June 21, 1890, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:

9:35 a. m. FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

7:20 p. m. LIMITED EXPRESS, with Pullman Vest bule sleeping cars, dining car to Philadelphia daily for Pittsburgh, Akron, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8:45 p. m. PACIFIC EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1:03, 8:37, 7:50, 9:05, a. m.; and 2:20 p. m. On Sunday at 1:03, 4:04 and 11:27 p. m.

For Philadelphia—1:03, 3:07, 7:50, 9:05, 9:35, 11:27, a. m., 12:15, 2:20, 4:04, 5:15, 7:20, 8:45, 9:30 p. m. Sundays at 1:03, 5:05, 9:05, 9:35, 10:41 a. m.; 5:05, 7:47 and 9:30 p. m.

For Lambertville, Philipsburg and Belvidere at 1:03, 8:37, 9:05 a. m.; 2:20 and 5:15 p. m.

For Lambertville and Philipsburg only—1:20 p. m.

For Flemington—7:10 p. m.; 2:04 p. m.

For Bordentown, Trenton and Intermediate via Trent on—7:50, 9:25, 11:27 a. m.; 1:20, 2:04, 5:15, 7:20 p. m. Sundays at 10:41 a. m. and 7:47 p. m.

A full line of tickets are on sale, and sleeping car accommodations can be secured at the ticket office at Elizabeth.

For further information, see time tables to be had at the ticket offices.

CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.
JOSEPH WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line
FARE FIVE CENTS.

To any point along the route within the limits of the Borough.

Will take passengers in time for morning trains and will meet afternoon and evening trains.

All I want is encouragement to give a thoroughly first-class line.

Near routes will be established as rapidly as the business justifies.

Commercial men will from the depot along Somerset street to Washingtonville. Beyond the borough limits 10c each.

Connect at the depot 7:30 and 8:37 a. m. trains for New York. Go in the 8:37 and 12 a. m. and 4 p. m. return trips go direct to Washingtonville. Leave New York at 10 a. m. and Washington at 4 p. m. and at 6 and 9 p. m.

Leave corner Somerset and Front streets, COLLEGE PLACE, Mrs. ALLEN.

PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE
55-1y

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—Commencing Monday, Dec. 1st, 1890.

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—7:30 a. m. to Depot. Second trip—8:30 a. m. Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway & 4th ave. to Depot. Return trips to Grand ave. to Depot.

7:30	8:30	10	12:30	2:30 p. m.
8:30	9:30	11	1:30	3:30
9:30	10:30	12	2:30	4:30
10:30	11:30	1	3:30	5:30
11:30	12:30	2	4:30	6:30
12:30 p. m.	1:30	3	5:30	7:30
1:30	2:30	4	6:30	8:30
2:30	3:30	5	7:30	9:30
3:30	4:30	6	8:30	10:30
4:30	5:30	7	9:30	11:30
5:30	6:30	8	10:30	12:30 a. m.
6:30	7:30	9	11:30	1:30

To the Post Office.

8:00	8:30	10	12:30	2:30 p. m.
9:00	9:30	11	1:30	3:30
10:00	10:30	12	2:30	4:30
11:00	11:30	1	3:30	5:30
12:00 p. m.	12:30	2	4:30	6:30
1:00	1:30	3	5:30	7:30
2:00	2:30	4	6:30	8:30
3:00	3:30	5	7:30	9:30
4:00	4:30	6	8:30	10:30
5:00	5:30	7	9:30	11:30
6:00	6:30	8	10:30	12:30 a. m.
7:00	7:30	9	11:30	1:30

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and Park place for Depot 15 minutes before each North Plainfield train, and connect to the above time for Depot and make same connections.

Stage will make special trips to Grand ave. and Park place for Depot at 7:30 a. m. and 12:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m. Sundays at 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Parties and Carriages kept especially for pleasure or funeral purposes. Horses boarded by the week or month. Horses bought and sold on commission. Orders left at the stable or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.
Stable on Somerset street, near Front. 1-87

COAL LUMBER
And
Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 Broad

Reduction in Prices for Cash!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 29 and 31 North avenue,

WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have our buy, grain and produce inspected and bought direct from the producer for cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, also saving one profit, which would go to the commission merchant if we bought from sample the usual way.

In the second place any concern doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts of which with the greatest care there will be some.

And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay these larger profits.

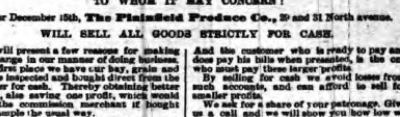
By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.

We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for cash, instead of how high we must sell for credit. Very respectfully,

A. D. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 12, 1890.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of



S

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes, Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.

(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

Builders Cards.

HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, shop corner of Grand and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. HERRMANN, J. PETERSON,
8 Regent street. 18 Somerset place.
10-1y-7

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner Seventh and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 219

R. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Box P. O. Box 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

John P. Emmons,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. P. O. Box 943.

G. R. Musgrave,
Carpenter & Builder
Jobbing promptly attended to at
66 West Front st.
Opposite M. E. church,
RESIDENCE, 62 Madison avenue.

PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 451.
W. J. Pearson, No. 15 Vine street. H. R. Gayle, No. 15 Vine street. All work promptly attended to.

Carpenter Shop,
Somerset street.
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING.
Mantles, Counters, Cabinets, Shelving, Book Cases Office
Fitted up at short notice and at reasonable prices.

WHITLOCK & HULICK,
CARPENTERS
AND
General Jobbers,
SHOP, 11 Somerset street, Plainfield N. J.
Storm doors and weather strips a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.
We have secured the exclusive agency in Union and Somerset counties for the
EXCELSIOR METAL PAINT.
The best covering for roofs known.

BROWN & HILL,
Shaving and hair cutting parlor, in PERRY'S BLOCK, No. 5 SOMERSET AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Boot black stand connected with the shop.

Real Estate & Insurance

Edw. C. Mulford,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST. MORTGAG
45 North avenue.

Jos. T. Vail,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
DEALER IN BLUE STONE FLAGGING
49 North avenue.

M. M Dunham,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
No 7 East Front Street

Wm. A. Woodruff.
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE.
Money to Loan on approved security. Cor. Front street and Park avenue.

Thompson Park,
NO. 23 EAST FRONT STREET,
PIANOS and ORGANS.

Bradbury, Jacobs Bros. Chamberes.	Musical Merchandise	Newman Bros. Sharp, Mason & Hamlin

To rent and for sale,
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
SHEET MUSIC played for purchasers.
Tuning and Repairing a specialty

Miscellaneous Cards.

A. BEL S. TITSWORTH,
Life Insurance
procured in any reputable company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

BARGAINS.
In wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Parvin iron wagon. John F. Wells, Rear street, North Plainfield.

T. E. MORGAN,
NEWSDEALER, STATIONERY
21 1-2 West Front street. ETC.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
can be procured on Edgewood Park, Somerset street. Address
H. F. M. CHASE,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 3rd door above the car level.

U. S. SENATOR PEFFER.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE MAN WHO SUCCEEDS INGALLS.

Other Leaders of the Organization In That State—Jerry Simpson, P. P. Elder, John F. Willits and John E. Breidenthal.

UNITED STATES SENATOR PEFFER.

Hon. W. A. Peffer, the Farmers' Alliance leader who will succeed John J. Ingalls as United States senator from Kansas, is a native of the Keystone State, and has entered his fiftieth year. He has resided in Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and Kansas, and been by turns farmer, educator, soldier, lawyer, legislator and editor. He figured prominently in Tennessee in reconstruction times, opposing the extreme radicalism of Governor Brownlow. In 1874 he was a Republican member of the Kansas senate, representing

JERRY SIMPSON.

Wilson county. In 1880 he was a Garfield and Arthur elector. In 1881 he became editor of The Kansas Farmer, a position he has since filled. Under his direction the paper has become one of the best paying newspaper properties in the state. He has published a great many articles and pamphlets that have had wide circulation, discussing various economic questions from the farmers' point of view, and his article in The Forum of December, 1889, on "The Farmers' Defensive Movement," attracted general attention.

P. P. ELDER.

The Alliance leaders in Kansas are picturesque personalities. There, for instance, is Jerry Simpson, who hands each caller a card reading:

JERRY SIMPSON,
Congressman-elect, Seventh Kansas District.
N. B.—No socks.

Simpson evidently enjoys his growing fame as the sockless solon. Varied even romantic, has been the career of this popular Kansas hero—for he is such, unquestionably. A native of Canada,

JOHN F. WILLITS.

in his earlier manhood he was a sailor on the lakes, rising in time to the captaincy of a steamer. Tradition has it that he was a decidedly literary tar, having a fair sized library and reading assiduously. In a storm his vessel was wrecked, and the future congressman barely escaped with his life. A dozen years ago he drifted to Kansas, settling first in Jackson county and later in Barbour. There he was an independent candidate for the legislature, but suffered defeat, to be honored later with the marshalship of the little county seat, Medicine Lodge. He was serving in this capacity when made the Alliance candidate for congress.

Thirty-four years ago there went to Kansas from the state of Maine a shrewd "down easter" named P. F. Elder. During his residence of a generation in the state he has been identified with the myriad movements that have given to Kansas such a striking political history. In ante-bellum days he was a prominent member of the Free-State party, and was a delegate to the Osawatomie convention of 1859, where Free Soilers and Republicans united. He was a member of the Kansas senate when the state was admitted to the Union. During the war he was the Indian agent at Neosho agency. In 1880 he was again a member of the senate.

In 1870 he was chosen lieutenant governor on the ticket with Governor J. M. Harvey. He was a member of the legislature from his home county of Franklin in 1875 and again in 1877. In the latter year he was made speaker of the house. He joined the Greenbackers about that time, and has been their candidate for congress and the governorship. In the people's movement he has been an acknowledged leader. He was chosen

JOHN E. BREIDENTHAL.

speaker of the present legislature without opposition, the Republicans and Democrats joining the Alliance members in supporting him.

For several days after the election in November it was widely believed that John F. Willits, candidate of the People's party, had been elected governor. But the complete returns showed that he had been defeated by a trifle over 3,000 votes. When Ingalls was elected to the senate eighteen years ago Willits was a Republican member of the house, but voted for Congressman David P. Low as against Ingalls. At the recent Ocala convention Willits was made national lecturer of the Alliance at a salary of $2,000 a year.

Persistent and everlasting hostility to loan companies is probably the thing which characterizes most widely members of the Alliance. In view of this it may occasion some surprise to learn that one of the prominent Alliance men has been an employe until recently of a loan company. This is John E. Breidenthal, of Labette county. He has just reached his thirty-fifth year. His present prominence is due undoubtedly to his having lost his position with the loan company on account of his advocacy of the people's cause during the last campaign. During the seventeen years of his residence in Kansas Breidenthal has been identified with all of the Greenback and People's party movements.

HERBERT S. HOUSTON.

Thought Her Husband Was a Horse.

A will case recently tried at Vonvray, France, brought out some remarkable facts regarding the deviser. Her name was Mme. Brochard, and she was an adherent to the doctrine of metempsychosis. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the lady, who was a widow, believed firmly that her husband's soul had passed into the body of an omnibus horse, and the animal in question was accordingly the object of her special veneration and even affection. She had also visions of the periodical descents from heaven of one of her relatives, whom she thought to be engaged in fulfilling the humble but useful functions of a postman for the celestial hierarchy. Mme. Brochard had a special cult for the return of the past, whose spirits she frequently evoked, held imaginary conversations with them, and wrote from their dictation several profound treatises. Other eccentric actions were revealed. The will was broken.

A Definition of Unleavened Bread.

School children often give queer answers to questions propounded at public examinations. One bright lassie who thought for herself, although sometimes wrongly, was asked to define "unleavened bread," and described it as "home made." Pressed for her reasons she said: "Jesus was always telling his followers to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees. He knew if he could only get them to make their own bread the wicked Pharisees would never have a hand in it, but would have to throw their nasty old leaven away."

An Electric Frost Alarm.

The latest thing in the way of inventions is an electric frost alarm, which, if it stands the test of use, must be very valuable to the fruit grower. A bell and switch are connected with a dial thermometer in such a way that the bell will ring when the temperature falls to a certain point.

Umbrella and Camp-stool Combined.

An umbrella of recent invention has a stick which spreads out into a camp-stool when opened from the handle. Apparently it's a good thing for a lady to carry when she boards a crowded street car where all the male occupants of seats are busy reading the papers.

A Room for Hot Milk.

Hot milk is now the most popular drink at the big private clubs in American cities. Temporarily it enjoys greater favor than champagne. Hot milk combined with vichy is said to be extremely appetizing.

A HALE OLD OPTIMIST.

An Octogenarian Vanderbilt Who Enjoys Life Thoroughly.

One of the most picturesque persons to be seen strolling along the busy streets of New York city is Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, brother of the late commodore, and great uncle to the latest generation of that famous family. The captain is 83 years old, but he has the vigor of a man of 40. Nearly every day he leaves his home on Staten Island for a trip to the big city, and spends his time walking about or visiting friends, save on matinee days, when he is to be found at some theatre giving intelligent attention to the work of the people on the stage. He knows a good play, a good roadster and a good boat.

CAPT. VANDERBILT.

It was as a mariner that he got his title of captain, and most of his business life was spent on the water. Yet he is a passionate lover of horseflesh, and when he holds the ribbons over a pair of trotters he is bound to keep the lead. As one of his cronies remarked recently, "Captain Vanderbilt would run ye in the dark sooner than let ye pass him." And he is thoroughly in touch with the present day and hour as well. He has some friends, relatives and acquaintances by the score depart from earth, yet when some surviving comrade begins to bewail the past and to get lachrymose about those who are gone he grows testy and cries: "Good Lord! What's the use of talking about dead men? A dead man's no good to anybody. Let's talk about folks that are alive."

A fine looking, bluff and hearty old fellow is the captain, with wide sympathies, an open hand and few prejudices. He is not rich, but has enough, and "when one has enough why should he try for more?" he asks. He gets solid comfort out of every moment of his existence, and confidently expects to "reach par"—in other words, to live until he is a century old.

WON AN AMERICAN BRIDE.

A Brooklyn Beauty Weds a Member of Parliament.

My Lord Tomnoddy and his grace the Duke of Barescares are not the only foreigners who seek American girls for wives. Gentlemen of intelligence, culture and position whose homes are in other lands are beginning to learn that nowhere can they find such gracious, capable and beautiful helpmeets as those who grow to womanhood in the New World. It

MR. AND MRS. LANE.

is for this reason that Brooklyn recently lost one of her fairest daughters. Her name was Frances May Armstrong, and the man who won her is William P. Lane, member of Parliament from county Cork, Ireland.

The wedding was a notable event. It took place at the Church of the Nativity in the presence of a crowd of distinguished guests, and after the ceremony many and hearty were the congratulations showered upon the happy pair. Mr. Lane has achieved prominence in the fight for Home Rule, and has suffered imprisonment twice because of his antagonism to the present order of things in the Green Isle. He has a beautiful home and estate near Youghal. His bride is a daughter of the late John B. Armstrong. She first met Mr. Lane while traveling abroad.

Rapid Transit to Matrimony.

Rev. James Perry, of Peru, Ind., now wears the belt for rapidity in performance of the marriage ceremony. He was making some purchases in one of the dry goods stores of the city where he lives the other day, when there entered to him a breathless couple, who had to be "hitched right off" before any stalwart objectors could reach the spot. The minister grasped the situation, also the young people, whom he ranged before him amid a crowd of shoppers. "Join hands," he cried. "By United States authority in me vested I pronounce you man and wife." Quick work, wasn't it?

Named After Distinguished Men.

Some one, curious as to names bestowed on new born male children, asserts that every year, in the state of New York alone, between 300 and 400 infants are christened Chauncey M. Depew. William M. Evarts is a good second in this regard, and it is said that 50,000 peaceful residents of the United States have Napoleon Bonaparte for their given names.

A Big Price for a Dinner.

The other day a Frenchman won a bet at the peril of his life. The river Marne, which flows into the Seine, was full of drifting ice, but he put on his uniform as captain of dragoons, and thus fully equipped swam from bank to bank. He won a dinner, but secured also an attack of pneumonia and a reprimand from his superiors.

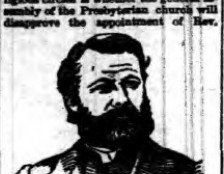
A little girl of York, Pa., is afflicted with a peculiar form of perverted vision. She cannot read save by holding the printed page before her upside down. The habit was acquired in early childhood and can only be corrected by teaching her everything over again.

Two hundred unmarried young women of Brooklyn are said to have fortunes amounting in the aggregate to $20,000,000.

IS HE UNORTHODOX?

Rev. Charles A. Briggs versus The Presbyterian General Assembly.

A question now agitating orthodox religious circles is whether the general assembly of the Presbyterian church will disapprove the appointment of Rev.



REV. CHARLES A. BRIGGS.

Charles A. Briggs, of New York, to a professorship in the Union Theological seminary. This professorship, which is devoted to the Hebrew language and biblical theology, was endowed with $100,000 by Mr. Charles Butler on condition that the chair should be occupied by Dr. Briggs. The latter when he assumed the position the other day delivered an inaugural address, from which the following extract is taken:

"There are errors in Scripture, which no one has been able to explain away, and the theory that there are none in the original text is chimerical. Upon which no mind can rest with certainty. The Bible itself nowhere makes this claim. The creeds of the church nowhere make it. It is a cruel perversion of Scripture to frighten children. It is unwise, and I believe it is unchristian, to force men to accept the divine authority of the Bible or reject it on the question of its inerrancy in these circumstantials.

Now it chances that one of the principal rules of the seminary reads:

"Every professor of the faculty shall, on entering upon his office, and triennially thereafter, or when required by the board, so long as he remains in office, make and subscribe the following declaration in the presence of the board, namely:

"I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice, and I do now, in the presence of God and the directors of this seminary, solemnly and sincerely receive and adopt the Westminster confession of faith, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures. I do also, in like manner, approve of the Presbyterian form of government, and I do solemnly promise that I will not teach or inculcate anything which shall appear to me to be subversive of the said system of doctrine, or of the principles of said form of government, so long as I shall continue to be a professor in the seminary."

If any professor shall refuse at the stated times or when required by the board, to subscribe the above declaration, he shall forthwith cease to be a professor in the institution.

The query arises: How can Dr. Briggs subscribe to the declaration and still hold the views outlined by his first public deliverance as a professor? This is a point upon which the general assembly may be called to act. Dr. Briggs is now 50 years of age, and has a wide reputation in theological circles as an independent thinker, vigorous writer and diligent student.

No Concealment Possible.

So much mystery surrounds the demise of royal and titled people in Europe that in view of recent events this general public becomes suspicious whenever a death among the "upper classes" is announced. The actual facts leaked out regarding the suicides of the heir to the Austrian throne and the English Duke of Bedford despite strenuous efforts at suppression, so when Prince Baudouin of Belgium expired suddenly the other day and no details of his last hours were furnished, the report spread all over the globe that he had killed himself rather than face a scandalous exposure. Happily this proves untrue, for it is now tardily established that he was the victim of pneumonia and not of despair. But why so much mystery regarding events that cannot possibly be concealed?

No Gold Gets Away.

All sorts of devices are used to prevent a waste of gold in jewelry manufactories. One establishment of world wide renown goes so far as to burn its employes' old shoes, worn in the work room, and strain the water in which they wash their hands. These apparently petty devices, with others of like nature, are said to save the firm $18,000 annually.

The Talented Wife of an Editor.

Mrs. M. H. De Young, wife of the well known San Francisco editor, was received with open arms by the social and literary circles of New York during a recent visit to the east. She is a daugh-

MRS. M. H. DE YOUNG.

ter of James B. Deane, and was born in California twenty-eight years ago. In 1880 she married, and is now the mother of four charming children, a boy and three girls.

Mrs. De Young was educated at Benicia, has made a tour of the world, and is noted as a linguist and musician. She plays with great skill and feeling the piano, banjo and mandolin. Besides, she is an entertaining conversationalist, and at amateur entertainments for charitable purposes has shown considerable dramatic power. Her hair is light brown, her eyes gray, and all her characteristics those of a good, beautiful and earnest woman.

RUBBER GOODS!

SHERWIN'S, 23 West Front Street.

Men's Rubber Boots	*from*	*$2.25 up.*
" Buckle Arctics	*"*	*1.10 "*
" Rubbers	*"*	*.43 "*
Boys' "	*"*	*.35 "*
Ladies' "	*"*	*.28 "*
Misses' and Children's Rubbers	*"*	*.15 "*

"SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT."

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the STELLE PHARMACY, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. F. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

UPHOLSTERING and MATTRESS MAKING.

BY HAVING SPECIAL WORK DONE NOW THE DELAY CAUSED BY A BUSY SEASON CAN BE AVOIDED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,
23, 25 and 27 Park avenue.

No Fake, but Genuine Bargains
At the 5 and 10c. Store

In PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them.

Two thirds of regular price will buy any of our small sleighs, and we have a few good ones left.

We guarantee to save you money on Crockeryware.

Though tinware has been McKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We still sell all sizes in lamp chimneys at 5c., and wise people need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold at close. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. House-furnishings of all kinds.

J. C. Allen, 44 West Front Street.

DRINK THE FAMOUS
STRAWBERRY CRUSH,
At RANDOLPH'S, the DRUGGIST,
21 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours."
REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN OVERCOATS.
10 Per Cent. To Close out Winter Stock.
Werner's Mammoth Clothing House,
NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE
SAY

'TIS ALMOST STOCK-TAKING TIME, AND BEFORE WE DO IT, WE ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC. SO LATER BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY.

EVERY NEWMARKET, JACKET AND CHILDREN'S COAT THAT IS HERE WE ARE GOING TO SELL, AND IF THERE IS ANY GARMENT THAT WILL SUIT, YOU CAN BUY IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

THIS IS THE SEASON
when you need a pair of
DRESS SHOES.
Can you do better than to call on
DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,
22 W. FRONT STREET.
(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

Closing out the balance of o
HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, Etc.
At greatly reduced prices, at
STEPHENSON'S
22 WEST FRONT STREET.
Orders for Cream, Ices, Frozen Pudding, etc., delivered promptly and satisfactorily. French Cream our specialty.

Joseph Krewson
Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.
Furniture Express
20 WEST FRONT STREET.
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS
Furniture carefully and promptly moved to all parts of the city or suburbs. To the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in
Moving Pianos.

ELECTRICITY
and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by
DR. GRIFFIN,
will cure
Rheumatism,
Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Colds and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for ladies. 66 East Second street, corner of Washington.

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES
ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue,
2d and 3d floors, Box 1893.

Louis B. Coddington
(Successor to Tunis J Carey.)
NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET
and 23 Park avenue
P. O. Box 259.
FURNITURE AND FREIGHT
EXPRESS
Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered trucks. Goods sent to any part of the city or country Piano moving a specialty.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
A. D. Cook & Bro.
LUMBER
and COAL.
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal all under cover. Telephone No. 10.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle,
27 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper hangers
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

THE DIME
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
OF
PLAINFIELD, N. J
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually
JOHN W. MURRAY President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, " "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD
ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.
Work quickly and thoroughly done. Two tanks in operation. Our apparatus is approved of by the Board of Health. Premium for a number paid to disinfecting. Orders received at Park Drug Store, Manufacturers of the Pearl Leaves, Garden and Field Fertilizers. P. O. Box 606. Telephone No. 29.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JOTTINGS.

—An evening sociable was held in T. A. B. Hall last Thursday evening.

—The New Jersey Editorial Association will meet at the State street house, Trenton, Monday.

—The City National Bank has declared a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. payable on and after Tuesday, Feb. 3d.

—Meetings will be held in the W. C. T. U. rooms this evening at 7.45 o'clock, tomorrow at 3 p. m., and 4 p. m.

—This is the last day allowed for the settlement of Borough taxes, as will be noticed in our advertisement columns.

—Rev. S. J. Rowland, pastor of the Clinton Persbyterian church, is expected to preach in Dunellen on February 1st.

—The wires of the Western Union Telegraph company are in working order today, for the first time since last Saturday.

—The next meeting of the Union County Christian Endeavor Union will be held at Rahway the first or second week in February.

—The Seventh-day Baptist Y. P. S. C. E. will hold its next social at the house of Mr. C. M. Titsworth, on the evening of February 23d.

—The month of February is the appointed time this year for the annual bargain sale of boots and shoes at the store of Doane & Van Arsdale who advertise all broken lots marked way down below cost.

—R. J. Swackhammer, master of bridges, of Dunellen, and G. Q. Dolliver, Clerk of Building Supplies, of North Plainfield, with others, have been on a tour of inspection of all bridges on the Central railroad.

—A paper published at Phillipsburgh contains sensational articles in regard to two or three recent social events. The truth is so perverted that the reading of the articles is disgusting to any one. Give us clean newspapers, and no sensational articles.—Ex.

—There were 271 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 357 in the preceding week, and 286, 294, 280 and 242 in the corresponding weeks of 1890, 1889, 1888 and 1887 respectfully. The total number of failures in the United States during 1st to date is 1,531 against 1,628 in 1890.

—The Trenton Emporium,? with perspicuous truthfulness, says that "with two or three snows like that of Sunday no legislation would be necessary to compel telegraph and telephone companies to put their wires under-ground. Self-interest would induce them to do it." Pass along these snows without delay and make one job of it.

—When you want to know about any business house outside of the large cities, write to the local newspaper. If the firm is of any account you will find an advertisement in the home paper. A man to be popular abroad must be respected at home. And a man who does not advertise his business among his neighbors ought not to receive much attention anywhere.—Printer's Ink.

—A number of invitation have been received by parties in town to attend the promenade concert and ball of Drake's Veteran Zouave Band at Elizabeth to-night. Quite a party has arranged to be present and return on a late train. The concert program will be rendered that has been prepared for the Carnival Ball at New Orleans, and promises to be a musical treat.

—The fair given for the benefit of the Plainfield Crescent League will open in their new club house on East Second street next Thursday evening and continue Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings. Many new novelties will be exhibited and offered for sale. An interesting entertainment each evening will be one of the features. The members of the committee will not forget the children in each evening, but will be entertained by a Punch and Judy show. Read the advertisement to appear Monday.

—Mark Twain once wrote a pretty tale in which a Prince, in a boyish freak, changed garments with a little pauper, and with a good many interesting results after he tired of the subsequent change of position before he could persuade any one that he was a Prince, and not a ragged imposter. Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson dramatized the story, little Elsie Leslie personated the royal and ragged lads, New York approved and Mark Twain rejoiced. This city will have the opportunity to do both next Monday night, when Elsie Leslie will present the play at Music Hall. This is the first appearance of little Elsie in Plainfield.

—English church circles are just now vastly excited over the question as to whether it is right or not for a bishop to ride a bicycle. The bishop of Chester having been afflicted with cavorting about his diocese upon an unmounted and frisky bicycle found it necessary to formally declare he did, could or would do anything of the kind. In this country it is not likely that any one would feel called upon to issue a ukase with if all the bishops of all the churches should indulge in riding, two or three bicycles at once, as long as they kept off the sidewalks and failed to run over people at night. In this age of progress there is good reason why a bishop should not "get there" just as quick as a layman and by the same means.—New Brunswick Home News.

A Talk on the Borough.

Hon. Charles Place, Mayor of North Plainfield will address a meeting of citizens of 127 Bound Brook, in Voorhees Hall on Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock, on the subject of Borough Government. Every voter is urged to be present, that he may fully inform himself on this important matter, which will be accepted or rejected on February 10th.

Mr. Moore Injured.

Mr. Samuel Moore met with a painful accident at Mr. A. D. Thompson's produce market on North avenue yesterday. He was loading on a bale of hay, which slipped from under him and he fell heavily to the floor of the building. In his descent his side struck a board and two of his ribs were fractured.

A SUICIDE AT BOUND BROOK.

A Well-known Resident Becomes Discouraged and Swallows Poison.

Thomas Lusk, a fireman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and well-known as a resident of Bound Brook, committed suicide Thursday evening by eating a large quantity of "rough on rats."

His wife has been confined to her bed by illness for a long time, and returning home from work last night announced to her and numerous relatives present that he had been promoted to the post of engineer. He next asked for his supper, and there being none prepared for him, exclaimed "I am discouraged, but I'll find something to eat." He repaired to a cupboard and brought out a loaf of bread and a box of deadly poison. Cutting off one slice of bread he spread the mixture of "rough on rats" and water over them thickly, making a sandwich which he deliberately devoured before all present. Someone started to go for a doctor but he would not allow that. After finishing the sandwich he mixed the remaining poison with a quantity of water and quaffed it with apparent relish. In about two hours Dr. C. F. Phinney was summoned, and when he arrived was greeted by Lusk with the words: "Ah-ha, Doctor, I've taken the best of you this time. You're too late for its been in me too long."

Mr. Lusk was universally liked by his associates. His mind is thought to have been affected through the illness of his wife, who bears up bravely under this terrible blow. The couple lived in the Anderson row of houses East of the Presbyterian church. Two small children are left fatherless.

He suffered agonies before his death, which occurred at four o'clock yesterday morning, and at last was sorry he committed the deed. He confided to a friend of the family some time ago that if his wife died he would not live to attend her funeral. He was an honest, industrious fellow, devoted to his family. County Physician Wagoner was notified, viewed the remains yesterday and gave a permit for the removal of the body.

Funeral services will occur at the home of W. F. Lusk, Sunday afternoon. He was 30 years of age and married Lizzie Roach in November, 1885, and their marital relations have always been most pleasant. Many visitors will call yesterday over his sick wife and business troubles doubtless unbalanced his mind. This is the sixth death in the Lusk family in less than a year.

PERSONAL.

Miss Carrie Covel of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. Taft of West Front street.

Messrs. Edward Thorn and Ellis Campbell have returned to their homes in this city from a month's stay in Florida.

Mr. A. L. Force and daughter have returned to their home on Duer street, North Plainfield from an extended southtrip.

Miss Julia Vroom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Vroom of Somerset street, North Plainfield, is visiting her grand parents at Somerville.

The remains of the late Secretary of the Treasury Windom passed through this city on at special train shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, en route for Washington, D. C.

Julia, wife of Warren Philpitt, died at her home, 92 Westervelt avenue, North Plainfield, yesterday. The funeral will take place from her late residence Monday afternoon at three o'clock. Deceased was 34 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Baker of Asbury Park, N. J., are visiting relatives in this city. Mr. Baker was suffering from an attack of "la grippe" when he came, but the Plainfield air and his rugged constitution effected a speedy cure.

Invitations are out for a party at the residence of Miss Mabel Rockfellow in Dunellen on Friday evening of next week. Quite a large number of guests are expected from Newark and will bring their music with them. A lively time is expected.

The members of the Holy Cross church choir were entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kellogg on Mercer avenue, North Plainfield, Thursday evening. During the evening the members presented Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg with a handsome standard lamp.

Frazee Connett, a well-known farmer living a few miles South of Pekin, Ill., sold ten hogs Friday last that averaged 605 pounds. One of the hogs weighed 750 pounds. Pretty good hog raiser is Connett.—Ex. Mr. Connett formerly resided in this city and is a brother of Mr. Isaac Connett of Pearce street.

The Newark M. E. Conference.

The Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet in annual session at Washington Wednesday, April 8. The terms of five pastors in the conference expire by limitation in 1891, after five years' service. They are Rev. John Dally, of Hackensack; Rev. J. T. Johnson, of Stapleton, S. I.; Rev. G. C. Moulsesie, of Sufferns, N. Y.; Rev. T. C. Mayhem of Belleville, N. J.; Rev. J. W. Barrett, of Hibernia, N. J. Some other changes will be made, however, where pastor and people desire them. Rev. Dr. Brady will retire from Passic City.

A Runaway on Front Street.

A horse belonging to a man named Smalley, who resides at New Market, left tied under the sheds in the rear of the First Baptist church, became frightened shortly after five o'clock last evening and succeeded in slipping its bridle, thus freeing itself and ran away. The animal ran at a break-neck speed along West Front street, but was caught by Charles Peterson near the Dunellen round house before it succeeded in wrecking the wagon to which it was attached.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[In this column expressions of opinions from readers are solicited. The NEWS accepts no responsibility, even if contrary to the views of the editor, for sentiments expressed by its friends. All communications, to receive attention, must be signed and accompanied by the name and address of the writer; these will be published if desired, but not necessarily for publication.]

Opposing Electric Wires.

To the Editor of The News—Will you please call attention in your popular paper to the following warning from Newark, copied from the Evening Post of Jan. 20th:

An electric-light wire at Broad and Emmett streets, Newark, became crossed through at 5:30 o'clock this morning and fell length-wise across a grocery wagon driven by J. F. Waddington of No. 126 Emmett street. The horse went down like a log, and the grocer, who was on his way to Centre Market, was hurled from the wagon to the ground with force enough to stun him for a few moments. When he recovered, Waddington found that he had received a few slight burns where the wire had touched him, but he was extremely thankful that the body of the horse had received the brunt of the current before it had reached himself.

The horse, a valuable animal, lay dead in the shafts, while its body was blazing under the wire that lay directly across it. Waddington reported the affair to the police and will bring an action against the electric light company to recover damages. This is the third horse that has fallen a victim in this section to the electric wire, and an effort will now be made probably to induce the courts to prevent a further disaster by insisting upon the placing of all wires under ground. The New York and New Jersey Telephone company have already agreed to place their wires in a conduit, but the Electric and Telegraph companies are opposed to the measure as too expensive.

Not a cheerful prospect for us in our beautiful city, over which is being rapidly spread a net work of electric wires. Even our borough has not escaped them. Moreover the electric enthusiasts are trying to make our streets still more unsafe with electric cars.

A fatal accident from a fallen electric wire on Park avenue in this city is not forgotten.

Life, prosperity and daily comfort are more and more sacrificed to these deadly wires, as our daily papers are testifying everywhere.

How long before public opinion will force the electric companies to bury their wires, and see to it that they are rendered safe?

Let readers come to the front with their protest, and let us have safety added to the attraction of our city!

A Protester.

[Superintendents Moore informs us that if his company was required to put its wires under ground there would be no electric lighting in Plainfield, as it would not pay.—Ed.]

Elizabeth Glee Club Concert.

The indications are that the Elisabeth Glee Club will have a fine reception at the Casino Tuesday evening judging from the demand for tickets from the patronesses, and calculating on those to receive their tickets on the evening of the performance.

The stage has been given over to Denton, the florist who will treat it very much as the Elisabeth music stage appears, lacking of course the handsome effect produced by ornamentation loaned by the club's subscribers.

A suggestion has come from the Orange people to repeat the concert there also. Mr. Woodruff is well known and popular as conducting a similar society in that city. The club members are not in it for money-making purposes. They come here at the suggestion of leading ladies of Plainfield society, who have interested others, confident that none will be disappointed. Plainfield, it is thought, ought to have a society of male voices. It is claimed that there is room for it, that this class of music is always enjoyable, and that it would tend to set off the work of our mixed societies by contrast; that Plainfield has always had the best of concerters; excepting in this one particular, wherein it is asserted that Elizabeth is a trifle ahead. The first tenor part is said to be particularly hard to fill, yet we would do it, according to the club. It is suggested that one of our societies give a concert in Elizabeth, on the ground that exchange of hospitality and musical work would be both agreeable and beneficial. No doubt the gentlemen of the Elizabeth Glee Club would be glad of an opportunity to return the interest and hospitality shown them by our musical people.

How Many Licenses Will be Granted?

The City Common Council will meet in regular session next Monday evening at eight o'clock, at which time the various hotel and saloon-keepers will apply for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. It is said that several new applications will be made, and persons who claims to be posted say that there will be at least twenty licensed places in the city next year. Now there are 15, an increase of 2 over 1889. So many one would think would be an injury to those already in the business. But they all seem to flourish.

A Painful Accident.

Mr. P. Van Arsdale of Dunellen met with a painful and what narrowly escaped being a serious accident, while at work Tuesday. He was engaged hammering some iron which was set in a vice, when a piece of it flew off and struck him over the eye, making a terrible wound. He was attended by Dr. Brakpeley. Had he been struck in the eye the sight would have been entirely destroyed.

—Van Emburgh and White's in their advertisement call special attention to their regular annual sale of muslin, sheeting, table linen, etc. This enterprising firm are preparing for the usual large trade they receive. The latest improvement in their store is a gallery, built across the rear and down one side, by which they get 700 square feet more room.

JOHN L. KING DEAD.

He Never Rallied from the Effects of His Awful Injuries.

John L. King of 101 Rahway avenue, Elizabeth, who was so terribly crushed Thursday morning between a Lehigh Valley freight train and the railing of the bridge that spans the river between Rahway avenue and Murray street, died at the Hospital during the afternoon in great agony.

The unfortunate man had his shoulders and hip literally crushed rendering it a wonder that he survived his injuries for even a moment. Deceased was a son of Mr. John King of West Second street, and a brother to Mrs. James C. Pope.

Just as we Claimed.

During the last presidential campaign no newspaper was more earnest and sincere than The News, in its advocacy of the principles of protection for which the Republican party contended and won an overwhelming victory. One claim made by the Democrats was that tin plate could not be made in this country and yet it was proposed to place upon the imported article a "protective" tariff. We claimed that a tariff would soon demonstrate that tin plate could be made in this country, and our claim is now verified.

We received to-day a sample of tin plate on which was the following label.

SAMPLE OF AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

Made from American Ores, dug by American Miners, Manufactured into Tin Plate at the U. S. Iron and Tin PlateCo.'s Works at Demmler, Pa., by American Workmen, who now make THEIR OWN DINNER PAILS.

Thus Ars American Industries Protected.

Compliments of the

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB,

New York City, N. Y.

Pen Picture of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Oh, favored land! none other made
With such surroundings, and laid
The Tree Range guards well the north
From Northern winds that fierce forth;
Between mountain and ocean rise.
Where no scotch or with rear sons.
Or watry days, but few or none.
Fair Flora and nature abound
Yet Trees top, is often crowned.
Crimsons we out know by name.
Thunder and lightning just the same.
Fenced in with islands is the bay
Where waters wide at ancient lay.
Oh fairy spot! thou hast no peer
For beauty or wonder here.
A paradox has just occurred
To me not one, or a second absurd.
As our bath at the ocean pier
And boats unload their cargoes here.
Nature was awful, wished it so
When she form'd this fair spot.
All over and beyond the land
With perennial flowers, she decked the land
Nature's gratitude was observed
"A modern Eden have removed
In every point of Ancient Eden
Into that of heaven and gate."

M. M. T.

**Was a Spanish name for table, and is applied to a narrow strip of table land lying between the city and ocean.*

Ex-Congressman Kean Entertains.

Ex-Congressman Kean gave an elaborate dinner last night at his historic old homestead, Ursino, or Liberty Hall, in Union Township, to several prominent gentlemen, including Supreme Court Judge Van Syckel, Chancellor Green, District Attorney Judge Elmer Elisabeth City Counsel Bergen, Elizabeth, and Counsellor Richard V. Lindabury. The popular ex-Assemblyman Foster M. Voorhees, was to have been one of the select party, but he had to attend a meeting of the Police Commissioners over counsel for Policeman Tucker, who had been involved in a fight with Policeman Reilly. Judge Van Syckel remained as a guest of the Congressman until this morning.

Christian Endeavor Day.

Christian Endeavor Day will be observed by the societies of New Market and Dunellen on Monday evening, February 2d, by appropriate services in the Dunellen Presbyterian church. The programme arranged by the United Society has been adopted. It embraces a selection of C. E. hymns, a responsive reading, congratulations, a Bible reading on the pledge, Scripture verses, sentence prayers for societies throughout the world, and other interesting features. Rev. L. E. Livermore and Rev. J. A. Cadberry are expected to make addresses A collection for missions will be taken at the close of the exercises

Special Y. M. C. A. Dates.

AT EIGHT P. M.

Feb. 1st. Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D.
Feb. 8th. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D.—"Physical Degeneracy."
Feb. 8th. H. W. Cowan of Princeton College.
Feb. 12th. Mayor Alexander Gilbert—"Money and Banking."
Feb. 19th. Debate—Resolved that the McKinley bill benefits the laboring classes.
Feb. 26th. Informal Reception and college songs.
Feb. 26th, Y. M. C. A. State Convention opens at Trenton, Sundays at 4:15 p. m.

The Property Sold.

On Wednesday of this week the title to the property known as the Shackelton works, in East Bound Brook, was transferred to the American Engine Company which concern will, it is understood, at once take possession and begin the manufacture of their goods, giving employment to a large number of skilled operatives.

—Dickinson the jeweler announces that the expert optician, Prof. Fred A. Jones, will be at his store to examine eyes and fit glasses February 4th, 5th and 6th. Those troubled with nervous headaches and pain in the eyes are invited to call. No charge for examination. See advertisement.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

What Will be Done by Religious Societies To-Morrow.

Notice of religious services are public and should be sent free of charge, but it is necessary that they be handed before noon of the day to insure insertion the same day.]

First Church of Christ of Plainfield. Mr. Cleaver will preach by request "The Difference Between the Baptist and Christian Religion, Part III." Evening theme: "Selected." All are welcomed at these meetings.

First Unitarian church Second place. Rev. Hobart Clark pastor, will preach. Service at 10.30 a. m. The usual evening service will not be held.

First Baptist church. Prayer meeting 9.30 a. m. Communion service 10.30. New members received into the church at this service. Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. Seats all free in the evening.

In the Trinity Reformed church tomorrow the pastor, the Rev. Cornelius Schenck, will preach at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Evening subject: "A Beatitude of Christ Discovered in the Gospel." A cordial welcome to all.

Methodist Episcopal church, the pastor, Rev. Charles B. Mitchell will preach at 10.30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. Epworth League at 6.45. Evening sermon by the pastor at 7.30 p. m. Subject: "Consciousness of the Unpardoned."

Mr. H. R. Mangan will lead the meeting to be held at the Mt. Pleasant Mission to-morrow evening.

Memorial chapel at Washingtonville, Services beginning at 7.30 p. m. Will be in charge of S. J. Runyon. Subject: "Life, Natural and Spiritual," John 3:6.

Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., will conduct the Y. M. C. A. meeting at the Y. M. C. A., to-morrow at 4. 15 p. m. Young men are invited to be present and to join heartily in the singing.

Services will be held in the German church to-morrow at 10.30 a. m., and at eight o'clock p. m. Weekly meeting Wednesday at eight o'clock p. m. All are welcome.

Services in the First Presbyterian church at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. E. G. Read of the Reformed church of Somerville will preach at both services. All welcome.

The Reform Hall. Sunday morning meeting will be at 9.15 o'clock, and the afternoon meeting at four o'clock, and here the evangelists and Mr. Draper from the Florence Mission Rescue Band. All are invited.

The Congregational church, West Seventh street. Rev. C. L. Goodrich pastor. Morning service at 10.30. Sunday-school at 2.45 p. m., Christian Endeavor at 6.45.

The Church of the Holy Cross, the Rev. T. Logan Murphy rector. Sunday-school at 9.30 a. m. Holy Communion at 10 a. m., with administration of the Holy Communion. The hour for service for afternoon has been changed to 4.30.

Every evening this week course of lectures on "Revelations" by Mr. J. C. Jennings are still continued in the meeting rooms, No. 6 East Front street. All are heartily welcome.

Warren Union Mission Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. Praise service at 7.30 p. m. Preaching at 8 o'clock, conducted by Mr. Frederick Moon. Mission prayer and conference meeting Friday evening at eight o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire to attend any of these services.

—Parties, parties and parties are the order of the day. If one attended all held during a week within a radius of ten miles of Plainfield, he would have to divide himself up.

Died.

MALE—In this city, Jan. 29th, Job Male, in his 83d year.

Funeral services from his late residence, Crescent avenue and First place, Sunday, Feb. 1st, at 2.30 p. m. Interment in Greenwood, Monday. 31-2*R

PHILPITT—In North Plainfield, Jan. 30th, 1891, Julia, wife of Warner Philpitt, aged 34 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 92 Westervelt avenue, Monday afternoon, Feb. 2d, at 3 p. m. T&C*

Cent-a-Word Column.

A WILCOX and Gibbs machine for sale. Semi-automatic tensions attached. Oil machine prepared. Harper's, Park and Tilford. 31-2

BEAUTIFUL palms, India rubber trees and Winter blooming plants at Denton's Hillside avenue greenhouses. 31-3

LOST—Ten or twelve days ago. A collection of stamps. Finder please leave case, marked "Pratt 75 Nassau street, New York." Return to 41 North avenue.

FOR SALE—Certain rockaway in good order. 104 Grove street. 31-2*

FOR SALE—At a bargain a new eight room house, good location, parties leaving Plainfield. Other properties for sale or to let. Inquire of M. M. Davis, insurance and real estate, No. 7 East Front street. 1 tf*

FOR SALE—A lot of good hay. Address "Farmer," Warrenville, N. J. Money wanted. 27-m*

TO LET—Part of a house containing seven rooms all improvements. M. M. Davis insurance and real estate, No. 7 East Front street. 1 tf*

HOUSE WANTED—A small family of adults desire house, about ten rooms, vicinity Crescent Avenue church. Must be in good order and improvements. Rent about $500. Possession April 1st. Address John Smith care of Evening News. 30-3

PLACE wanted by respectable Swede as coachman or useful man. Inquire at Keller Rooms. 29-3*

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished house, No 19 East Seventh street. 29-10tf

TO LET—The dwelling house, corner of Plainfield avenue and Somerset street, to be a the residence of Mr. Samuel B. Underhill for possession May 1st. Apply to Mr. Underhill or to Edward Runyon, office of postal railroad station. 1-27tf

WANTED—A girl, either white or colored, in family of three. Good wages. Apply at No. 13 East Ninth street. 31-3

WILL EXCHANGE a $140 bicycle, safety, for one, 50 inch solid wheel. Address "Lot" care of Evening News. 27-6

PAPERS, BOARDS, WINDOW SHADES and grates, beautiful patterns, for sale and to hang. Also PAINTING, SIGNS, HIGH and DRY, when work is wanted at Denton's Nursery, No. 127 Hillside avenue.

WANTED—Agents to sell the Improved Common Sense Family Scale. Weighs accurately from one ounce to 24 pounds. Sells at sight. Every family buys one. Profits large. Exclusive territory. Address, with stamp, Improved Scale Co., Box 1,000, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Agents to sell the Improved Common Sense Family Scale. Weighs accurately from one ounce to 24 pounds. Sells at sight. Every family buys one. Profits large. Exclusive territory. Address, with stamp, Improved Scale Co., Box 1,000, Boston, Mass.

CONCERT AT THE CASINO,

Tuesday, February 3, at 8:15 p. m.,

BY THE

ELIZABETH GLEE CLUB.

Under the patronage of fifty well-known ladies. The club will be assisted by MISS. GERRIT SMITH, S-piano; MISS LILIAN PARSLOW, Violinist, and MR. GEORGE G. DALAND, Accompanist.

Tickets $1 each may be procured only from the patronesses.

Regular Annual Sale at

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE'S.

MUSLIN, SHEETING, TABLE LINEN, TOWLING, ETC.

Commencing Monday we will offer our Entire Stock of the above goods, at lower prices than they have ever sold before in Plainfield. We will sell—

4 4 Fruit of the Loom, 8c.
4 4 L. mdale, 8c.
4 4 Cambrex at, 7c.
9 4 B. arbed sheeting 23.
9 4 Unbleached Sheeting, 21.
4 4 Dwight Anchor, 8 1-2c.
4 4 Cantic A., 7c.
4 4 Extra Heavy Brown, 6c.
10 4 Bleached sheeting, 25c.
10-4 Unbleached, 23.

In connection with this sale we offer Special Indecomatic in Hosiery, Wash Goods, and in fact Everything on Our Same King to offer at its Optionally Low Prices.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE.

FEBRUARY ONLY!

WE HAVE SOME SHOES THAT WE WILL NOT SIZE UP THIS SPRING.

YOU CAN BUY THEM FOR LESS THAN COST.

COME EARLY WHILE WE HAVE YOUR SIZE.

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

29 W. FRONT STREET,

(THE ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

MOTH-VAULT FOR FURS,

CLOTHING, ETC., AT

Carey's Storage, 76, 78, 80 W. Front St.

Also New and Second hand Furniture we are offering at Bargains. Walnut Marble Top Bedroom Suit $25. Walnut Wardrobe $12. Folding beds $13 and upward. Hair Mattresses, full size, $10. Idol Folding-Bed-Spring, in 1 size, $5. Extension Tables 6, 8 and 10 feet, from $3 to $6. Rugs 81 to $4.50. Oil Cloths, 25c. per yard.

Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Cots, etc., etc.

EYES EXAMINED AND

Proper Glasses Furnished.

Prof. FREDERICK A. JONES,

THE EMINENT OPTICIAN WILL BE AT MY STORE

3 DAYS ONLY.

THOSE HAVING DEFECTIVE VISION ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THAT TIME.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATIONS.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, FEBRUARY 4th, 5th and 6th.

Caleb Dickinson

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

No. 13 Park avenue, Plainfield N. J.

31-6

ISAAC BROKAW & SON,

REAL ESTATE

and Insurance

Brokers. Money to loan on first mortgage.

NO. 30 DUER STREET,

North Plainfield, N. J.

Special Notices.

STREET SPRINKLING BY-LINE 29 for sale, with privilege this day of cleared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on its capital stock, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Tuesday, February 3d, next. Plainfield, January 31st, 1891.

F. H. Gardner, Cashier.

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS at residence by native teachers. References in Plainfield, and testimonials from Prof. Wm. H. Carpenter, Rutgers College; Prof. U. S. Smalley, Secretary of Legislation, &c. For French lessons write to Prof. L. Vrooman, 127 Hillside avenue, and for German lessons to Mr. Geo. Tubbe, (Grocer), 673 Third avenue, New York.

GERMAN LESSONS given by New York Professor (Gymnasium) at pupil's residence. Advertiser can refer to Plainfield families with whom he now gives instructions. Terms moderate. Address Geo. Tubbe, 673 Third avenue, New York. 1tm*

H. N. SPENCER,

Ground and Shingle Sifter, 78 and 78 Somerset street. Loam, loam from every day, choice groceries and provisions, white granite, stone jars and glassware, flower pots, etc., over cider vinegar, pure grape wine.

PAPERS, BOARDS, WINDOW SHADES and grates, beautiful patterns, for sale and to hang. Also PAINTING, SIGNS, HIGH and DRY, when work is wanted at Denton's Nursery, No. 127 Hillside avenue.

ROGER'S GROUPS, 24, Ramsey edition, Artists' materials At Swain's, 32 West Front street.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL, M. H. A.

Monday, Feb. 2.

First appearance here of "JANIEL FROHMAN'S production of Mark Twain's romantic story, dramatized by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, the

PRINCE and PAUPER

With ELSIE LESLIE and the New York cast, as performed at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

Prices—$1, 75, 50 and 25c.

Seats on sale Thursday at Miller's on 3 Williams'.

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP

of

North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law, the taxes on their property remaining unpaid

January 31, 1891,

will be recorded by the County Clerk at Somerville as the first lien against such property, after which time the said taxes will be added and the names of said delinquents will be published. H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

NOW!

IS THE "GOLDEN" OPPORTUNITY to buy Muslins, Sheetings, White Goods, etc., CHEAP at Siloh's.

All the standard brands are selling this week at Low "Cut" Prices.

The largest and handsomest assortment of Hamburgh Edgings we have ever shown is now displayed on our counter table.

You can look them all over in a few minutes.

SILOH'S, 20 West Front street.

Plainfield Evening News
AND SUBURBAN ADVERTISER.
ONE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 21 SOMERSET STREET.

E. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE ORDER A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. LOCK BOX 1. TELEPHONE CALL 68.

Is it wrong to ride a bicycle to church on Sunday?

We have been searching our exchanges to find something complimentary that was said about the departed King Kalakaua. We find he was a superbly built man physically. The poor man has gone to a place where he can spend no more money, rest his soul!

The Farmers' Alliance of Missouri has taken a large contract. It intends, by co-operation among farmers, to establish a great manufactory where agricultural machinery may be made at such rates as will successfully compete with the $25,000,000 American harvester trust of Chicago. If the Missouri Farmers' Alliance can do this, what can't it do?

The people who should erect a splendid monument to the memory of Gen. Spinner are the working women of the United States. Spinner it was who, single handed, did more to open varied employments to the sex than anybody else in America has done so far. The memorial, whatever shape it may take, should be erected in Washington. The women clerks in the departments will be glad to contribute liberally to it, and the suggestion has been made that they alone build it. But it will be better to let working women all over the land express their gratitude to Francis E. Spinner. A much finer monument can be erected in that way too.

Indian Schools.

The money spent on Indian schools for the year ending June 30 is $2,397,228. Of this sum the government appropriated $1,842,770. The rest was paid by the churches, the Roman Catholics contributing the largest amount, $347,689. There are now 246 schools for Indian children, 140 of them being boarding schools. The remainder are day schools. Part of these are maintained by the government directly. The rest are called contract schools, and are sustained by the religious organizations, assisted by government appropriations.

The best education to be got by Indian youth, however, is that obtained at the training schools. The United States has seven of these—at Carlisle, Pa., at Salem, Ore., Albuquerque, N. M.; Chilocco, Oklahoma; Grand Junction, Colo., Haskell, Kan., and Genoa, Neb. The Hampton, Lincoln and St. Ignatius schools are three private institutions conducted on the training system, and next year there will be started four more of these manual schools by the government.

The special feature of the training system of education is that it teaches young Indians trades like the white man's. They learn farm labor and other work, and the girls learn housekeeping and sewing. These are the schools that will count for good. The average attendance of pupils in all the Indian schools is 12,338.

The Louisiana Lottery Case.

Noted in the history of the United States will be the Louisiana Lottery fight. At the close of the war the names of Confederate officers high in rank were used to boom it. Occult wires from its headquarters in New Orleans extended through all the Union. Some idea of the immense profits made by its stockholders may be gathered from the fact that when its charter expired last year the officers offered to pay a million dollars annually to the state of Louisiana for its renewal.

The legal fight over the renewal of the license was one of the bitterest ever known in the country. The legislature passed the bill in its favor. Governor Nicholls vetoed it. The sudden death of one of the Louisiana legislators just at the moment when his casting vote for it would have allowed the lottery to triumph is one of the dramatic incidents of the story.

The bill passed by the legislature was in the shape of an amendment to the constitution of Louisiana permitting the existence of the lottery. After the death of the legislator mentioned the next move of the lottery people was to declare that the governor of Louisiana had no veto right. They brought suit, therefore, to compel the secretary of state to submit the lottery amendment to the constitution to a vote of the people, which he had steadily refused to do, on the ground that it had never been properly passed by the legislature.

Another dramatic incident happened then. While the suit was pending the president of the lottery company, M. A. Dauphin died. The district court of Louisiana has meantime decided that the amendment was not properly passed, and that the secretary of state cannot be compelled to submit it to a vote of the people. This is the decision of the district court, but this is not final. There is yet one higher tribunal, the supreme court of the state. The question has been appealed to this court, and on its decision rests the fate of the greatest lottery scheme of the time.

ESTEEMED BY THEM ALL.

Men of Both Parties Mourn Mr. Windom's Death.

TRIBUTES OF BLAINE AND BAYARD

Warm Words of Eulogy from the Secretary of State and His Predecessor—The Funeral Will Be Held Monday Morning. All Washington Is in Mourning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The remains of Secretary Windom arrived in this city at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. The train was met by President Harrison, Vice President Morton, Secretaries Blaine, Proctor, Noble and Rusk and Postmaster General Wanamaker, Assistant Secretary Nettleton, of the treasury, and a great number of treasury officials and employes, and other personal friends and representatives. The remains were accompanied from New York by Secretary Tracy, Attorney General Miller and Private Secretary Hunt. Escorted by a detail of troops, the body was taken to the late residence of the secretary of the treasury, 1,017 K avenue, where it will remain until its interment. The death of the secretary will, it is thought, virtually close the social season so far as the participation of the presidential, vice presidential and cabinet families is concerned. There were still three events of interest at the White House—that of Tuesday, Feb. 3, the reception to the army, navy and marine corps; Mrs. Harrison's afternoon reception, Saturday, Feb. 7, and the public reception on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10. The Vice President and Mrs. Morton had cards out for two Saturday night receptions, to-day and next. The Postmaster General and Mrs. Wanamaker were to have given two Monday night receptions, Feb. 2 and 9, but Secretary and Mrs. Noble were to have dined the President and Mrs. Harrison on the evening of the 6th. It is certain that all of these events dated for the coming week will be cancelled, and the customary period of official mourning, which, in the case of the tragic events of last season, lasted a fortnight, will carry its present observance over to the lenten period.

Secretary Blaine's Tribute.

In the course of an official announcement issued from the state department late in the afternoon Secretary Blaine says:

Thus has passed away a man of pure life, an official of unsullied integrity, who rendered long and eminent service in both branches of congress and by being called to administer the national finances at a time of much embarrassment and danger to the country, while to the president and those associated with him in the administration of the government it comes as a personal sorrow. The president directs that all the departments of the executive branch of the government and the officers subordinate thereto shall manifest due respect to the memory of this eminent citizen in the manner customary with the dignity of the office which he has honored by his devotion to public duty.

The president further directs that the treasury department in all its branches in this capital be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that on the day of the funeral the several executive departments shall be closed, and that all the executive offices throughout the United States the national flag shall be displayed at half mast.

Both Houses Adjourned.

Both houses of congress adjourned on the announcement of Secretary Windom's death. There is hardly a man in congress who has not some kindly recollection of Mr. Windom in the days when he was a representative of sorrow on all sides which bespoke its own sincerity. His relations with men in both parties were cordial, and his kindly appointments of the sincere and frank character of his communications with them secured him universal respect and confidence. But two days ago he was before the committee on appropriations of the house discussing the sundry civil bill, and members of the committee remarked upon the thoroughness he had given to every detail and the needs of his department. Democrats and Republicans, silver men and anti-silver men are equally sincere in their tributes to the deceased. The president and his cabinet have generally expressed their feelings in regard to the secretary's death through the executive order given above. Mr. Blaine, in conversation during the afternoon, spoke feelingly about Mr. Windom. He was, he said, a very valuable member of the cabinet, and had worked with intense zeal since he entered the cabinet in connection with the finances. His death was a great loss to the administration. He was exceedingly popular with the members of the cabinet, Mr. Blaine said, and he did not think that one of them had ever had a cross or unkind word with him since the cabinet had been formed.

Many Hearty Tributes.

Secretary Proctor said that words could not express the feeling that all experienced in the secretary's death. Their personal relations had been most friendly. "Mr. Windom," he said, "was a man of such a pleasant and amiable disposition that he endeared himself to all of us." Secretary Noble said that of course the suddenness of death was sudden to all. He was the most delightful and lovable man whom he had ever met. Mr. Wanamaker said: "It is the first time in the cabinet and a great loss to the country. With his great ability there was every quality and grace to make an ideal man. Every one loved him. He had a bright mind, large experience and a gentle heart." Mr. Flower said that Mr. Windom's conduct during the recent financial crisis had endeared him to the highest praise that could be given him, and ranked him properly among the best financiers. He was conservative, but always had to do a little more than he thought he right. He had correct views on matters of public policy, and was one of the best secretaries of the treasury we had had.

Mr. Farquhar said he had known Mr. Windom intimately. He had known him for thirty years and he had never met a more perfect gentleman in all his relations, public and private, he had been an earnest, honest Christian gentleman and worthy of the greatest confidence in his purpose and his motives. He never saw with a better man in the cabinet," he said.

The Funeral Monday Morning.

Secretary Windom's funeral will take place on Monday. His son, William D. Windom, who is in Baton Rouge, La., has been heard from and is now on his way to Washington. There will be private services at the late residence of the deceased mansion on Massachusetts avenue and later in the day public services at the church of the late president. The pallbearers, honorary, and active, will be announced later.

The Question of a Successor.

The subject of Secretary Windom's probable successor was talked of at the Capitol yesterday, although the predictions made as to the man Mr. Harrison would select were mere conjectures. The names of Maj. McKinley, Senator Spooner and Representative Clarkson were in the mouths of everybody. The illness of either of these for the place was generally admitted. It is true that, however, by a friend of Maj. McKinley that he would not under any consideration accept a cabinet appointment, preferring to remain in congress or be candidate for governor or to redeem his district two years hence.

Spooner and Clarkson.

As for Senator Spooner it is thought by politicians generally that he would have no chance whatever of appointment, as Wisconsin has already a man in the cabinet in the person of Secretary of Agriculture Rusk. It is also a fact that Senator Spooner would seem to be a strong candidate for the appointment. Mr. Cannon's special fitness for the office is supposed to be due to the fact that he has for a number of years been a hard working member of the house committee on appropriations, where he has had occasion to give a careful study of financial matters. He has, moreover, been a fast friend of President Harrison. At the treasury department, however, it is said that Mr. Clarkson, the present chief officials that the president will promote the first assistant secretary to the vacancy.

The man who probably holds this office is Gen. Nettleton, of Minnesota, who was a warm friend of Secretary Windom, and who was his trusted and confidential representative in the senate. The secretary and Mr. Windom was absent from his desk. At the Capitol the name of Lyman J. Gage, president of the Chicago World's fair commission, was spoken of, and it was said that his friends would urge his name upon the president. Mr. Gage has made the reputation of a shrewd financier and businessman, and it is thought that his claims would make a strong impression on the president.

Ex-Secretary Bayard's Eulogy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—At the meeting of the New York board of trade and transportation held to take action on the death of Secretary Windom ex-Secretary Bayard was present and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased. He said: "I was the partaker of your hospitality last night. Today I am the leader in your grief and sorrow. Men may be opposed to each other politically and yet be friends. They are trying to reach the same ends but by different means. I was associated with Mr. Windom for thirteen years and there grew up between us a kindly confidence. We both had as public men the same end in view. No breath of suspicion was ever cast upon him or upon his methods. In 1881 an occurrence of great importance to the country arose.

"The public credit and the agencies that sustained it were threatened, a strong feeling against the banking system was expressed. Congress had adjourned and those in charge of the banking institutions were nonplussed. Then this remarkable proposition to the government was made by the creditors of the government to reduce the rate of interest on the debt due them and accept certificates therefor for its liquidation. This patriotic statesmen and friend did me the honor to come to me as a man, although I was of a different political party, to discuss the momentous question.

Not All Heroes Die in Battle.

"We discussed it and you all know how the national credit was established, how it has grown, and throughout to the government. No finer illustration of financiering can be found than that of William Windom. It was the very highest pinnacle for a man to reach. Such was one of his services not measurable by money. He was a faithful servant to his country. All heroes are not clad in uniform, neither do they fall in field of battle. Such a one is worthy of your gratitude." Mr. Bayard referred to Mr. Windom's connection with the End's ship canal, and closed by saying: "We all join in the sentiment of the sincere and frank character of his communications with them secured him universal respect and confidence. But two days ago he was before the committee on appropriations of the house discussing the sundry civil bill, and members of the committee remarked upon the thoroughness he had given to every detail and the needs of his department. Democrats and Republicans, silver men and anti-silver men are equally sincere in their tributes to the deceased. The president and his cabinet have generally expressed their feelings in regard to the secretary's death through the executive order given above. Mr. Blaine, in conversation during the afternoon, spoke feelingly about Mr. Windom. He was, he said, a very valuable member of the cabinet, and had worked with intense zeal since he entered the cabinet in connection with the finances. His death was a great loss to the administration. He was exceedingly popular with the members of the cabinet, Mr. Blaine said, and he did not think that one of them had ever had a cross or unkind word with him since the cabinet had been formed.

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HE CALLED HIM A SNOB.

Dr. Tanner's Sensational Attack on Mr. Balfour.

DEATH OF CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

The Well Known English Freethinker and Statesman Will Be Buried in a Coffin of Earth—An Interesting Account of His Life.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Balfour, commenting on what he called the rashness of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in his resolution relative to aiding the distressed people of Ireland, said that if it meant anything it meant that government aid was desired and required to accomplish the aim of the plan of campaign, and it implied that never had there been a more or less efficacious attempt to settle a great question than that of Mr. Gladstone in dealing with the troubles of Ireland. The government would certainly not consult either Gladstone or Parnell in relation to any feature of Irish policy.

The Plan of Campaign Denounced.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to vehemently denounce the plan of campaign. "Why," he asked, "were the campaign tenants any more entitled to relief than English tenants?" The plan of campaign was nothing less than attempted revolution. It was part of a movement that had been going on since 1879 and was not, as asserted, the spontaneous outcome of the rejection of Mr. Parnell's bill. If he (Balfour) were an Irish landlord he would beg his bread rather than submit to the plan.

Called Balfour "a Canting Snob."

Here Dr. Tanner exclaimed, "Canting snob!"

Amid cries of order from the Conservatives and Unionist Liberals Dr. Tanner forthwith withdrew the expression, and the speaker warned him against a repetition of such language.

After Mr. Balfour's remarks by Mr. Balfour, the Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan, Gladstonian Liberal, spoke. He said that he was in favor of a more courteous treatment of the question than Mr. Balfour had given it. Upon a division Mr. Lefevre's motion was rejected—203 to 152.

Grief at Bradlaugh's Death.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Radicals of Northampton who, by an emphatic majority, persisted in sending Charles Bradlaugh back, time after time, to parliament, are in deep grief for the loss of their representative. All classes in that town are joining in testimony of respect for the man who conquered his way to recognition by the Tories as well as Liberals.

Public houses as well as shops were closed all day. Bradlaugh's home is there and remained closed all day. Bradlaugh like his daughter, who died some time ago, will be buried in a coffin of earth and in a manner consistent with his disavowal of religious professions. He is said lately however, to have expressed a wish that, in the event of his death, nothing should be done that would in any way wound the susceptibilities of others; so that, while religion will be absent, it will not be insulted.

His Main Life Object.

Among the persons who have expressed their grief were several prominent natives of Hindostan, who were deeply grateful to Bradlaugh for his efforts in behalf of Indian self government. It is said to have been of late the main object of Bradlaugh's life to secure a measure of national autonomy for the people of India, and he was the chief advocate in their behalf in Great Britain. Mr. Bradlaugh died Jan 30 at the age of 57 years. The funeral will be held Tuesday.

His Career.

Mr. Bradlaugh won distinction as a fighter in the realms of the fields of atheistic and sociological literature and as a debater in parliament. It was the struggle over his right to sit in the house of commons without taking the prescribed oath of allegiance which made him most talked about, but even before that contest he was of some note in England. Mr. Bradlaugh was born in the east end of London in 1833, attended elementary schools and then became errand boy, a coal dealer's clerk, a Sunday school teacher and finally a free thought lecturer.

In 1860 he helped found The National Reformer. The paper was prosecuted by the attorney general in 1868-9, but Mr. Bradlaugh defended the suit vigorously in the courts and secured a complete victory.

Upon the question of an atheist's right to testify in the courts a very long fight. He was a plaintiff in common pleas, and his evidence being objected to, he determined to carry the matter through every court and get the law changed if possible. At last he had the satisfaction of seeing the evidence laws modified so as to give free thinkers the right to enter the witness box.

It was as an advocate of atheism that Mr. Bradlaugh came most largely before the public mind. The circumstances under which he endeavored to take the oath in April, 1881, were exciting. He advanced among the members, to be sworn, but Sir Stafford Northcote moved that Mr. Bradlaugh had asserted previously that he could not take the oath because it would not be binding upon his conscience, and he became forward to do that which before he had said would be but a hollow mockery. The question arose as to how his statements could be reconciled.

John Bright defended Bradlaugh's right on the ground that Bradlaugh had recently asserted the oath would be binding, but Sir Stafford's motion prevailed by a vote of 208 to 175. Mr. Bradlaugh withdrew, but the next day made another attempt. Finally it was agreed that Bradlaugh be the passage of the affirmation bill, which was to cover his case, he should be admitted to the floor of the house, but must occupy a seat outside the bar and have no right to take part in debates or in voting.

On Aug. 3, 1881, he again demanded that the be sworn, but he was met at the entrance of the house by the sergeant and sergeants-at-arms and thrown out. His clothing was torn in the struggle and he was considerably bruised.

The affirmation bill was vigorously supported by Mr. Gladstone, but it failed of passage by a majority of three votes. During the parliament of 1880-5 was dead, Mr. Bradlaugh, who had been again elected by Northampton, was allowed to take his seat in peace.

A Typhoid Epidemic at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The records of the city board of health show fourteen new cases of typhoid fever reported Thursday and six up to Friday. Two cases have been reported in each of two houses. The fever is becoming more severe every day, and many cases of death have already occurred. There are now over sixty cases in the city.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Sir Richard Cartwright Says His Country Wants Fair Exchange but No Annexation.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—At the banquet of the Merchants' association, of Boston, last night, in response to the toast of "Reciprocal Trade Relations Between the United States and Canada," Sir Richard Cartwright, of Toronto, opposition leader of the Canadian parliament, said: "The trade of the United States is certainly worth more to Canada than the trade of Great Britain. But free trade with Canada will benefit quite as many people of the United States as of the people of Canada, and to quite as large an extent. Man for man you will gain quite as much as we will, and Canada does not come as a beggar asking for the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. Canada offers and Canada desires only a fair exchange and no robbery. Free trade with us would be of great value to the northern portion of the United States and chiefly so to the people of New England.

"Even as it is your trade with Canada is not to be despised. Per head you sell more than twice as much to us as you sell to any country. Absolutely we buy as much from you as France does, and more than any other country, except Great Britain and Germany. I think, in fact, we stand first on the list of countries to which you export your productions, and we alone, 5,000,000 as we are, buy as much as 50,000,000 Mexicans and South Americans do all put together. Surely if we do this in the teeth of two hostile tariffs it is no idle word of mine to say that you cannot measure the possibilities which lie before both countries if only these artificial walls were thrown down.

"North of Lakes Erie and Ontario and of the River St. Lawrence and east of Lake Huron, south of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, and included mainly in the present Dominion of Canada, there is an area of country as exists on the American continent—nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, and equal, if not superior, as a whole to those states in agricultural capability.

"It is the natural habitation on this continent of the combing wool sheep. It is the finest barley land in the world, which the brewing interests of the United States must have if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its annual export of £11,000,000 worth of beer. Canada can produce the finest cattle, with qualities specially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and its climatic conditions, created by almost encirclement of the great lakes, specially fit it to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of providence to be human race; better than bonanzas of silver or rivers whose sands run gold. Now if this be approximately correct, and I honestly believe it is, I think I may explain what we have something to give as well as you, and that there is very good reason to think that between two such countries as yours and mine there is room for much profitable exchange."

They Want the Gallagher Law.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—Miners of the Fifth district in convention in this city adopted resolutions installing the state legislature to apply to the bituminous districts of the state the Gallagher law, which requires that diggers must undergo examination as to their skill and fitness and competency before they can hold position as miners. The object is to prevent the employment of certain foreigners. Another resolution is to the effect that the state mine officials be held responsible for mine explosions, inasmuch as such officials are supposed to be experts. Still another resolution, for all that it was adopted, is believed to be somewhat radical, and the question of its revision is now under discussion. It calls for a more rigorous law in the demand of operators the weighment of all coal mined, for which they want 70 or 72 cents per ton. This, with the eight hour rule, which they will undoubtedly undertake to enforce, is a practical advance of 40 or 50 per cent. in wages. It has been determined by the miners that they will demand of every operation in the district that he pay cash to each miner for all the work done.

A Mischievous Boy's Deadly Work.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—Last Monday Katie Kopf, 8 years of age, was sent on an errand by her parents. While returning home with her package a boy much older than her stopped her and demanded her to give him the bundle she carried in her hand. Upon the boy attempted to take the package by force. Katie broke away from her assailant and started to run. The boy threw a sharp stone at the girl, striking her just above the left eye. She fell to the ground and the boy ran away. A passer-by carried the girl home, where she was taken in convulsions. The manager of the theatre had Coyle arrested for assault and battery. In court it was agreed that Coyle was balled by his counsel and will probably leave the town.

Tried to Kidnap His Alleged Wife.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 31.—H. G. Coyle recently came from Wheeling, W. Va., to claim Mrs. Coyle, who, under the name of Lizzie Mansfield, is a variety actress, now playing here. Coyle disguised himself, entered the woman's dressing room and was taking her out when the manager appeared and forced the man company to her assistance. They ejected Coyle from the theatre. The woman declares that he is his wife and says Coyle is insane and pretends that he is to be cared for by relations. The manager of the theatre had Coyle arrested for assault and battery. In court it was agreed that Coyle be bailed by his counsel and will probably leave the town.

Indianapolis to Play Ball.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—John T. Brush, president of the Indianapolis League club of 1889, and Henry Boyle, the pitcher, have determined to put a ball team in the West-side park next season. They say that Indiana capitalists, have consented to become backers of the enterprise. Mr. Brush says that he can secure Seymour, Bassett and Seery to start with, and there is no doubt that other good players can be got. Steps will be taken at once to perfect the arrangement.

Railroad Men Scalded.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—In a wreck on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway seven miles from Pittsburg, Brakeman F. T. Gray was fatally burned and Engineer Albaugh and Fireman Mahon, fireman, was badly burned but will recover. Engineer Albaugh is scalded and bruised badly. He was unconscious when taken out of the wreck but will probably recover. The injured live at Denison, O.

Hundreds Were Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Further particulars of the burning of the steamer Shanghai, on Dec. 25, were brought to this port by the steamship City of Rio Janeiro. The Shanghai had on board 1,000 Chinese passengers and one European, and carried a cargo of cottton. Between 200 and 300 of the Chinamen were lost, being either burned or drowned.

BUY THE
GARLAND AND BARSTAW
Stoves and Ranges
and save 20 per cent., at
Chas. F. Denckla's,
76 West Front Street.
N. B.—Sanitary ph nbing, steam and heater work done at short notice.

Great Drive
in children's embroidered eiderdown carriage covers at 50 and 75c. worth $1.50 and $2.
DRESS GOODS.
An endless variety of new (50 inch) stripes and plain colors at 25c. Fancy plaids and stripes 12 1-2c. Check suitings 8, 9, 8, 10 and 12 1-2c. Damask table linen 22 37, 39 and 45c. Fine damask towels 17 25 and 35c. Heavy linen towels 12 1-2c. White sheeting 4 4 wide, 7 inches wide at hem, 25c. The U S. shirt form as $1.98, regular price $3.
Domestic Sewing Machines with all attachments.
I. H. BOEHM,
No. 7 West Front Street.

SPECIAL
REDUCTION
in Prices!
ESTELLE, TAYLOR & NEUMAN,
Corner Broadway and Fifth street.

Some People Think
When holidays are over, all the pretty goods are gone.
Not So at My Store.
It is my business to keep
FINE FANCY GOODS.
And my stock is constantly renewed and kept full all the year round.
C. E. CLARKE
No. 9 East Front street.

Cleaner Coal!
L. A. Rheaume, Ag't,
50 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH STREET,
Invites the public to inspect the operation of his newly adopted steam coal mining mechanical screen for sut coal, which he confidently believes enables him to deliver cleaner coal than is possible by any other method of screening.
UPPER LEHIGH AND HONEYBROOK COAL in best qualities and various sizes carried in stock.
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.
He would also announce recently increased facilities for Sawing to Order and Re-sawing, and is prepared to execute orders for the same in the best manner as short notice.

Marsh Brothers.
PAINTERS and DECORATORS,
At Edward Lowe's wall paper and art store, corner of North avenue and Front street, call your attention to the fact that they do strictly first-class work. Prescing a specialty. Jobbing attended to with dispatch. No charge for estimates. Correspondence solicited. Respectfully,
Marsh Brothers.
A. A. MARSH. T. B. MARSH.
(late of Marsh & Ayers.)

For Gentlemen.
Fine Neckwear,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Woollen Mufflers,
Cardigan Jackets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk Suspenders,
Fine Dress Gloves,
Fur Caps,
Rubber Coats, etc., at
O. M. DUNHAM'S
46 WEST FRONT STREET.

Hallock & Davis,
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HATS, CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks and Bags.
GEO. A. HALLOCK. JAS. W. DAVIS.
19-18-tf

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Having Purchased from C. A. Brown the business known as the
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,
We are prepared to do all laundry work in the best and most approved methods.
The loss only fabrics are very often ruined by improper laundering. Lace curtains re-trimmed equal to new. Our wagons will call for and deliver all goods in the city or suburbs free of charge.
American Steam Laundry,
14 EAST FRONT STREET.
H. W. Marshall,
PROPRIETOR.

Judges.
American Sov Americans!
FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, corner Front street and Park avenue.
L. M. DUNAVAN, Councilor.
W. N. MARTIN, Secretary. 23 tm

Fraternity and Protection.
Membership, 180,000. Death benefits paid, $3,000,000. Death benefits now in force, $10,000,000 Organization. STUMPIA Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Honor, meets Every 2nd and Thursdays, at 8 p. m., in Building, West Second street, Plainfield.
R. C. FRASE, Dictator. W. ADDIS, Reporter.
12 29 tf

BOOKS, CARDS and NOVELTIES,
Dolls, Toys and Scholars' Articles of all kinds.
A. W. RAND,
NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

To have your eyes fitted to
SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES
properly, call at
DICKINSON'S, the Optician & Jeweler
13 Park avenue.
A full line of gold spectacles and eyeglasses on hand, also a large stock of new goods for holiday presents.
Don't forget the Number, 13.

A FINE
Assortment of
GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHINGS, LATEST STYLES IN HEADGEAR, ETC.
Eugene M. Laing,
NO. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Sweet as its Name
implys.
HONEYCOMB
Smoking Tobacco.
For sale by
N. H. Guttman,
(Amphion Segar Store,)
19 W. SECOND ST.

GIVEN AWAY!
The manufacturer of a New and Beautiful Brand of cheap will give away as
Elegant Engraving
with each cake bought of
The Moy Pharmacy Co.
Don't miss this chance.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Dealer in BEST
QUALITY COAL
YARD AND OFFICE
SOUTH AVENUE.
P. O. BOX 1407.
Upper Lehigh and other choice grades in hand.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service
B & O. Telegraph Co.
Money Transferred by Telegraph.
Park avenue. W. S. SLITER. Manger.

FRANK LINKE,
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
Wholesale Wine
AND
Liquor Dealer.
BOTTLER OF BALLENTINE'S CELEBRATED
EXPORT ALE AND PORTER,
Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer,
AND DEALER IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTER
And Bass Ale for hotels and private families.
No. 42 West Front street, 179 Second street, North Plainfield, N. J.
All orders delivered Free of Charge by a Rider.
Telephone Call 157.

Kline's Extracts.
Pure Fruit Flavors.

WHY DOCKERY DELAYED.

He Thought Mr. Cameron Opposed the "Force" Bill.

NO AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

More Interesting Testimony Before the Committee Concerning the Alleged Silver Pool and Cameron's Recent Election.

Mr. Dockery's Explanation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Dockery (Mo.) appeared before the silver pool investigation committee and said that inasmuch as he had when last on the stand given his testimony hastily and without sufficient deliberation, he desired briefly to restate the reasons why he did not wish to testify until the day after the senatorial election in Pennsylvania. He read a written statement, which was substantially as follows:

Mr. Dockery's Statement.

"The force bill was at that time pending in the senate. I was desirous that it should be beaten. The attitude of nearly every senator in respect to that measure was very generally understood, except that of Senator Cameron.

"The election of his successor was to take place on Tuesday, and the committee was to have met the previous Saturday. It was not known that if Cameron was re-elected he would vote for the "force" bill; but his attitude of uncertainty led me to indulge the hope that he would vote against it. Under these circumstances there was nothing to induce me to desire that another Republican should succeed him.

He Knew of the Silver Purchase.

"I did not wish to be the cause of making public at that juncture any private business transaction of the senator of which I had information that might be entirely legitimate and proper, and which could, before an opportunity was afforded him of showing its entire propriety, be used by his political enemies to his detriment.

"I had information that Cameron had made a purchase of silver at some time during the last session of congress. I had no knowledge that he was connected with any pool, nor had I any information that would warrant me in a conclusion as to the propriety or impropriety of the purchase made by him. I merely had information as to the fact that he had purchased silver. I believed it to be but justice to the senator that such fact should not be made public by me when it might be used by his political opponents to his immediate injury, without time or opportunity for him to prevent the same by explaining the facts and showing the propriety of the transaction, if it was, in fact, proper.

No Agreement with Mr. Cameron.

"There was nongreement or understanding between Senator Cameron and myself or any other person that my testimony should be delayed in consideration of or as an inducement for the senator to vote against the "force" bill. I was not requested by any person to delay my testimony, nor was any suggestion to that effect made to me by any person. I acted upon my own judgment, induced thereto solely by the facts and reasons above set forth.

In response to Chairman Dingley, Mr. Dockery admitted that he had taken the chance that Mr. Cameron's silver purchase might be kept something improper or corrupt in it. He did not intend to screen Mr. Cameron or suppress anything, but to delay his testimony until after the election.

The committee questioned Mr. Dockery very closely as to whether the question of Senator Cameron's re-election and the desirability of an adjournment over until Wednesday had been a matter of conversation between Mr. Dockery and Mr. Vest or any other person, but Mr. Dockery said that while he had no recollection one way or the other, it is possible he might have incidentally had some conversation on the subject.

Ownby Would Come.

The committee has received a telegram from Congressman Mason stating that he has seen Ownbeby, and that the man wanted witness had consented to appear if his expenses were paid. Mr. Mason was requested to purchase a ticket for Ownby and inform him that his expenses would be paid by the committee. Mr. Stevens, of The Globe Democrat, also received a telegram from Ownby which he laid before the committee, asking if counsel would be allowed him. Thenamed ex-Governor Forsker as his attorney.

No Censure for Mr. Cameron.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—In the house yesterday a resolution was offered condemning Senator Cameron's course on the silver question and the elections bill and calling upon him to adhere closer to his party and party principles or else resign. After the resolution had been read a motion was made and seconded to lay it on the table. The speaker, however, decided that as the resolution had not been read a second time, it was not before the house. The nays were so decidedly in the majority on the question of reading the resolution a second time that Representative Thompson, who had introduced the resolution, allowed it to drop.

Russia Fortified Against Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—Russia is fortifying the frontier over against Germany and largely increasing the garrisons in that quarter. This is done, it is claimed, in the event of peace. Each frontier, that of Austria and that of Germany, is now guarded on the Russian side by a force of twenty-eight regiments and four battalions, while an additional force of 40,000 men could be thrown into Austrian Poland or Silesia, from Russia, within ten days. Roumania, on the other hand, has erected fortifications on the Russian frontier that rival in strength anything of the kind in central or southern Europe, and it is estimated that these defenses could successfully resist the attack of 600,000 Russians.

Col. George S. Mann Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31.—Col. George S. Mann, veteran of the Mexican war, and a member of the New York legislature for several terms, beginning in 42, is dead. He organized the Home Mutual Insurance society and was its first president. The deceased was a native of New Hampshire and was 83 years of age. He leaves a widow, the daughter of ex-Gov. Mattix, of Vermont.

Gen. Booth Lauds His Plan.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—In St. James' Hall last night Gen. Booth lauded his scheme for the redemption of darkest England, and stated a trust deed dedicating to the uses of the work the money subscribed and to be subscribed hereafter. The first batch of officers to have charge of the work was announced. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ON EXHIBITION AT
Randolph's Drug Store,
21 West Front street.

SPECIAL!

Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.

Louis Callman,
40 WEST FRONT STREET.

G. W. Morrison, Ag't
11 SOMERSET STREET.

Making Things Interesting!
WE WANT MONEY.

From Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th we will sell all our $3.00 shoes for $2.50; our $2.50 shoe at $2.00; our $2.00 shoe at $1.75; and our $1.75 shoe at $1.50.

We will call your attention to the fact that among these great bargains there is a Ladies Dongola Glovby or Walk which is a bargain at $2.50 that will go for $2.00. We will sell all our shoes at a great reduction this week.

ROGERS BROS.,
12 West Front street.

Big Discount.
MEN'S and BOYS'
Mackintosh and Rubber Coats.
LARGE STOCK.

U. B. Crane,
HATTER and FURNISHER,
12 Park avenue.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in **Elocution**, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1060.

MISS FAWCETT'S
Kind regards and School,
48 CRAIG PLACE, (near GROVE Street),
Term commences Feb. 2. Thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. 29-4p

MISS JEANNETTE MATTINSON,
Teacher of **piano**. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms offered. Best of references. No. 147 Somerset Street.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And KINDERGARTEN. Miss Berthaer and Miss Newton's School for Girls and Kindergarten, 17 Ledrande street, corner of Washington street, will reopen September 7th. 1-90

CHOOSE the BEST
Perfect Parlor Stoves
and
Othello Ranges.
Choice Timothy Seed;
Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves, repaired and lined.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HARDWARE, PLUMBING and TINNING
A. M. GRIFFEN.
Telephone Call No. 6. East Front Street.

THE BEE HIVE
Black lace zaper, satin lining, reduced to $3.00.
Black lace muffs 50c., 75c. and $1.
Opossum muffs, satin lined, former price $2.25, reduced to $1.
Nutria muffs reduced to $1.75.
Ladies' black woolen mitts, "Black wrist," 25c.
Ladies' black woolen leggings, 45c. and 50c.
Ladies' ribbed vests, 15c., 25c. and 45c.

SPECIAL!
Foster's black undressed kid gloves, 7 hooks, $1.25. Every pair warranted.
Louis Callman,
40 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE LATEST STYLES
of
Suits and Overcoats
ON HAND NOW.
All Goods are well made and sold at Low Prices.
Schwed Brothers.
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
7 EAST FRONT STREET

Sleighs! Sleighs!
ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, and PRICES.
Two, four and six passenger.
Robes, Blankets, Bells, Etc., at
L. M. FRENCH'S
Carriage Repository,
16, 18, 20 and 22 SOMERSET STREET.
LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Trousers from $5 up.
Suits from $18 up.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
N. M. DOTY,
Fine Custom Tailoring, 43 North avenue, opposite C. R. R. Depot.
The largest exclusive custom tailoring establishment in the city.
Dress Suits to Hire.

What Beautiful Papers,
And HOW CHEAP!
Is the involuntary expression of all when looking over our Fall line of Wall Papers.
A new shipment of 30in. Window Shades. Borders shaded entire with best Scotch shading, at very low figures.
OIL CLOTH, PICTURE MOULDING and WINDOW GLASS.
A. D. Van Sciver,
OPPOSITE DEPOT, 42 NORTH AVE
(Chotola Building.)
N. B.—All branches of painting specialty.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK MAILS.
Arrive—7:30, 9:40, a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:20 p. m.
Close—7:30 and 9:00 a. m., 1:00, 5:00 and 9 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.
Arrive—8:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30 p. m.
Close—7:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.
Office open from 9:00 to 10:00 a. m.
Mail closes at 4:30 p. m.

E. R. POPE, P. M.

Professional Cards.

CLARK & REED,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery. Cor. Sons' over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Somerset streets.

F. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Veterinarian, No. 29 North AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J., treats horses, 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 6. Residence 104 West Front street.

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, also County Engineer, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Parties sent to all parts of the country. Residence 11 West Fifth street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners Deeds, Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public, Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 26 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

Home Comforts
AT SMALL COST.
The cheap and easy way to buy Furniture is what we are anxious to show you.
Inspect our magnificent line of new styles in
PARLOR, BEDROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
Window shades to order, also a full line ready made.
FAIRCHILD'S
21 and 23 East Front street, next to P. O.

DEMAREST,
—THE—
Park Avenue Grocer,
OUR MOTTO—"Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest quantity."
PURE JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.
EXCELSIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS
FERRIS BONELESS BACON.
Sole agent for the celebrated Pine Shade Farm Creamery. Please call and examine goods and prices
P. M. Demarest,
25 PARK AVENUE.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
18 North Avenue,
Fine Groceries,
PLAINFIELD N. J.

Painter and Decorator
First class work. Reasonable prices. A trial order is solicited by
Alonzo T. Ayers,
(Successor to Marsh & Ayers.)
NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

NEW FIRM
N.B.Smalley & Co.
DEALERS IN
FRESH AND SALTED MEATS,
POULTRY AND FISH.
Sugar Cured Hams a specialty.
TELEPHONE CALL 14.
No. 94 Somerset street.

E. H. HOLMES,
DEALER IN
Coal and Wood.
Best quality of Lehigh Coal kept constantly on hand.
OFFICE, with Woolston & Buckle.
27 North Avenue.
YARD, 24 MADISON AVENUE.
Opposite Electric Light Station.

Railroad Time Table.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Station in New York, foot of Liberty street.
Time-table in effect Dec. 22d, 1890.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.
Leave Plainfield 2:37, 5:25, 5:28, 6:20, 6:28, 7:00, 7:30 a. m., 9:00, 9:15, 10:00, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:11, 5:45, 6:07, 6:54, 7:04, 8:03, 9:30, 10:15, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 2:37, 5:28, 6:20, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:00, 9:15, 10:00, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:45, 6:07, 6:54, 7:04, 8:03, 9:30, 10:15, 11:30 p. m. Leave New York, foot Liberty street at 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 10:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:15, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., 12:15 night. Sunday at 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 9:30, 11:00 p. m., 12:15 night.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.
Leave Plainfield at 6:45, 7:10, 8:07, 9:42, 11:07, 11:38 a. m., 1:10, 2:32, 3:44, 4:45, 5:30, 6:04, 6:39, 8:17, 9:37, 10:30, 11:13 p. m. 12:42 night. Sunday at 8:45, 9:42, 11:07, 11:38 a. m., 2:32, 3:44, 5:30, 6:04, 6:39, 8:17, 9:37, 10:30, 11:13 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.
Leave Plainfield at 5:45, 7:10, 8:07, 9:42 a. m., 12:38, 2:32, 4:25, 6:25 p. m. Sunday at 5:45 a. m., 12:38, 4:25 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.
Leave Plainfield at 9:45 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.
LEAVE PLAINFIELD.
5:45 a. m. for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.
7:10 a. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc. Through coach to Wilkesbarre.
8:07 a. m. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, etc.
9:42 a. m. for D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Hazelton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Bangor, Binghamton, etc. Parlor car to Mauch Chunk.
11:07 a. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, etc.
11:38 a. m. for Flemington.
4:45 p. m. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg.
5:30 p. m. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.
5:45 a. m. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. 9:42 a. m. Sunday for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Shamokin, etc. 2:32 p. m. Sunday for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Reading and Harrisburg. 5:30 p. m. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, etc.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.
For Long Branch at 8:37, 9:30, 11:09 a. m., 2:51, 5:36 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8:37 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
For Perth Amboy at 7:35, 8:00, 11:09 a. m., 1:00, 4:51, 5:19, 11:59 p. m. Sunday 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
For Asbury Park 7:35, 8:00, 11:09 a. m., 1:00, 3:51, 5:36 p. m.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton and Philadelphia at 7:35, 8:37, 9:30, 11:09 a. m., 1:00, 2:51, 4:06, 4:51, 5:36, 9:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:37, 9:30 a. m., 2:51, 4:06, 5:36 p. m.
For Baltimore and Washington at 7:35, 11:09 a. m., 2:51, 5:36 p. m. Sunday at 11:09 a. m.; 2:51, 4:19, 5:36 p. m.
For Bound Brook at 7:35, 8:00, 11:09 a. m., 1:00, 3:51, 5:36 p. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton and Philadelphia at 7:35, 8:37, 9:30, 11:09 a. m., 1:00, 2:51, 4:06, 4:51, 5:36, 9:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:37, 9:30 a. m., 2:51, 4:06, 5:36 p. m.
For Baltimore and Washington at 7:35, 11:09 a. m., 2:51, 5:36 p. m. Sunday at 11:09 a. m.; 2:51, 4:19, 5:36 p. m.
For Bound Brook at 7:35, 8:00, 11:09 a. m., 1:00, 3:51, 5:36 p. m.

P. M. DALRYMPLE, Gen Pass Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.
Protected throughout by the interlocking switch and block signal system.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF LIBERTY ST.
On and after June 21, 1890, trains leave Elizabeth as follows:
9:30 a. m. FAST MAIL LINE, with Pullman Vestibule parlor and dining cars, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
7:00 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman vestibule sleeping, dining and cafe cars to Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8:42 p. m. PACIFIC EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South—7:00, 8:37, 9:30, 10:45 a. m.; and 9:30 p. m. On Sunday at 1:00, 4:59 p. m., 9:30 p. m.
For Philadelphia—1:00, 4:59, 7:00, 8:37, 9:30, 10:45, 11:37, a. m., 12:35, 1:30, 2:54, 5:15, 8:27, 7:40, 9:30 p. m. Sundays—at 1:00, 4:59, 7:00, 8:35, 10:45 a. m., 2:54, 7:40 and 9:30 p. m.
For Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Belvidere via Trenton—7:50 a. m.; 2:54 and 5:15 p. m.
For Lambertville and Philipsburg only—1:30 p. m.
For Flemington—7:50 a. m.; 2:54 p. m.
For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden via Trenton—7:00, 9:30, 11:37 a. m.; 1:30, 2:54, 5:15, 7:40 p. m. Sundays at 10:45 a. m. and 7:40 p. m.

A full line of tickets are on sale, and sleeping car accommodations can be secured at the ticket office at Elizabeth.
For further information, see time tables to be had at the ticket offices.
CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent

Stage Line Time Table.

Allen's Stage Line
FARE FIVE CENTS.
To any point along the route within the limits of the Union Hotel.
Will take passengers in time for morning trains and will meet afternoon and evening trains.
All I want is encouragement to give a thoroughly first-class stage line.
New routes will be established as rapidly as the business justifies.
My present route is from the depot along Somerset street to Washingtonville. Beyond the borough limits ten cents.
To connect with the 6:25, 7:30 and 8:37 a. m. trains for New York. On the 8:37 and 12 a. m. and 4 p. m. return trips go direct to Washingtonville. All parties wishing to leave New York at 11 a. m. and at 4 and 6 p. m.
Leave orders at Somerset and Front streets.
COMRADE E. M. ALLEN.
PLEASE CUT OUT FOR REFERENCE
5-5-1y

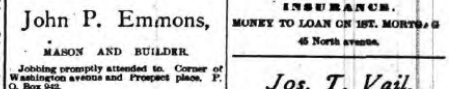
Higgins' Stage Line
TO BE KEPT ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—
Leaves Front and Somerset streets.
First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—7:40 a. m. to 7:50 a. m. Leaves Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway to 8th st. Second place, to Somerset and 2nd Park ave. to Depot.

1st trip	6.15 a. m.	to meet 6.25 a. m. train	
2d	do 9.15	do	9.25 do
3d	do 10.30	do	10.40 do
4th	do 11.45	do	11.54 do
5th	do 1.00 p. m.	do	1.10 p. m. do
6th	do 2.45	do	2.55 do
7th	do 3.45	do	To the Post Office.
8th	do 5.30	do	5.40 do 6 train.
9th	do 6.00	do	6.30 do
10th	do 6.45	do	6.55 do
11th	do 8.45	do	7.00 do

Buses will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th st., corner Somerset street, for Grove avenue, North Plainfield, according to the above time table. Fare 10 cents each person.
Buses will make return trips over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot at 7:05, 8:07, 8:37, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.
Horses and Carriages kept expressly for pleasure and driving purposes. Safe; horses gentle; for small children and ladies. Buses either 1 o'clock in the evening, for parties, pleasure or funerals.
M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.
Stables on Somerset st., between 6th and 7th Telephone Call. 1-90

COAL LUMBER
And Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 Broadway

Reduction in Prices for Cash!
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!
After December 15th, The Plainfield Produce Co., 29 and 31 North avenue,
WILL SELL ALL GOODS STRICTLY FOR CASH.
We will present a few reasons for making this change in our manner of doing business. In the first place we have to buy grain and produce inspected and bought direct from the producer for cash. Thereby obtaining better quality, else some one profits, which would go to the commission merchant if bought from sample in the usual way.
In the second place any one even doing an extensive credit business must get large profits to offset slow and worthless accounts of which with the greatest care there will be some.
And the customer who is ready to pay and does pay his bills when presented, is the one who must pay those larger profits.
By selling for cash we avoid losses from such accounts, and can afford to sell for smaller profits.
We ask for a share of your patronage. Give us a call and we will show you how low we can sell for cash, and how high we must sell for credit. Very respectfully,
A. D. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 13, 1890.

J. P. Laire & Co. Have a Full Stock of

Sleighs, Bells, Blankets and Robes,
Parlor Stoves and Ranges, CHEAP.
(SECOND HAND PARLOR STOVES VERY LOW.)

Builders Cards.
HERRMANN & PETERSON,
Stair Builders, and hard wood mantle makers, shop corner of Second and Regent streets, North Plainfield, N. J.
J. HERRMANN, J. PETERSON,
8 Regent street. 13 Somerset place.
10-10- y

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty—First-class work, Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 431

R. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evergreen. P. O. Box 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

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MASON AND BUILDER.
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can be purchased on Edgewood Park, Somerset street. Address
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Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Mallard, Real Estate Broker. (Call and see them. 100 feet above the sea level.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Some of the Attractive Purposes New in Vogue in Table Decoration.

It is again much more the custom to put dessert on the table, and in winter the lovely coloring of the apples and oranges, intermixed with the various shades of nuts, adds very much to the general effect and is very pretty.

A handsome table arrangement is entirely of foliage, introducing every shade, from deep greens to reds and the pale yellow of the dead leaf. Very large fall bows of yellow silk, knotted with a large effect. Capped always have a fine effect, and, with the pretty little silver lamps so much used—their yellow shades to match the ribbon—this table would be both handsome and uncommon.

Glasses and bowls are more in use now than the elaborate designs so much liked at one time, but some of these latter, when carried out entirely with flowers, are most effective. Baskets and bowls of cyclamen and primulas, arranged with delicate ferns, are very lovely and make a pretty change.

An effective way of arranging chrysanthemums is to form a bank of moss down the entire length of the table, into this pushing the flowers, taking care that no two are exactly the same height. Intermixed with the flowers is their own foliage and the shaded leaves procured at the present season. The leaves must be arranged carelessly at the edge of the bank, entirely doing away with any trace of the beauty of the table. The mountain ash is a bright and pretty decoration, and when obtainable in quantities the result is most satisfactory.

To Clean Soiled Chamois Skin.

The Horological Review recommends the following process for cleaning chamois: Make a weak solution of soda and warm water; rub plenty of soft soap into the leather and allow it to remain in soak for two hours, then rub it well until quite clean. Afterward rinse it well in a weak solution of vinegar and water, using soda and yellow soap. It must not be rinsed in water finally, for then it would be so hard when dry as to be unfit for use. It is the small quantity of soap left in the leather that allows the finer particles of the leather to separate and become soft like silk. After rinsing well in a rough towel and dry quickly; then pull it about and brush it well, and it will become softer and better than most new leather. This would be a good plan to try on the chamois vests that are so difficult to clean.

A Taking Arrangement.

A new and attractive fad is the combination of chair and work bags, of which a pretty example is here illustrated. This is a dainty chair in rosewood, upholstered with plush and brocade. At the back and under the seat are suspended two bags or pockets in Louis XVI silk, prettily finished off with gaiton and ribbon bows.

CHAIR AND WORK BAGS COMBINED.

The same idea might be carried out with one of the slender old fashioned chairs that have perhaps been relegated to the attic on account of their battered condition, by scraping and revarnishing or enameling the woodwork, and carrying out the upholstering in any of the various pretty and inexpensive materials that are now provided for such purposes.

Oyster Pie.

Cover a deep plate with rich puff paste and bake it. Then fill with oysters, seasoned with salt, pepper and plenty of butter, and two hard boiled eggs sliced. Cover with just a sprinkling of cracker crumbs; over all pour the liquor from the oysters and cover with puff paste, securing the edges well and pricking the paste with a fork. Bake twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Plum Dumplings.

Four pints of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful of butter, salt, and one pint of sugar. Beat up four eggs in a pint cup and fill it with sweet milk. Mix and knead well.

Household Hints.

In judging as to the odor of meat pass a clean knife, which has been dipped in hot water, through it, and examine subsequently as to the odor of the knife. Tainted meat often gives off a plainly perceptible and disagreeable odor while being cooked. Good meat is shrunken as it cools. Meat that is wet and flabby should be discarded.

It often happens that eggs get frozen before being gathered. If kept frozen till used they can then be taken into a warm room and scalding water poured over them, then left to cool, and the eggs will be found uninjured for use. They will then beat as nicely as if they had never been chilled. They should be used at once after being thawed.

Warm water and castile soap, with a thorough rinsing after they are taken out of the suds, is excellent for washing white silk handkerchiefs.

Old brass may be cleaned to look new by pouring strong ammonia on it and scrubbing with a scrub brush. Rinse in clear water.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, even if it is hard and dry. Saturate the spot as often as necessary and wash out in soap suds.

A little borax put in water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO WIDE AWAKE MEN AND WOMEN.

Meteorological Phenomena Before the Advent of Benjamin Franklin—Medieval Cyclones and Violent Thunder Storms Attributed to Evil Spirits.

The summer of 1890 was remarkable for its storms and cyclones in many sections of the country. "It is by no means to be inferred, however," says Popular Science News, "that the climate is changing or that similar meteorological events have not occurred in previous years. With the settlement of our western country and the improved means of observation and communication of modern times, such phenomena, when they do occur, are much more likely to be brought to public notice, and the greater damages caused by them is simply due to the existence of a greater number of persons and buildings in the regions affected by them."

A MEDIEVAL CYCLONE.

In confirmation of this view the authority quoted refers to accounts of meteorological phenomena in old books, which, freed from the superstition and ignorance of those days, must have referred to cyclones and thunder storms similar to those *of the present day*. In an old work published in 1557—the "Livre des Prodiges," by Lycosthenes—are quaint wood engravings of cyclones and storms, one of which is here reproduced. These storms in those days of superstition, before the advent of Benjamin Franklin, were supposed to be due to the battles in the air of armies of evil spirits. Although, thanks to modern investigations, we have learned much about the cause of such occurrences, and are able to protect ourselves to a certain extent from their consequences, there still remains a great deal that is mysterious and unexplained as regards the cause and action of cyclones or tornadoes.

Protecting Buildings from Lightning.

The invention of an improved method of protecting buildings from lightning, introduced by the editor of Science, is based on the large electrical capacity of a fine powder scattered in a dielectric. The electrical discharge is received on some body, which is then dissipated in the form of *powder*, and the electric potential of the charge is thereby largely reduced. The quantity of material which it is necessary to dissipate in order to furnish protection is not large if the material be placed so as to serve to the best advantage, at the most not exceeding a few cubic inches.

Cracks in Metal.

A crack in a piece of metal is prevented from extending further by the well known means of drilling a hole where the rent ends, but when the hole is not bored on just that spot the crack is apt to continue beyond the hole. Revue Industrielle recommends moistening the cracked surface with petroleum, then wiping it, and then immediately rubbing it with chalk. The oil that has penetrated into the crack exudes, and thus indicates with precision where the crack stops.

How to Harden Case Springs.

In order to harden case and other pressure springs, Jewelers' Review says that they should first be heated, then rubbed over with soap, next heated to a cherry red (not a white, because the steel would burn), dipped quickly into petroleum and annealed light blue. In place of oil rub them over with tallow, let it smoke off and cool on the annealing sheet. The tempering and smoking off are best done outside the workshop, as a bad smell is created thereby

Rapidity of Electric Current.

The Greenwich observatory opened telegraphic communications with the observatory of Mr McGill, of Montreal, for the purpose of measuring the velocity of the electric current. It was found that the passage of electric signals between these localities occupied about one fifteenth of a second. The distance between them is 74 degs. of longitude, or about 3,000 miles, explains The Horological Review.

Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid and Sulphides.

Sulphur occurs very widely distributed in the mineral kingdom, partly free and partly combined with other elements. The free sulphur is either found pure, in regularly formed crystals, or intimately mixed with earthy matters. In its native state sulphur is largely found in Sicily and Italy, and as a general rule it is abundant in volcanic districts.

CRYSTALS OF SULPHUR.

The crystals take forms similar to these shown in the cut. The brittleness of sulphur renders the cleavage imperfect. Sulphuric acid is an important combination, and is very dangerous one in inexperienced hands. Sulphur combined with a number of elements, such as iron, copper lead, etc., furnishes the sulphides. In the vegetable kingdom sulphur is a small constituent of the albuminous bodies and of certain volatile irritant oils; moreover, the vegetable juices contain it in the form of certain sulphates.

Boots for Street Wear.

For street wear the most fashionable boots are the low heeled, broad, common sense makes. A novelty in misses' boots is some that are made with morocco leggers and glove kid uppers, the tops being so high that they button to the knee, taking the place of leggins. These must be made to order, and are expensive.

In sweetening acid fruit, a little soda put in first will lessen the amount of sugar required, and will not injure the flavor of the fruit unless too much is used. Half a teaspoonful to a quart of fruit is usually about right.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Remarkable Work at Koch's Institute in Way of a Cure for Diphtheria.

A paper by Behring and Kitasato, two well known biologists, who for a long time have been working in Dr. Koch's Hygienic institute, is attracting great attention in Berlin. A writer in Nature, commenting upon this preliminary statement of their achievements, which first appeared in a German journal, says that they have not only succeeded in producing immunity against diphtheria and tetanus, but also in curing animals already infected by these diseases.

Their results are to a great extent self explanatory, and there is every reason to expect that the same method will be found to be applicable to other infectious diseases. The most remarkable part of their discovery is the fact that the blood of an animal that has been made immune against diphtheria possesses the extraordinary power of destroying the poison formed by the microbe of this disease. This power is also possessed by the serum of such an immune animal, which serum can therefore be used as a curative means on other animals that are suffering from *diphtheria. The same statement* holds good for tetanus.

The method by which, in the first case, they produced immunity against tetanus and diphtheria is not described. But among important points established by their experiments are:

First—That the blood of rabbits which have been made immune against tetanus can destroy the tetanus poison.

Second—This character can be shown to be possessed by the blood both before and after it has left the vessels, and in the cell-free blood serum obtained from it.

Third—This character is of so permanent a nature that it is still manifested by such serum after it has been injected into other animals; consently, by transfusion of such blood or serum, important therapeutic actions can be obtained.

Fourth—This power of destroying the tetanus poison is absent from the blood of such animals as are not immune against tetanus, and after such animals have been killed by the tetanus poison it can be *shown to be present in* theirablood tissues.

The authors close their paper by pointing out the possibility that their method of curing tetanus and diphtheria, which they have used with such brilliant results on animals so highly susceptible to these diseases as mice and rabbits, may also be used for the far less susceptible hospital patient.

Carbonate of Lime for Tumors.

An English medical journal is credited with the statement of a physician's twenty years' experience in the use of carbonate of lime, in the form of calcined oyster shells, as a means of arresting the growth of cancerous tumors—the result attained having been extremely satisfactory. Reference is made to several cases in which a persevering use of calcined shell powder arrested the growth and pain in tumors undoubtedly of a cancerous character, and the persistent trial of the remedy is urged in all cases where the nature of the affection is easily recognized. It is affirmed that it can do no possible harm, and an advantage of the treatment is that it may be readily prepared at home by taking oyster shells in an oven and then scraping off the calcined white lining of the concave shell; the substance thus obtained is to be reduced to powder, and as much as will lie on a silver quarter taken once or twice a day in a little warm water or tea.

A Galvanic Current Against Bacteria.

The weapon used by two French biologists, M. Apostoli and Laquerriere, against all diseases caused by bacteria is none other than a constant galvanic current of a low degree of intensity. They claim that remarkable practical results have been accomplished by this simple method, and that the current itself does not destroy the germs, but that their extinction is due to the disengagement of acid and oxygen by the current.

Effect of Tight Collars on the Eyesight.

In a report from the Breslau, Ophthalmic university the director says that in 300 cases which have come under his notice the affection of the eyesight complained of has been caused by wearing tight collars. The pressure on the veins of the neck, he says, disturbs the circulation of the blood to the head.

Dr. Koch's Diet.

The regimen which the fathoun Dr. Koch is said to live on while at work upon is a breakfast of thick, starchy soup made of flour, and a dinner at 2 o'clock, beginning with pudding and including besides that simply soup and roast meat. Coffee he does not indulge in.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Useful Points For People in Search of Good Form and Polish.

Small points of etiquette which "the books" seldom mention are constantly cropping up to disturb the mind of the rural dweller and the novice in city life. Harper's Bazar aids some of the troubled correspondents *with brief replies* to queries on these matters, from which the following practical items are gleaned:

A card to an ordinary reception does not require an acceptance. An invitation formally requesting "the pleasure of your company" does require an answer. The cards left at an affair do not lessen the obligation of a call. You should at least leave a card upon the person before inviting her to your reception. It is polite to include your friend's guest.

There is no settled rule in the matter, but mourning dress for a parent is usually worn a year. Heavy black crape is lightened in six months, and concerts and small entertainments are then attended.

A groom furnishes nothing but gloves, ties and, if he so wish, favors for the ushers, and of course the bride's bouquet. There is no objection to your going about after your invitations are out—that idea is all one.

Yes, give your hand to your hostess on leaving. "Hand shaking" is a much misunderstood art. *Do as little if* it as best, and do that little quietly, and not as if you were about to perform a trapeze act.

It is not obligatory, the "making a wedding present." Do not take a man's arm unless offered. Show him where to place his hat and coat, but do not take them yourself.

A married lady's calling cards bear her husband's name, as Mrs. Henry J. Smith. She uses her own name or initials in signing letters.

Return your first call within two weeks; if you do not wish to continue the acquaintance, simply leave a card.

It is becoming quite customary for a widow to retain her husband's name on her calling cards.

Precede the lady in leaving the train, thus guarding against any possible accident to her.

A divorced woman who takes her maiden name again retains the title of Mrs.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

How Medicine Got Mixed Up with the Planets Three Hundred Years Ago.

Medicine was three hundred years ago agreeably mixed up with the planets and signs of the zodiac. Saturn, for instance, and the seventh, eighth and ninth signs of the zodiac governed a people with dark hair and "honey colored complexions," and they also governed certain plants, which therefore were held to act in sympathy with or antipathy to the complaints to which such persons are liable. Venus and Mercury belonged more especially to the feminine world, and each planet ruled the first and eighth hours of a day in the week.

Cures were effected by waters and ointments prepared from various plants, care being taken to gather them when their planet was in the ascendant. The flesh, fat and bones of certain animals were also employed; human skulls, gold, coral, ivory and pearls were ground into powder, and considered valuable medicines. They were at any rate costly.

Here is a prescription for "a discontented lady," which your pack may try: "Take the whites of two eggs, a spoonful of sugar candy, two spoonfulls of redd rose water, and beat all together and drinke in the morning nigh to the heart, and in the afternoon by 4 o'clock."

One Nicholas Culpepper published a book which contained a full list of all the herbs in use at that time, together with the planets which govern them. It is rather difficult to understand why certain herbs are assigned to one planet rather than to another, and Mr. Culpepper's reason for calling worm wood a plant of Mars—viz., that it grows near blacksmiths' shops—does not help one much. Robert Turner, doctor of physick, wrote about the same time "The Little World; or, Body of Man." He divided the body into eleven members, and two superfluities, the latter being the hair and nails. His theories are also considerably mixed up with astrology.

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

The meaning of the phrase "Between the devil and the deep sea" is apparent to be between danger on both sides. But the real origin of the phrase is not easily found. Inter-Ocean says that the first use of the expression it can find in literature is in a work printed in London in 1637, entitled "Expedition with Mackay's Regiment," by Col. Monroe. This regiment was with the army of Gustavus Adolphus, and was engaged in battle with the Austrians. The Swedish gunners did not elevate their guns properly, so their shot fell into the ranks of their allies. The Scottish regiment, therefore, with the enemy on one side, and on the other side the blundering gunners of the Swedes, was, says the historian, "between the devil and the deep sea." But the phrase was probably an old one at that time, and may even go back to the time of Hebrew exodus, when the Israelites had the Red sea in front and Pharaoh and his army behind them.

The Forests of the United States.

In a paper read before the American Forestry association the following statements were made:

The forests of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the frontiers of Mexico to those of Canada, cover 450,000,000 acres. The annual cutting over of 25,000,000 acres gives on an average 4,500,000,000 cubic feet of lumber. The railroads use, in addition, 500,000,000 feet; the mines 150,000,000; fences consume 500,000,000; 150,000,000 feet are exported, while 18,000,000,000 feet are consumed as fuel. The whole forms the enormous total of 24,000,000,000 feet, of an approximate value of $4,000,000,000—that is to say, more than the total value of the crop of wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, cotton and tobacco produced in the United States, and 33 per cent. more than the value of all exportations of every kind from the entire country.

Facts and Incidents.

An "incident" (from the Latin incidere, to fall upon) is something that happens upon another thing, though not necessarily connected with it. If a rainbow should break forth while a man was being murdered, that appearance would be an "incident" of the murder, but have no essential connection with it. Should a fire burn a building to the ground, that would be a fact, though the papers might speak of it as an "incident." If a woman should jump from the burning building the reporter might properly describe that as an "incident" of the fire.

Oldest Portrait of Christ.

The oldest extant portrait of Christ is thought by many to be a painting in the Catacombs of Calistus, in Rome. It is believed to date from the Second century. It represents Christ, as do the pictures of today, with long, oval face, bearded, with long brown hair. This highly prized relic The Gnostics had "images of Christ" as early as the Second century, and Rochette, in his "Types de l'Art," says that the cast of features belonging to the best portraits of Christ was derived from the Gnostic artists.

Origin of the Word "Sucker."

Among other stories told about the origin of the word "sucker" is the following:

The word "sucker" originated at the Galena mines in Illinois in the fall of 1832, at a time when there was a great exodus. A large returning party, while boarding a steamer at the Galena wharf, was asked, "Wher' ye goin'?" "To hum," was the reply. "Well," was the rejoinder of an old miner, "ye put me in mind of suckers; they do go up the river in the spring, spawn and all return down ag'in in the fall."

The Titles of "Excellency" and "Honor."

The title of "excellency" is applied, by courtesy, to the president of the United States, to governors of the several states and the United States ministers to foreign countries. "Honorable" is the title similarly applied to the vice president of the United States, members of the cabinet, members of congress, heads of departments, assistant secretaries, members of state legislatures, judges and sometimes mayors of cities.

The Total Number of Stars.

The total number of stars, of which some knowledge may be obtained by the optical appliances now available, according to Professor Lockyer, is from 80,000,000 to 80,000,000. Of these only about 6,000 are visible to the naked eye, equally divided between the two hemispheres.

Welsh Rarebit.

Welsh rarebit is a very tempting thing at this season, and a good one can be made with a half pound of grated or crumbled cheese, half a teacupful of cream, two well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne. Put the cheese in a dish over boiling water and stir until it melts, then add the other ingredients, keeping all well stirred. Spread the mixture over slices of nicely browned toast and serve.

Prices That Knock Them All Out.

4 lbs. prepared codfish 25c.
Cooper's imported sardines 2 for 25c.
Choice mackerel 12c. lb.
Imported macaroni 5 for 25c.
Jersey crisp New Orleans molasses 40c. gallon.
Choicest California hney 10c. lb.
Choicest table butter 18c. lb.
Silver corned shoulders 7c. lb.
Pure country lard 10c. lb.
Choicest country butter 18, 20, 22 and 25c. lb.
Pure sweet cider 20c. gallon.
Oranges, lemons and nuts at prices way down. Special prices on canned goods.

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Men's Rubber Boots	*from*	*$2.25 up.*
" *Buckle Artics*	"	*1.10* "
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Misses' and Children's Rubbers	"	*.15* "

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And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been for several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues will remain in charge of Mr. T. P. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

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At the 5 and 10c Store
IN PARLOR STAND LAMPS till the first of February. Any lamp above two dollars in price will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. This offer is bonafide, and anyone who will avail themselves of it may get a lamp for less than cost. We have a few fine show lamps and take this method to dispose of them

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We guarantee to save you no end money on Crockeryware.

Though the ware has been MCKinleyed, our prices have not been changed. We still sell all size in lamp chimneys at 5c., and wise people need be told no more when we say that all our goods are sold as close. Clothes pins one cent a dozen. Home-furnishings of all kinds.

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